

*BOOKS Printed for, and Sold by Tho. Ward, in
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THE History of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, digested into Annals : Containing the most Exact and Impartial Account of all Affairs Civil and Military, both at Home and Abroad, since Her Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne. In the Course of this History are accurately describ'd all the several Battles, Sieges, and other extraordinary Occurrences which happened during the Late War : Together with an Exact Account of all the Proceedings in each Sessions of Parliament, with great Variety of secret Memoirs, Speeches, &c. not elsewhere Printed. In 11 Vol. *Octavo*.

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Memoirs, British and Foreign, of the Lives and Families of the most Illustrious Persons, who Died in the Year 1711. To be continued Yearly, in *Octavo*.

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v. 287

A COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Late War.
IN THE
NETHERLANDS.

Together with an
ABSTRACT
OF THE
TREATY at UTRECHT.

By *THO. BRODRICK*, Gent.

The whole Illustrated with 15 Curious
Copper Plates; And the Coats of Arms of
most of the Nobility, and several other Eminent
Persons.

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OF THE

WEST INDIES

IN THE

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most of the Nobility, and several other illustrious
Persons.

Printed by W. Johnston, for Thomas Warton, in the
Street near St. Dunstons Church, M.DCC.XIII.



To His Excellency
The Right Reverend Father in GOD

J O H N,
Lord Bishop of LONDON,
One of Her Majesty's Most Honour-
able PRIVY COUNCILORS and
First Plenipotentiary at the Congress
at UTRECHT.

May it Please Your Excellency,

I HUMBLY beg leave to
lay the following Memoirs
at Your Lordship's Feet;
which contain an Abstract of that
Blessed and Glorious P E A C E,

You

*
*

The Dedication.

You have with such Unparallel'd Skill and Industry Procur'd for Us, as well as what was most Remarkable and Memorable in the W A R : The most Tedious, Bloody, and Expensive, perhaps, that ever was.

W H E N the Best and Greatest of Queens (encourag'd by Your Lordship's Matchless and Happy Address in so many other Negotiations) put the Management of this Heavenly Work into Your Hands : Joyning Her Commission to that of the Almighty, which, Your Lordship had the Honour to Bear : What Joy, what Exultations were to be seen in the Faces of all true Sons of the Church of *England* ! being well Assur'd, that as Heaven

The Dedication.

ven it self, would Inspire and Assist its own Messenger, so would it help forward and perfect so Divine a Work : For tho' we find the Lord of HOSTS, and God of VENGEANCE so often Us'd in the Old Testament ; Yet the God of MERCY, and the Prince of PEACE, are the more Darling Attributes of the Almighty, throughout the Brighter Revelations of the New.

MAY the same Spirit, My LORD, which accompanied You thro'out the whole Course of this Great Work, Unite our Divisions, and Inspire Us with a true Sense of the Blessings of PEACE. May this Unhappy Nation at last see its Errors, and
Grate-

The Dedication.

Gratefully Acknowledge what
the Greatest of Queens, the Best
of Councils, and what Your
Lordship (the most Pious and
Accomplish'd Prelate of this Age)
has done for Us. This, My
LORD, is most sincerely Wish'd,
and heartily Pray'd for, by,

My LORD,

YOUR EXCELLENCY's

Most Dutiful and

Most Obedient Servant

T. BRODRICK.

The

T H E
P R E F A C E.

AFTER the Great and Unexpected Encouragement I have met with in this Undertaking, from most of the Nobility and Gentry of these Kingdoms; I should certainly be inexcusable if I did not make a Publick Acknowledgment for those extraordinary Favours and Civilities which have enabled Me to Publish the following Work, Containing a Collection of the most Material Transactions of the Late WAR, extracted from the best Accounts publish'd, both Foreign and Domestick; together with some Remarks of my Own, which I have had particular Opportunities to Make, having had the Honour to converse with most of those Eminent Persons, to whom our Country is so infinitely Indebted for their wonderful Service in Military Affairs, and for bringing this Tedious and Expensive WAR to a Happy Conclusion.

WHEN I first enter'd upon this Design, it was the Opinion of most People, that the WAR would have ended with the Treaty of Geertruydenberg

* * *

The P R E F A C E.

denberg (with which I propos'd to have compleated my Work :) But the Conferences there being unhappily broke off, I thought my self obliged to continue my History to that Memorable Time, in which, at last, we are bless'd with the Greatest of Blessings, an Honourable, Firm, and Glorious P E A C E.

'TIS hop'd those Persons who were the early Encouragers of this Performance, will excuse the long Delay that has been Made; I having incerted several Additions in the Historical Part, more than what I at first Propos'd, besides some curious Plans Engrav'd by the best Artists I could Procure; with an Abstract of the Transactions at Utrecht, (or elsewhere,) that either Preceded or Contributed to the Perfecting the desirable Work of P E A C E.

MY Principal Design was to have confin'd my self particularly to the most Material Transactions of the WAR in the Netherlands: But, finding that some Campaigns afforded little or nothing Remarkable there, I hope I shall be Pardon'd, if I have made Excursions into Germany, Italy, or Spain, to Entertain my Reader with the Glorious Exploits of the Heroes of our own Country, or those of other Nations, as well as to make the Historical Account of each Campaign near the same Length throughout my Book.

I HAVE

The P R E F A C E.

I HAVE taken all imaginable Care to procure the exactest Draughts of those Fortified Places, that were either besieg'd during the WAR, or that I have had otherwise Occasion to treat of; and must acknowledge my self oblig'd to our English Gazetteer for his Description of most of the Towns mention'd in this Work.

I OWN the Running-Title over each Page throughout the Book ought to have been the same with the General Title: But, great Part of the Sheets having been Printed off before the Conclusion of the WAR, I found it impracticable to Remedy it, and beg my Reader's Pardon for that, or any other Error he may meet with: Since it is impossible that a Design of this Nature, compos'd of such Variety of Matter, and such Diversity of Representations, can pretend to absolute Perfection. However, I declare, I have endeavour'd throughout the whole Course of this Work, to divest my self of all Partiality, and Represent both Persons and Actions in as just a Light as possible, without Embellishment of Words: Hoping the Impartial Part of Mankind will agree with Me in this, That my History affords so many great Actions, perform'd by our own Officers and Soldiers, which need no Illustration, but will appear brightest in their own Native Splendour.

H A-

The P R E F A C E.

HAVING been Honour'd with the Coats of Arms of most of our Nobility, and many of our Gentry, I have plac'd them round the Mapp of Flanders, the Plan of the Battles of Hochster and Ramillies; heartily wishing there had been more Room to have Adorn'd my Work both with the Coronets and Titles of those Illustrious Families, that have so generously contributed towards the Ornamental Part of my Book: And, if I find that I have omitted any Arms that should have been inserted, I will, with all possible Expedition, contrive to have them Engrav'd on purpose, and added to the rest: Desiring those Persons whose Arms are wanting, to send a Draught of them to the Bookseller.

AND, as I have the Honour of a Catalogue of Subscribers to this Undertaking, perhaps the most Glorious, as well as Numerous, that have hitherto appear'd in Print; So, I hope, I shall find them so well Satisfied, as to Encourage a greater Design I have in View.

The NAMES of the
SUBSCRIBERS
 TO
Mr. BRODRICK'S
HISTORY
 OF THE
Late War.

Note: Those Mark'd with this * are Large Paper : Those
 Mark'd with † are for the Coats of Arms.

- | | |
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 Mr. William Drake
 * Mr. James Dolliffe
 Mr. John Devinck
 * Mr. John James David
 Mr. Frederick Dorrien
 Mr. Richard Docwra
 Mr. Philip Dacres
 Mr. Francis Dubois
 * Mr. Denis Durril
 * Daniel Dolins, *Esq.*
 Mr. Anthony Da Costa
 Mr. Joseph Da Costa
 Mr. Thomas Dugdale
 J. De La Coste, M. D.
 Mr. Denys De la Place
 Mr. Edmund Dunch
 Sir Anthony Dean, *Knight*
 Mr. Henry Dethick
 Humphrey Ditton, F. R. S.
 G. Draper, *Esq.*
 William Dyose, *Esq.*
 William Denison, A. M.
 John Davys, M. A.
 William Dobson, D. D.
 * Captain William Dampier
 * Mr. Philip Doyne
 * Mr. John Duffield
 † Col. Richard D'Avenant
 * Col. Henry Desney
 * Col. De la Bastide
 * John Diserote, *Esq.*
 * Col. Robert Dallway
 * Mr. John Dobson

D.

- † EARL of Darwentwater
 † Lord Bishop of Derry
 † Lord Marquits of Dorchester
 † Earl of Dorset
 * Lord Bishop of St. David

• Thomas

* Thomas Duncomb, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Samuel Diggle
 Thomas Dent, D. D.
 Mr. Thomas Daly
 William Dunch, *Esq;*
 Capt. Andrew Douglas
 Mr. Abraham Deviller
 Philip Dwight, D. D.
 Mr. Samuel Dwight
 George Dashwood, *Esq;*
 Capt. Duperron
 Colonel Dormer
 * Mr. Robert De Neuville
 John Dormer, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Michael Dahl
 Samuel Dodd, *Esq;*
 William Dawes, M. D.
 Mr. Charles D'Agar
 Mr. Francis Duncomb
 * Sir George Downing, *Bar.*
 * Mr. Thomas Dixon
 * John Digby, *Esq;*
 * J. Done, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Thomas Denton
 * Charles Dent, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Daniel Dandy
 * Mr. James Dayrolle
 * Edward Des Fontaines, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Henry Dighton
 * Mr. William Drake
 * Mr. John Dovey
 * Sir Simon Dewes, *Bar.*
 * Sir Robert Davers, *Bar.*
 * Mr. George Denham
 * Mr. Hugh Doyly
 Mr. Garland Drury
 * Mr. Samuel Dunce, *Jun.*
 * Mr. Richard Durnford, *Jun.*
 * Mr. Andrew Daulinge
 * Mr. Henry Dobson
 * Mr. Jos. Dawson
 Mr. Claudius Dupuys

E.

* **E**ARL of Essex
 Major James Eyton
 Mr. Richard Elford
 † Capt. Talbot Edwards
 † Lieut. Gen. Thomas Earl

Sir John Evelyn, *Knight*
 * Mr. John Evans
 Charles Edwin, *Esq;*
 John Eyre, *Esq;*
 * Charles Eversfield, *Esq;*
 * William Ettrick, *Esq;*
 Rev. Mr. William Ellstob
 Rev. Mr. John Evans
 Captain John Edwards
 Mr. Joseph Emes
 Mr. Henry Emmer
 Mr. Maurice Emmer
 Mr. Thomas Edlyn
 Mr. Everard Exron
 * William East, *Esq;*
 * Sir Robert Eyre, *Knight*
 Abel Evans, B. D.
 Richard Elfworth
 S. Eyre, A. M.
 * Mr. Richard Estcourt
 * Capt. William Edgworth
 * Samuel Edwards, *Esq;* [2 Books]
 Hon. William Egerton, *Esq;*
 Sir Charles Eyre, *Bar.*
 Mr. John Emmerton
 Rev. Mr. James Ellis
 Henry Ewers, *Esq;*
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 * Lieut. Gen. Robert Echlin
 * Richard Edgcumb, *Esq;*
 * Captain Charles Eaton
 * John Elwes, *Esq;*
 * Captain William Elwes
 Thomas Edwards, *Esq;*
 John Emilie, *Esq;*
 Mr. Edward Ettrick
 * Colonel Edward Evelyn
 * George Evelyn, *Esq;*
 Captain Richard Eyans
 * Thomas Edwards, *Esq;* *Sen.*
 * Thomas Edwards, *Esq;* *Jun.*
 * Ambrose Eyre, *Esq;*
 * William Evelyn, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Robert Earle
 Mr. Jos. Evans
 * Mr. Thomas Engeir
 Captain Walter Eustace

LORD

F.

† LORD Viscount Fitzharding

† Earl Ferrers

Lord Foley

* Mr. John Fawcett

Mr. Abraham Moses France

Mr. Anthony Forty

Mr. Robert Ford

† Sir William Forester, *Bar.*

* Mr. William French

Mr. James Felton

Mr. Ralph Feltham

Mr. John Falconer

Mr. John Francis Fauquier

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* Daniel Fogg, D. D.

* William Franchland, *Esq.*

Mr. Nathaniel Foster

Mr. Anthony Fisher

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Mr. John Freke

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Mr. Charles Feltham

Mr. Felix Feast

Mr. Richard Frome

Rev. Mr. John Flamstead, M. R.

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Gerard Fitzgerald, *Esq.*

Mr. Phillips Farewell

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Robert Foot, *Esq.*

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Mr. Thomas Bell

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* Mr. Henry Field

† Captain Thomas Fazakerley

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G.

† EARL of Gainsborough

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† Earl of Grantham

Lord Bishop of Gloucester

† Lord Chevr. Giraldi

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† William Gardiner, M. D.

Mr. John Goultier

Edward Gee, *Esq.*

Mr. Richard Gibson

Mr. James Gravey

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* Mr. Richard Goffelin
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 John Gaskarth, D. D.
 Mr. Robert Gay
 Rev. Mr. John Gilman
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 Peter Gelsthorpe, M. D.
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 Reverend Mr. Gower
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H.

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 † Lord Hunston
 † Earl of Home
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 Lord Viscount Hatton
 † Lord Hervey
 † Earl of Hartford
 † Lord Viscount Howe
 Lord George Howard
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 † Colonel Richard Handasyd
 * Mr. Thomas Hall
 Sir William Honeywood, *Bar.*
 * Mr. A. Godfrey Hanckwith [2 B.]
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* Lionel Herne, *Esq;*

Mr. Richard Hinde

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* Mr. John Hoaré

Mr. Michael Hewetson

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Mr. Benjamin Hoskins

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Mr. John Harvey

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Mr. Thomas Hill

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* Humphrey Henchman, L.L.D.

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Mr. Serjeant Hooper

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Mr. Thomas Handasyd

Mr. Francis Heywood

J. Hammond, D. D.

Hern Harrison, A. M.

Jos. Hunt, A. M.

Edward Harley, A. M.

John Holland, D. D.

Laurence Hyde, S. T. P.

Edmund Halley, L. L. D.

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* Mr. Edmund Halfhyde

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† Sir David Hamilton, *Knight*

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* Dr. Jos. Hutton

* N. Hawksmoor, *Esq;*

* Hon. Henry Charles Howard, *Esq;*

† Major Gen. Henry Holt

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* Sir Thomas Hanmer, *Bar.*

Major John Hanway

Maurice Hunt, *Esq;*

Colonel Herbert

Mr. John Hadley

Reverend Mr. Humphreys

Sir James Hallet, *Knight*

Rev. Mr. Thomas Hazlewood

John

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 Rev. Mr. Francis Higgins
 Richard Halford, *Esq;*
 Colonel John Hales
 * Sir Charles Hedges, *Knight*
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 Colonel Philip Honeywood
 Sir William Humphrys, *Knight*
 Mr. Thomas Hatton
 Mr. William Harrison
 Sir John Houblon, *Knight*
 † Major Gen. Richard Holmes
 Rev. Mr. Harding
 Mr. John James Heidegger
 Edward Harvey, *Esq;*
 Leonard Hammond, *Esq;*
 Robert Hales, *Esq;*
 Edward Hill, *Esq;*
 * Sir Richard Holford, *Knight*
 John Hill, *Esq;*
 Sir Hele Hook, *Bar.*
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 * Sir John Holland, *Bar.*
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 * Major Gen. Gustavus Hamilton
 Brigadier Hans Hamilton
 * Major Thomas Hull
 * John Hill, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Edward Hill
 * Mr. John Harris
 Mr. Oxinbridge Harwood
 Mr. Jeremy Horsfield
 Mr. William Hurdis
 * Mr. John Higham
 Mr. Edward Hatton
 * Mr. William Hucks
 * Lancelot Harrison, M. D.
 Mr. John Hollister, *Junior*
 Mr. Edward Haulsey
 John Hamilton, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Edmond Giles Hooper
 Mr. S. Harrison
 * Mr. Joseph Houlton
 * Mr. John Heath
 Mr. Percival Hart

Mr. A. Harrison
 Mr. Thomas Harlewyn
 * Major Peter Hammers
 Mr. Nicholas Hikes
 * Mr. Charles Hooper
 * Mr. Jasper Harmer [6 Books]
 * Mr. Ralph Hyde
 * Mr. Samuel Hoole
 * Captain Edward Hill
 Mr. William Hubbard
 * Mr. James Hutton
 * Mr. James Hill
 * Mr. Joseph Hodgkin
 * Mr. Gervas Handley
 Mr. Edward Hodfdon
 * Mr. John Hare
 Mr. Thomas Hyde
 * Mr. Richard Hopthrow
 Mr. Alexander Holden
 * Mr. Robert Hawys

I.

† E A R L of Ilay
 * Lord Irwin
 * Thomas Jones, *Esq;*
 † James Jarret, *Esq;*
 † Robert Jones, *Esq;*
 * Captain Robert Johnson
 * Mr. John Jones
 * Mr. Peter Jeyes
 Mr. Lewis Johnson
 Mr. George Jackson
 John Jeffreys, *Esq;*
 Edward Jeffreys, *Esq;*
 William Jessop, *Esq;*
 * John Jeffreys, *Esq;*
 Thomas Jones, *Esq;*
 * Mr. John Jewkes
 Mr. Henry Johnson, *Sen.*
 Mr. Henry Johnson, *Jun.*
 Captain Thomas Jennings
 * Sir Theodore Janssen
 * Colonel Joseph Jory
 Richard Jenks, A. M.
 Mr. Henry Jones
 * John Isham, *Esq;*
 Thomas Isted, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Jacob Jacobson
 Mr. Richard Jackson
 John Jackson, *Esq;*

Sir Charles Ingleby, *Knight*
 John Jones, A. M.
 Jesus College Library, Oxon.
 William Jones, B. D.
 * Colonel John Jeffreys
 * Mr. S. Jeffery
 * Robert Jenkin, D. D.
 * Mr. Richard Ince
 * Archibald Johnston, *Esq.*
 * Mr. Paul Jarvis
 Robert Jennens, *Esq.*
 Mr. Thomas Jennings
 Mr. Stephen Jermyn
 Sir Jeffery Jefferys, *Knight*
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 Hon. James Johnston, *Esq.*
 Mr. Benjamin Jackson
 Mr. John Ireland
 * Arthur Ingram, *Esq.*
 * Sir William Ingoldsby, *Bar.*
 * Justinian Isham, *Esq.*
 * Thomas Jones, *Esq.*
 Mr. William Ingham
 Mr. Giles Jacob
 * Captain Samuel Jones
 * Bastwick Johnson, *Esq.*
 Mr. Richard Johnson
 Mr. David Inglis
 Mr. Samuel Johnson

* Mr. Robert Keylway
 Samuel Keck, *Esq.*
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 * Mr. John Keil
 * Mr. Edmund Kealing
 Thomas Knipe, D. D.
 Mr. Thomas Kemp
 Sir John King, *Bar.*
 Colonel Thomas Kennady
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 † Sir Godfrey Kneller, *Knight*
 Charles Killigrew, *Esq.*
 * John Knight, *Esq.*
 * Mr. Lancelot Keate
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 * Mr. Thomas Kynaston
 * Mr. Thomas Kingman
 * Mr. Henry Kingsley
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 * Mr. John Kelson
 * Mr. Thomas Kent
 Mr. William Kenyon
 * Mr. William Knight
 * Mr. Anthony Kingsley

K.

† **E**ARL of Kinnoul
 * Lord Bishop of Kilmore
 and Ardagh
 † Lord Keith
 * Lord Viscount Kilfyth
 † Duke of Kent
 † Lord Bishop of Raphoe
 * Sir Arthur Kaye, *Bar.*
 * Martin Killigrew, *Esq.*
 * Mr. Stephen King
 * William King, *Esq.*
 Mr. Hammet Kirkes
 * Mr. Thomas Kemp
 Hon. James King, *Esq.*
 White Kennet, D. D.
 * Mr. Ja. Kersteman
 Mr. William King
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L.

† **E**ARL of Leicester
 * Lord Bishop of Landaff
 * Earl of Lincoln
 † Lord Viscount Longueville
 † Lord Viscount Lonsdale
 Lord Bishop of Lincoln
 † Lord Bishop of Litch. and Cov.
 † Earl of Limerick
 Lord Lexington
 * Lord Viscount De Loraine
 † Sir John Leake, *Knight*
 * Mr. Samuel Lambert
 James Liddell, M. A.
 * Mr. Benjamin Lane
 Mr. Edward Lascelly
 * Mr. Richard Lee
 Mr. Adam Langley
 * John Lanfidel, *Esq.*
 * Mr. Christopher Lister

John Le Hunt, A. M.
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 * Charles Longueville, *Esq;*
 Mr. Richard Lindsey
 Edward Leigh, *Esq;*
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 † Rowland Le Fever, *Esq;*
 Mr. Peter La Touch
 * Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bar.*
 Mr. Thomas Liddell
 Mr. Godfrey Lee
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 * Sir Robert Legard, *Knight*
 Henry Lloyd, *Esq;*
 William Lupton, D. D.
 Samuel Lindsey, A. M.
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 * Mr. H. Latton
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 Emanuel Langford, D. D.
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 William Lloyd, D. D.
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Mr. Benjamin Lawrence
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 * Captain John Lant
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 * Colonel Henry Luttrell
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 * Mr. George Lewis
 * William Lancaster, *Esq;*
 * Mr. William Ludbey
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 * Mr. Lawrence Langhorne
 * Mr. Ralph Leeke
 * Mr. John Linwood
 * William Lany, *Esq;*
 Mr. Fenwick Lambert
 * Mr. T. Lille
 * Mr. Thomas Lane
 * Mr. William Ludington
 * Mr. William Lake
 * Narcissus Luttrell, *Esq;*
 William Lightfoot, *Esq;*
 * Mr. Jeremiah Lister
 * Mr. Henry Lamb
 Mr. Arthur Lloyd
 Mr. William Lloyd
 * Mr. Nathaniel Lane

M.

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 Lord Middleton
 † Earl Mareschall
 * Lord Viscount Mountjoy
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 * Charles Morley, M. D.
 George Meredith, *Esq;*
 * Lewis Monoux, *Esq;*
 * Major General Moncal
 Mr. Abraham Meure
 † Christopher

- † Christopher Montague, *Esq;*
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 * Mr. Richard Maundrel
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 * Harcourt Master, *Esq;*
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 * Mr. David Mercator
 Rev. Mr. J. Menard
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 Mr. Jonathan Micklethwaite
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 * Samuel Morland, A. M.
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 * Mr. Alexander Merreal
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 * Mr. Nicholas Morie
 * Charles Milbourne, *Esq;*
 Mr. Richard Mortershed
 Benjamin Morland, A. M.
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 Sir Winwood Mowat, *Bar.*
 † Clayton Milborne, *Esq;*
 Captain George Maycartney
 Rev. Mr. Zach. Merrel
 John Mendes, *Jur.*
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 Robert Maypletoft, L. L. D.
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 John Montague, *Esq;*
 * William Melmoth, *Esq;*
 † Sir James Montague, *Knight*
 Mr. Edward Milles
 Streyndham Master, *Esq;*
 John Moulden, A. M.
 * Captain John Merry
 * Mr. Francis Moulton
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 Sir William Milman, *Knight*
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 * Sir Erasmus Norwich, *Bar.*
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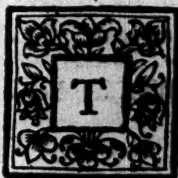
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ANNO
1697.

INTRODUCTION.



HE Memorable Congress and Treaty at His late Britanick Majesty's Royal Palace of *RESWICK*, near the *Hague*, being set on Foot; the Preliminaries after several Debates Concluded and Sign'd; and the Conferences adjourn'd from Time to Time:

Treaty at Resswick.

The Critical Day (*Sep. 20th. 1697.*) was come, when either a Happy Peace, or a Long and Bloody War, was to Determine the Fate of all *Christendom*. But the *English, Spanish and Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, after a long Conference with those of *France*, having adjusted all Matters remaining in Difference between any of them; did on that (*a*) DAY, respectively sign the Treaty of Peace, and then complimented each other upon the finishing that Important Negotiation. Soon after, the Lords Justices of *England*, having receiv'd an Express of the Signing of the Peace, caus'd a Proclamation to be drawn up for Proclaiming the same; which was Publish'd by the *Heralds* on *Tuesday 19th of October*, before the Gate of the Royal Palace of *White-Hall*; then at *Temple-Bar*; next over against *Wood-street* End in *Cheapside*; and lastly, at the *Royal Exchange*, in the accustomed Manner. After which, the Conferences continued at *RESWICK*, between the

Peace Concluded.

And Pro-
aim'd.

2

Imperial

(a) N. B. *THE Treaty between France and the United Provinces was sign'd at Midnight; that with Spain an Hour afterwards, and that with England at Three of the Clock in the Morning.*

ANNO 1697. Imperial and French Plenipotentiaries, until the 30th of October, when all things were agreed on, and so put an End to a War that had continued Nine Years, cost vast Sums of Money; impoverish'd the People of all Nations that were concern'd in it, and Destroy'd an infinite Number of Men.

*An ABSTRACT of the Articles of PEACE
concluded at (a) RESWICK.*

*Articles of
Peace con-
cluded at
Reswick.*

I. THAT there be a Perpetual Peace between the most Serene, most Mighty Prince *William III.* by the Grace of **GOD**, King of *Great Britain*; and the most Serene, most Mighty Prince *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, &c.

II. THAT all Enmities and Hostilities cease.

III. THAT all Offences during the War be Forgiven.

IV. THE *French* King Engages, that He will afford no Assistance of any sort to the Enemies of King *William*; or, any ways molest Him in the Possession of all His Dominions. The King of *Great Britain* Promises Reciprocally the same to the *French* King.

V. THAT there be free Commerce between both Nations.

VI. THAT the ordinary Justice of both Kingdoms shall be fairly Executed, and freely Claimed by the Subjects of the other Kingdom, according to the Laws of that wherein they Reside, or have Effects.

VII. THE most *Christian* King shall Restore all Places which did belong to *England* before the War, as the King of *Great Britain* shall also in the same manner Restore all that belong'd to *France*. Both to be done in six Months time.

VIII.

(a) I SHALL not pretend to give an Account here, of what pass'd at that Famous Negotiation, nor of the Treaty that was Concluded and Sign'd (any farther than the Articles for our own Nation) because they have been already Publish'd; and would moreover, in some measure, interfere with my present Design.

The INTRODUCTION.

iii

ANNO

1697.

VIII. COMMISSIONERS shall be appointed to Adjust and Determine the Pretensions of both Nations to the Places in *Hudson's Bay*. But the Places taken by the *French* during the former Peace, and retaken by the *English* during this War, shall be left to the *French* according to the Preceding Article: The Capitulation of 1696. to be Observed: The Commissioners to meet in three Months, and determine in six Months all Differences in this Matter.

IX. ALL Letters of Marque and Reprisal shall be void, and none hereafter be Granted.

X. THAT all Captures at Sea are forbid in the different Parts of the World.

XI. THE Peace shall not be broken between the two Kings, by any Act of the Subjects of either thro' Inadvertency, contrary to this Treaty.

XII. THAT in case of Future War between the two Kings, the Subjects of either shall peaceably enjoy their own, and have six Months time to withdraw their Effects.

XIII. THAT the Principality of *Orange* be restor'd to King *William*; and the *French* King to be accountable for all the Profits during the time he has been kept out of it.

XIV. THE Peace concluded at *St. Germain's* between the *French* King, and the Elector of *Brandenburg* in 1679. is Restor'd.

XV. THE Treaty between the *French* and the Duke of *Savoy* be Confirm'd.

XVI. THOSE nam'd by either Kings in six Months, shall be included in this Treaty, and both Kings express their Thanks to the King of *Sweden* for His Mediation, and Comprehend him in the best Manner in this Peace.

XVII. THE Ratification of this Alliance to be deliver'd by both Parties at *RESWICK* within three Weeks; and it was Ratified accordingly by His *Brit-*

ANNO *nick Majesty (September 25th) and by the King of France*
1698. *(October 3d. N. S.*

*Solicitation
concerning
the Successi-
on to the
Crown of
Spain.*

*Is resented
by the French
King.*

SOON after the Treaty of RESWICK, there was a new Project form'd at Court, which was, coming to an Agreement, concerning the Succession to the Crown of Spain. The King of England, having a serious Regard to the present State of Europe, believ'd that we should never enjoy a solid Peace, unless the King of Spain, Charles II. should name an Heir in his Life-time, to the Exclusion of the Infants of France. To effect this, His Britanick Majesty used all possible means at the Court of Madrid, to Engage the King of Spain to Nominate the Electoral Prince of Bavaria (who was Grandson to his Sister that Married the Emperor) to be his Heir and Successor: The King of Spain then made his WILL, and declar'd therein that young Prince to be his Successor. Altho' this WILL was made with abundance of Secrecy, the King of France (or his Ministers) found means to get a Copy of it, the very Day that the King of Spain sign'd it. Hereupon, the most Christian King gave clear Marks of his Resentment, and Order'd the Marquess de Harcourt (his Ambassador at the Court of Madrid) to present a Memorial to His Catholick Majesty; importing, That the King his Master threatned to Revenge himself for their attempting to Exclude for ever, the Lawful Right of his Children to the Succession of Spain. This made an Uneasiness for some time; but Count Tallard (the French Ambassador at the British Court) declar'd, That there might be an Accommodation found out, in Relation to the Spanish Succession, without the Effusion of Blood. He contriv'd the memorable Treaty of Partition, and communicated the Plan of it to the Marquiss De Torcy, and Monsieur De Pompoone; and these Ministers propos'd it to the French King. His Majesty approv'd of the Project, and the whole Court esteem'd Count Tallard as a Person of an extraordinary Genius. Hereupon, the King gave a private Audience to the Earl of Jersey (who succeeded the Earl of Portland in his Embassy to France) and told him, *That as the Peace of Reswick, had reconciled him to the King of England his Master, he wish'd for nothing more then such means as would contribute to render that Peace Firm and Lasting; not doubting, but His Britanick Majesty was of the same Sentiments: That notwithstanding, if the King of Spain should*

The INTRODUCTION.

V

should die, the indisputable Rights that Monseigneur the Dauphin had to that Succession, would indispensably engage him to take up Arms again, and enter into a new War, which would be more Prejudicial to the Repose of Europe, than all that had occur'd during the whole Course of his Reign: Yet, he was very well assur'd, that if the King of England would give his Consent to a new Treaty (the Project of which he would Communicate to him) it would for ever secure an inviolable Peace. After this Overture, the Earl of Jersey had several Conferences with the Marquis De Torcy, and Monsieur De Pompoone, upon the Treaty of Partition; and having inform'd the King of England of it, that Prince consented to it. At last it was agreed upon by both Parties, that the Negotiation should begin; which was carried on with so much Expedition, that on 29th August, N. S. the Treaty was Concluded, whereby it was Agreed:

ANN^O
1698.

I. THAT the Peace of RESWICK shall be Confirm'd.

II. THAT in Consideration of the ill state of the King of Spain's Health; and for preserving the Publick Peace, in case of his Death without Issue, that Naples and Sicily, the Towns depending upon the Monarchy of Spain on the Coasts of Tuscany, and the Marquisate of Final on that side of Spain, and the Province of Guipuscoa, with Fonterabin, St. Sebastian, and Port Passage, on the other side of Spain; should be given to the Dauphin, in consideration of his Claim to the Crown of Spain.

Treaty of
Partition.

III. THAT the Crown of Spain, and the other Kingdoms and Places both within and without Europe, should descend to the Electoral Prince of Bavaria. And,

IV. THAT the Dutchy of Milan should be allotted to the Arch-duke Charles, the Emperor's Second Son.

THUS the Treaty of Partition concluded, which was originally contriv'd to ensnare all the Princes of Europe, the Court of France plainly foreseeing the Consequences that such a Treaty would produce. For (besides all other Objections) His Britanick Majesty had only a Letter under the French King's Hand that he

would

ANNO 1700. would be faithful in the Execution of this Treaty. And indeed, it was universally thought, by those who were

Really in His Majesty's Interest, and that of all Europe; that the Security was not strong enough. And

Designs of the French Ambassador at Madrid, it even so happen'd: For, whilst France was courting King William into the said Treaty, the Marquis De Harcourt (the French Ambassador in Spain) was indefatigably industrious with the Grandees, in his Insinuations against the House of Austria. But, the Queen of Spain who was nearly related to, and entirely in the Interest of that HOUSE, foreseeing the Designs of France, early concerted Measures with the Count De Harrach (the Imperial Minister) to disappoint them. So that after having prevailed with the King her Husband to remove privately from Madrid to Toledo, (under an Umbrage of preserving his Health) she there labour'd hard with him to support the Interest of the House of Austria, and to get a Ratification of the Will of Philip IV, his Father; whereby the Succession, in default of Issue by his Son, was settled upon the German Branch of the Austrian Family.

Second Treaty of Partition,

BUT, as Death respects Princes no more than other Men, it took the young Successor to the Monarchy of Spain out of the World; who departed this Life, February VI, 1699, N. S. So that while the Parliament was sitting, there was a second Treaty of Partition concluded between England, France and Holland. Whereby, instead of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, the Arch-Duke Charles of Austria, was to have all the Dominions both within and without Europe, (except what by the former Treaty had been assign'd to the Dauphin and to France) and that the Duke of Lorrain, instead of his own Country (which was likewise to be given to France) should have the Dutchy of Milan; and the Prince of Vaudemont the County of Bilche conferr'd on Him. His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for this Treaty, were the Earls of Portland and Jansay: But this, like the former, was but a present Amusement, and serv'd the French King only for a more violent Breach of his Faith, and for a Pretence of casting more Odium upon His Britannick Majesty and His Ministers.

The French Court push on the Interest of the Duke of Anjou,

FOR, notwithstanding the former Treaty, the French King made use of all manner of Opportunities to push on the Interest of Philip, Duke of Anjou, second

The INTRODUCTION.

vii

cond Son of the *Dauphin* of France, which was left to the Management of the Cardinal *Portocarrero* the Prime Minister, upon a Result of the Intrigues of the Marquis *De Harcourt*; he having, during his Embassy, gain'd the King of *Spain's* principal Ministers to his Party. So that His Majesty being taken with a violent Distemper, which daily increas'd, and the whole Court perceiving him to be near his End; Cardinal *Portocarrero*, and the other Ministers, presented him a Will, which was some time before forg'd by the Court of France. Don *Anthoin D'Ubella* (Secretary of the General dispatches) having read it aloud, the Half-dead King sign'd it, (October II.) and order'd it to be seal'd in his Presence. Whereby he declar'd, that the very Moment that it should please G.O.D to take him out of this Life, the Duke of *Anjou* should be *Ipsò Facto* King of all his Dominions, notwithstanding any kind of Renunciation; and order'd all his Subjects and Vassals of what Condition soever, to acknowledge him as such. Soon after (November 1. N. S.) His (a) Majesty departed this Life, and the said Will was open'd in the Presence of the *Spanish* Court, and a Copy of it forthwith dispatch'd to the *French* King, who soon after declar'd his Acceptance of it, without consulting those Allies with whom he had so lately concluded a Treaty of Partition. So that on November 16, N. S. the Duke of *Anjou*, was in his Grandfather's Court, Declared and Saluted KING OF SPAIN.

ANNO
1700.

Death of
Charles II.
King of
Spain.

Philip Duke
of Anjou de-
clar'd King
of Spain.

THE *French* King being unwilling to stop here, caus'd his own Troops to take possession of the *Spanish* *Netherlands*, and by Stratagem to seize several strong (b) Towns, partly Garrison'd by the *Dutch*; for the Defence and Security of their Country; whereby the *States* were brought under a Necessity of Acknowledging the Duke of *Anjou's* Title to *Spain*, to get their Soldiers again; who nevertheless, were not without a

The French
seize the
Spanish Ne-
therlands.

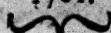
a 4

great

(a) CHARLES II. King of Spain, &c. was Born November 6, 1661. and succeeded his Father King Philip IV, in the Year 1666.

(b) THE *French* Troops that were let into the Garrisons of the *Spanish* *Netherlands*, were 800 Men into *Namur*; 2500 into *Luxemburg*; which were to be attended by 1000 Horse; 500 into *Mons*; 1500 into *Oudenard*; 600 into *Ostend*; 2000 into *Newport*; and *Antwerp* (which claim'd a Priviledge of being exempted from receiving a *Spanish* Garrison) was forc'd to receive what number of Men the *French* were pleas'd to impose upon them.

ANNO
1701.



The Parlia-
ment meet.

Resolution
of the Com-
mons,

great deal of Difficulty, suffer'd to return. The King of Great-Britain was highly exasperated at the French King's violent Breach of his Faith and Honour: But most of His Majesty's, and the Dutch Troops being disbanded, they were at that Juncture altogether incapable of making Reprisal, and so, prudently forbore shewing a Resentment, till they were in a Condition to demand Satisfaction. Soon after, His Britannick Majesty thought fit to dissolve the Parliament (December 19) and to call a new one to meet at Westminster the 6th. of February ensuing. Monday February the 10th, the King went to the House, and in his Speech declar'd, That the Death of (a) the Duke of Gloucester, had made it absolutely necessary, that there should be a further Provision for the Succession in the Protestant Line; and that the present State of Affairs (embroil'd by the Death of the King of Spain) merited their Consideration. Whereupon, the Commons made a very Loyal Address; asserting, *That they would stand by, and support His Majesty and Government; and take such effectual Measures as might best conduce to the Interest and Safety of England, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of Europe:* And then came to a Resolution, *That the Princess Sophia, Dutchess Dowager of Hannover, be declar'd next in Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant Line, after His Majesty and the Princess, and the Heirs of their Bodies respectively; and that the farther Limitation of the Crown be to the said Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants:* And then address'd His Majesty, *That he would be pleas'd to enter into such Negotiations, in concert with the States General, and other Potentates, as might effectually conduce to the mutual safety of these Kingdoms, and the States-General; and the Preservation of the Peace of Europe.*

THE King was very well pleas'd with these Affurances of Duty and Loyalty; "And heartily thank'd them for their unanimous Resolution to Support and Assist him: And that he would immediately order his

(a) THE Illustrious Prince WILLIAM Duke of GLOUCESTER, was Son of Her Royal Highness the Princess ANNE, by Prince George of Denmark. He was Born at Hampton-Court, July 24, 1689. and on the 27th of the same Month was there Baptized by the Lord Bishop of London. He was taken Sick on Wednesday, July 24, 1700. (being his Highness's Birth-Day) and on Tuesday, July 30. departed this Life, being Eleven Years and Five Days old.

The INTRODUCTION.

ix.

his Ministers abroad to enter into Negotiations, in
 concert with the States-General, and other Potentates,
 for attaining of those great Ends which they desired:
 That nothing could more effectually conduce to their
 Security, than the Unanimity and Vigour they had
 shewed on that Occasion; and that he should always
 endeavour, on his part, to preserve and increase the
 mutual Trust and Confidence between them. Where-
 upon, His Majesty was pleas'd to make a Ratification of
 the Grand Alliance, between the EMPEROR,
 HIMSELF, and the STATES-GENERAL
 of the United Provinces, which was concluded at
 Vienna, May 12, 1689.

ANNO

1701.

The Grand Alliance betwixt the EMPEROR, King WILLIAM III. and the STATES-GENERAL.

WILLIAM the Third, by the Grace of God, King
 of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender
 of the Faith, &c. To All and Every one to whom these
 Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas a certain Trea-
 ty of Friendship, and stricter Alliance between the most
 Serene, most Potent, and most Invincible Prince and
 Lord Leopold, by the Grace of God, Elect Roman Em-
 peror, always August; and of Germany, Hungary, Bo-
 hemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, &c. KING, &c.
 And the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the
 United Provinces, was made and concluded at Vienna,
 the 12th Day of May last past, on the Emperor's part,
 by Leopold William, Count of Konigsberg, Vice-Chan-
 cellor of the Empire, &c. and Theodore Althete Henry,
 Count of Stratman, Chancellor of the Court, His Im-
 perial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries and Counsellors of
 State: And on the part of the States-General, by Jacob
 Hop, Counsellor and Recorder of the City of Amster-
 dam, and Deputy for Holland and Westfriesland, in the
 Assembly of the States-General. The Tenour of which
 Treaty is as followeth.

The Grand
 Alliance.

BE it Known and Declared, That altho' the Trea-
 ty concluded at the Hague a few Years since, be-
 tween His Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the High and
 Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Pro-
 vinces, for their mutual Defence, does yet remain in
 its full Vigour: Nevertheless, both His Imperial Ma-
 jesty,

ANNO 1701. " jesty, and the States-General considering the Great-
 " nels of the common Danger, which threatens all Chri-
 " stendom, since the last *French* Invasion, and the In-
 " constancy of the *French* in the Observance of Trea-
 " ties, have judged it necessary to strengthen the Con-
 " ditions of the aforesaid Treaty, and the former Uni-
 " on, with stricter and firmer Ties; and at the same
 " time to consider of more effectual Means, as well for
 " restoring as preserving the publick Peace and Safety.
 " And therefore, the Plenipotentiaries constituted to
 " that Purpose by both Parties, viz. by His Imperial
 " Majesty, his Counsellors of State, *Leopold VVilliam*,
 " Count of *Conigsegg*, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire,
 " &c. and *Theodore Althete Henry*, Count of *Stratman*,
 " Chancellor of the Court; and by the States-General,
 " *Jacob Hop*, Counsellor and Recorder of the City of
 " *Amsterdam*, and Deputy for *Holland* and *Westfrize-*
 " *land*, in the Assembly of the States-General, after
 " the mutual Exchange of their full Powers, have co-
 " venanted and agreed in the Manner following.

I. THERE shall be, and remain for ever, a con-
 stant, perpetual and inviolable Friendship, and good
 Correspondence between His Imperial Majesty and the
 States-General; and each of them shall be obliged
 earnestly to promote the others Interests, and as much
 as in them lies, to prevent all Damages and Inconveni-
 ences to them.

II. A N D whereas the *French King* has lately, with-
 out any lawful Cause or Pretext, Attack'd, as well His
 Imperial Majesty as the States-General, by a most grie-
 vous and most Unjust War, there shall be during the
 same, not only a Defensive, but also an Offensive Al-
 liance between the contracting Parties, by Virtue
 whereof they shall both of them act in a hostile man-
 ner with all their Forces by Sea and Land, against the
 said *French King*, and such of his Allies, as upon Ex-
 hortation to be used for that Purpose, shall refuse to
 seperate themselves from him; and they shall also com-
 municate to one another their Advices, for the more
 usefully contriving the Actions of the War, either
 jointly or separately, for the Destruction of the com-
 mon Enemy.

III. I T

The INTRODUCTION.

xi

III. IT shall not be lawful for either Party to withdraw from this War with *France*, or to enter separately upon any Convention, Treaty of Peace, or Cessation of Arms with *France*, and its Adherents, upon any Pretext whatsoever, without the Consent and Concurrence of the other Party.

ANNO
1701.

IV. THERE shall by no means any Peace be concluded before the Peace of *Westphalia*, and those of *Osnabrug*, *Munster*, and the *PYRENEES*, have, by the Help of God, and by common Force, been vindicated: And all Things, both in Church and State, are restored to their former Condition, according to the Tenour of the same.

V. IN case any Negotiations of Peace or Truce, shall, by common Consent, be entered into, all Things that are transacted, shall on both Sides be communicated, *bona fide*; nor shall one conclude any thing without the Consent and Satisfaction of the other.

VI. AFTER the present War, by common Consent, shall be ended, and Peace concluded, there shall remain between His Sacred Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the States-General of the *United Provinces*, a perpetual Defensive Alliance against the often-mentioned Crown of *France*, and its Adherents, by Virtue whereof both Parties shall use their utmost Endeavours, that the Peace to be made may remain firm and perpetual.

VII. BUT if it should happen that the Crown of *France* should again attack one or both of the Confederate Parties, contrary to the said Peace, at what time soever this shall be done, they shall be obliged faithfully to assist each other with all their Forces, and in the same manner as now, both by Sea and Land, and to repel all manner of Hostility and Violence, and not to desist till all Things are brought again into their former State, according to the Conditions of the aforesaid Peace, and that Satisfaction be given to the Party offended.

VIII. FURTHER, His Imperial Majesty and the States-General, shall at all Times, and by all Means, and with all their Force, protect and defend all the Rights

ANNO 1701. Rights of each other against the Crown of *France*, and its Adherents; nor shall they themselves do any Prejudice to each other in their said Rights.

IX. IF there are any Controversies between the contracting Parties, on occasion of the Limits of their Dominions, or that any such should arise hereafter, they shall be accommodated and composed in a Friendly manner, either by a Commission, or Ministers deputed by both Sides, without making use of any manner of Force, and in the mean time nothing shall be innovated therein.

X. THERE shall be invited into the Society of this present Treaty by His Imperial Majesty, the Crown of *Spain*; and by the States-General, the Crown of *England*; and there shall be likewise admitted into the same, all the Allies and Confederates of either Party who shall think fit to enter into the same.

XI. THIS Treaty shall be ratified, by both Sides, within the Space of Four Weeks, or sooner, if it may be.

In Witness whereof, and for a greater Confirmation of the Credit and Sincerity hereof, there are Two Instruments of the same Tenour made, and Signed, and Sealed by the Plenipotentiaries of both Parties, and reciprocally exchanged.

Done at Vienna the 12th of May, 1689.

(L S) Leopold William, Count of *Konigsberg*.

(L S) T. A. Henry, Count of *Stratman*.

(L S) J. Hop.

“ WHEREAS the High and Mighty Lords,
 “ the States-General of the United-Provinces, have
 “ sent to Us, their Ambassadors Extraordinary, Co-
 “ pies of the Alliance lately concluded with His Sa-
 “ cred Imperial Majesty, to the end that we should in
 “ their Name, invite the King of *Great Britain*, to enter
 “ into this Alliance: We the under-written Ambassa-
 “ dors Extraordinary, do declare, That these are true
 “ and accurate Copies of those that were sent us; for
 “ the

The INTRODUCTION.

xiii.

" the Confirmation whereof, we have made this De-
" clARATION, September 10. O. S. 1689. ANNO 1701.

A Schimmelpenink,

N. Witsen.

Vander Oge.

Arnoult Van Citters.

De Weed.

" AND whereas the States-General have, by their
" Ambassadors Extraordinary, invited us by Virtue
" of the Tenth Article, to enter into the Alliance of
" the aforesaid Treaty; We, who desire nothing more
" than to lay hold of all those Means which are neces-
" sary, and most useful for restoring and preserving
" the publick Peace and Quiet, do the more readily
" come into the same, that we may give this Proof
" of our sincere Affection and Friendship for His Im-
" perial Majesty, and the said States-General. Know
" ye therefore, that we having perused, and mature-
" ly considered the said Treaty, have accepted, ap-
" proved, and ratified, as we do by these Presents, for
" Us, our Heirs and Successors, accept, approve, and
" ratifie the same, together with all and every Article
" thereof, engaging, and upon the Word of a King
" promising, that we will religiously and inviolably
" observe and perform the said Treaty, without vio-
" lating it in any Article, or suffering it to the utmost
" of our Power to be violated. Provided always that
" His Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the said States-
" General do admit Us into the said Treaty, and give
" and deliver to Us the necessary Instruments respec-
" tively drawn up in the best manner. In further
" Witness and Testimony whereof, we have caused
" our Great Seal of ENGLAND, to be affixed to
" these Presents,

Signed with our Hand,

WILLIAM R.

ON

ANNO
1701.

King James
II. dies.

Addreses to
his Britan-
nick Majesty.

The Parlia-
ment dis-
solv'd, and
another
call'd.

ON Saturday September 6th, 1701. O. S. King (a) James II. departed this Life at St. Germain's En ley in France: Whereupon, the French King immediately declar'd the Pretended Prince of Wales to be King of England, Scotland and Ireland. King William (who was a Prince of two much Spirit to bear such an Indignity) was no sooner inform'd of this gross Affront given by the Court of France, but he forthwith dispatch'd a Courier to the King of Sweden (as Guarantee of the Treaty of Reswick) to give him an Account of the manifest Violation of that Treaty; and at the same time, His Majesty sent an Express to the Earl of Manchester (his Ambassador at Paris) to come away immediately without taking leave; and soon after, Monsieur Poussin (the French Secretary here) had notice given him, that he should forthwith depart the Kingdom. In the mean time, the Nation, as well as the King, began to resent this Affront offer'd His Majesty by the French King, who seeing there was no more Credit to be given to a Monarch who made Treaties and broke them again whenever he pleas'd, unanimously Resolv'd to Defend and Support His Britanick Majesty in His Undoubted Right; and accordingly, there were Addreses came from the City of London, and all Parts of the Kingdom, with Expressions of Detestation of the Perfidiousness of the French King, and Assurances of Asserting and Defending His Majesty's Unquestionable Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms.

THE King, when he had perfected the Alliances he was making abroad, return'd to England, November 4th, and a Week after dissolv'd the Parliament, and Summon'd another to meet the 30th of December following.

(a) HE was Third Son of King Charles I. and Queen Mary; and only Surviving Brother and Heir to King Charles II. He was Born at the Palace of St. James's, October 14th, 1633. and upon the Death of His Brother, February, 6th 1684. was immediately Proclaim'd King, by the Name of King JAMES II. He liv'd above Twelve Years in Exile at the Castle of St. Germain's, where after many fruitless and unsuccessful Attempts to Recover and Regain His Kingdoms, He being much broken with Grief departed this Life on Saturday September 6th, 1701. O. S. in the 68th Year of His Age; from whence His Body was carried to the Monastery of the Benedictines in Paris, where it lies Deposited, and His Heart was sent to the Nunnery of Charliot.

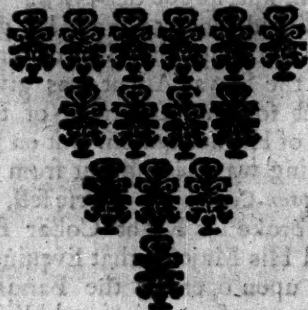
lowing. When the Commons having chosen Mr. *ANNO*
Harley for their Speaker, the King made a most In- 1701.
 comparable Speech, wherein with Manly Energy, he
 judiciously set forth the true Interest of the Nation,
 and compassionately exhorted them to pursue it.
 Whereupon, both Houses presented to His Majesty
 very Loyal and Affectionate ADDRESSES, and
 declar'd their Resolutions to stand by and defend His
 Majesty's just Title to the Crown; and on the 7th
 of *January*, voted (as an immediate supply) that
 whoever would lend 600000 *l.* for the use of the
 Navy, and 300000 *l.* for Guards and Garrisons, should
 be Repaid the same with Six *per Cent.* Interest. There
 was likewise Order'd, to be brought in a Bill for the
 further Security of His Majesty's Person, and the Pro-
 testant Succession, and to extinguish the Hopes of the
 Pretended Prince of *Wales*, wherein an Oath of
 Abjuration was impos'd on all that held Offices; and
 it was Enacted, That to Compass or Imagine the
 Death of the Princess *ANNE*, should be equally
 Penal, as (by the Statute 25 *Edward III.*) it is to
 Compass or Imagine the Death of the King's Son.
 The House also Voted, that the Number of Forces to
 Act in Conjunction with the Allies against *France*, be
 40000 Land-Men, and 40000 Sea-Men. On the 3d of
February, they Voted that 352000 *l.* be granted to His
 Majesty for maintaining the Guards and Garrisons;
 and afterwards, the Royal Assent was given by Com-
 mission to an Act for the Attainder of the Pretended
 Prince of *Wales* of High-Treason. But on the 21st of *Fe-*
bruary, as the King was Riding out from *Kensington* to
 Hunt near *Hampton-Court*, his Horse fell, and His Ma-
 jesty in the Fall broke his Right-Collar Bone. It was
 quickly set, and His Majesty that Evening return'd to
Kensington, but upon opening the Bandage, the Fra-
 cture started. It was set again, and His Majesty slept
 well all Night, and continued in a fair way of Reco-
 very; till on *Sunday March 1st.* a Defluxion fell upon
 his Knee, which was attended with great Pain and
 Weakness. The *Wednesday* following he took a Walk
 in the Gallery, where finding himself Weary, he fell
 asleep upon a Couch, and was seiz'd with a shivering
 Fit, which turn'd to a Fever. The Physicians being
 apprehensive that His Majesty had not long to live, on
Sunday about Five in the Morning, he receiv'd the Sa-
 crament from the Hands of the Archbishop of *Canter-*
bury;

Their Pro-
 ceedings.

King Wil-
 liam falls
 from his
 Horse.

ANNO *bury*; and about Eight of the Clock, His Majesty sitting on the Bed-side in his Night-Gown, departed this
 1701. *(a)* Life, to the inexpressible Sorrow of all his Loy-
 al Subjects; having liv'd Fifty One Years, Four
 Months, and Four Days: And Reign'd Thirteen Years,
 and One Month, wanting Four Days. His Royal Corps
 was Deposited in King *HENRY VII's* Chappel (while
 the Service of the Church was perform'd) and after-
 wards Interr'd in the same Vaults with King *CHARLES*
II. and the late Queen *MARY* of Glorious Memory.

(a) DOCTORS PRESENT. Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Sir
Theodore Calladon, Doctor *Hannes*, Doctor *Harrel*, Doctor *How*, Doctor
Husten, Doctor *Lawrence*, Sir *Thomas Millington*, Professor *Bodloo*, &c.
CHIRURGEONS PRESENT. Mr. *Bernard*, Mr. *Cooper*,
 Mr. *Gardiner*, Mr. *Renfaz*.



A COM.



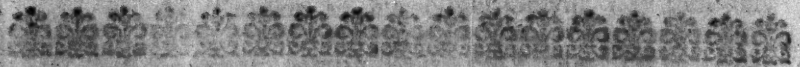
A
COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Present War,

A N N O, MDCCII.

Being the First Year of Her

MAJESTY's
GLORIOUS
REIGN.





A
COMPLIMENTARY

HISTORY

OF THE

Excellent

ANN O. MDCCII

Being the First Year of Her

MAJESTY'S

GLORIOUS

REIGN.







A
ANNO
1702.

COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1702.



PON the Death of His late Majesty *Queen*
King WILLIAM, March 8th 1702. *ANNE*
the Lords of the Privy Council im- *Proclaimed*
mediately Assembled at St. James's;
and having agreed on, and Sign'd a
Proclamation for Proclaiming her
Royal Highness Princess ANNE,
Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland (in
pursuance of the Act of Parliament pass'd in the First
Year of the Reign, of the said King William and Queen
Mary of Glorious Memory, Intitl'd, AN ACT
FOR DECLARING THE RIGHT OF
THE SUBJECT, AND SETTLING THE
SUCCESSION OF THE CROWN) Ac-
cordingly, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the
said Day, Her Majesty was Proclaim'd by the *Heralds*
First,

ANNO First, before the outward Gate of Her Royal Palace at 1702. St. James's; next at Charing Cross; then, at Temple-Bar: And lastly, before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, with the Accustomed Ceremonies. (a)

WHILE the Council were Assembled, Her Majesty was Graciously pleas'd to declare her Self in the following Expressions.

My LORDS,

Her Speech
to the Privy
Council.

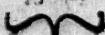
I AM extreamly sensible of the General Misfortune to these Kingdoms, in the unspeakable loss of the King, and of the great Weight and Burthen it brings in particular upon my Self; which nothing could encourage Me to Undergo, but the great Concern I have for the Preservation of our Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of my Country: All these being as Dear to Me, as they can be to any Person whatsoever; you may depend upon it, that no Pains or Diligence shall ever be wanting on my Part, to Preserve and Support them; to maintain the Succession in the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as it is by Law Establish'd.

I THINK it proper upon this Occasion of my first speaking to You, to declare my own Opinion of the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations we are making to oppose the great Power of France; and I shall lose no time in giving our ALLIES all Assurances, that nothing shall be wanting on my Part, to pursue the true Interest of England, together with THEIRS, for the support of the Common Cause.

(a) ANNE, Our present Gracious Sovereign, is the Hereditary Successor, by a direct Lineal Descent of the Ancient Royal Families of both Kingdoms, to the Crowns of England and Scotland. She was Born at St. James's on the 6th of February, 1667. at Thirty Nine Minutes past Eleven of the Clock at Night. Her Godfather was Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and her Godmothers, were the Young Lady MARY her Sister, and the Dutchess of Monmouth. She was strictly Educated in the Religion and Principles of the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd, by the great Care of her Uncle King Charles II. She was on the 28th of July, 1683. most happily (Married in the Chappel of St. James's, by Henry Lord Bishop of London,) to his Royal Highness Prince GEORGE of Denmark. He was second Son to Frederick III. and Younger Brother to Christian V. King of Denmark.

IN Order to these Ends, I shall always be ready to ask the Advice of my Council, and of both Houses in Parliament, and desirous to Countenance and Employ, all those who shall heartily Concur and Joyn with Me, in Supporting and Maintaining the Present Establishment and Constitution, against all Enemies and Opposers whatsoever.

ANNO
1702.



THE next Day, (March 9th,) the two Houses of Parliament seperately presented Addresses to the Queen; wherein they Declar'd, how deeply sensible they were of the unspeakable Loss the Nation sustain'd by the Decease of His late Majesty of Glorious Memory; and at the same time, congratulated Her Majesty's Happy Accession to the Throne; and assur'd Her of their Zealous and Firm Resolutions to support her Undoubted Right and Title, and the Succession of the Protestant Line, as by Law Establish'd, against all Opposers whatsoever. That, they would Sincerely and Vigorously adhere to Her Majesty and Her Allies, in the Prosecution of those Measures already entred into, in order to Reduce the Exorbitant Power of France. And, that their Zeal and Affection for Her Majesty's Service, and the Care they had of the Publick Safety, engag'd them to exert themselves with the utmost Vigour and Union, for obtaining under Her Majesty's Reign, such a Ballance of Power and Interest, as might effectually secure the Liberties of Europe. And they also humbly desir'd, that for the Encouragement of all the Allies, no time might be lost in Communicating to them her Royal Resolutions of Adhereing firmly to the Alliances already made.

HER Majesty was very well pleas'd, and return'd them hearty Thanks for the kind Assurances they gave Her in their Addresses; and on March 11th, Her Majesty went to the House of PEERS, and having sent for the COMMONS, she made the following most excellent Speech to both Houses.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

"I CANNOT too much lament my own Unhappiness, in succeeding to the Crown so immediately after the Loss of a King, who was the great Support, not only of these Kingdoms, but of all Europe: And

Her first
speech to the
Parliament.

ANN^O " I am extremely Sensible of the Weight and Difficul;
1702. " ty it brings upon me.



" BUT, the true concern I have for our Religion,
" for the Laws and Liberties of *England*, for the main-
" taining the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant
" Line, and the Government in Church and State, as
" by Law Establish'd; encourages Me in this great
" Undertaking: Which I promise my self will be Suc-
" cessful, by the Blessing of GOD, and the continuance
" of that Fidelity and Affection, of which you have
" given Me so full Assurance.

" THE present Conjunction of Affairs, require the
" greatest Application and Dispatch; and I am very
" glad to find in your several Addressses so Unanimous
" a Concurrence in the same Opinion with Me, that
" too much cannot be done for the Encouragement
" of our Allies, to reduce the Exhorbitant Power of
" *France*.


" I cannot but think it very necessary upon this Oc-
" casion, to desire you to consider of proper Methods,
" towards attaining of an Union between *England* and
" *Scotland*, which has been so largely Recommended to
" You, as a matter that very nearly concerns the Peace
" and Security of both Kingdoms.

GENTLEMEN of the House of COM- MONS,

" I need not put you in mind, that the Revenue for
" defraying the Expences of the Civil Government is
" Expir'd. I rely entirely upon your Affections for the
" Supplying it, in such manner as shall be most suita-
" ble for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

" IT shall be my constant Endeavour to make you
" the best Return for that Duty and Affection you have
" Express'd to Me, by a Careful and Diligent Admini-
" stration for the Good of all my Subjects. And, as I
" know MY OWN HEART TO BE EN-
" TIRELY ENGLISH, I can very sincerely
" assure You, there is not any thing you can expect or
" desire

" desire from Me, which I shall not be ready to do, for **ANNO**
 " the Happiness and Prosperity of *England*; and shall **1702.**
 " always find me a strict and Religious Observer of 
 " my Word.

ON *March 13th*, both Houses severally Address'd
 the **QUEEN**; wherein they acknowledg'd the Sa-
 tisfaction they receiv'd from Her Majesty's most Gra-
 cious **SPEECH**, and that they trusted in **GOD** it
 would have the same effect Abroad, as at Home: E-
 qually reviving the Hearts of her Allies and Subjects,
 and encouraging their utmost endeavour in the Com-
 mon Cause. They declar'd, that the sincere concern
 Her Majesty had shew'd for their Religion, the Govern-
 ment in Church and State, as by Law Establish'd, and
 the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line;
 The Hazards she had expos'd Herself to, in Concert
 with His late Glorious Majesty, for maintaining their
 Laws and Liberties, as well as Her most Gracious Af-
 surances at that time, gave Her Subjects such a Con-
 fidence in Her Promises, such a Dutiful Affection to
 Her Person, and such a Zeal for Her Service, as would
 oblige them to make the utmost Efforts, to supply Her
 Majesty under the Weight and Difficulty of the pre-
 sent Conjunction. That the Concern Her Majesty ex-
 press'd for Her **ALLIES**, was a further Obligation
 laid upon them, who were sensible Their Preservation
 was necessary to their Own; and who were as desirous
 as ever to support the Character of the Crown of *Eng-
 land*, in enabling Her Majesty to maintain the Balance
 of *Europe*. That they could not make suitable Returns
 to Her Majesty, for Her most Gracious Promises of a
 Careful and Diligent Administration for the Publick
 Good, which they thought themselves sufficiently se-
 cur'd of, by so solemn an Engagement under Her sa-
 cred Word. That Her Majesty had been pleas'd to
 assure them of all they could Wish, and Recommend
 to them what they ought to Desire; and they doubred
 not Her Pious Intentions would procure a Blessing from
 Heaven. And that Her Majesty might be assur'd, that
 Resolutions, so becoming a **QUEEN OF ENG-
 LAND**, could not but make the deepest Impression
 upon all Hearts, that were True to the Interest of their
 Country.

Lords and
 Commons
 Second Ad-
 dress to Her
 Majesty.

ANNO

1702.



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1702.

THE Addresses of both Houses of Parliament were follow'd by several others from the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the rest of the Bishops: From the Bishop and Clergy of the City of *London*; and from the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the same City, with Assurances of their Affectionate Zeal, and Constant Fidelity to Her Majesty's Person and Government; and that they would Sacrifice all that was Dear to them, in Defence thereof, against the Pretended Prince of *WALES*, the Power of the *French King* (his only Supporter) and all other Her Majesty's Enemies whatsoever. The Queen having thus settled an universal Harmony, and intire Satisfaction among her own Subjects, was not unmindful of her ALLIES in this critical Conjuncture; and therefore, wrote the following Letter to the States-General, to confirm them in her Intentions of maintaining with them a constant Union and Friendship.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS: Our very Good Friends, Allies, and Confederates.

The Queen's
Letter to the
States-Ge-
neral.

IT is not without a sensible Grief, that we find ourselves oblig'd to acquaint you with the Afflicting News of the Death of the most High, and most Mighty Prince, *WILLIAM III.* King of *England, Scotland, France and Ireland*, our most Dear Brother, of Glorious Memory. He was seiz'd on *Wednesday* last with a Fever, which so much increas'd the following Days, that notwithstanding all the Remedies that were made use of, he expir'd at Eight of the Clock on *Sunday Morning*. This is certainly a very great loss to all *Europe*, and in particular to your State, whose Interest he always maintain'd with so much Valour, Prudence, Zeal, and Conduct. And as it has pleas'd *GOD*, that we should succeed him in the Throne of these Kingdoms, we shall also succeed him in the same Inclination, to Preserve a constant Union and Amity with You, and maintain all the Alliances that have been made with your State, by our said Dear Brother, and other

our

Y of the present WAR.

9

our Predecessors; and likewise, to concur with You, in all the Measures that shall be necessary for the preservation of the Common Liberty of Europe, and for reducing the Power of France within due Bounds. This we desire You to be fully assur'd of, and that we shall always look upon the Interests of England, and those of your State, to be Inseperable, and united by such Ties as cannot be broke, without the greatest Prejudice to both Nations. We pray GOD to keep You, High and Mighty LORDS, in his Holy Protection.

ANNO
1702.



GIVEN at our Court at St. James's, March 10th, 1702. in the First Year of our Reign.

ANNE R.

AFTER this Letter, the QUEEN was pleas'd (March 14th) to Elect the Right Honourable the Earl of Marlborough; a Knight Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter; and having Constituted him Captain-General of all Her Majesty's Forces, both at Home and Abroad (in Conjunction with Her Allies.) He was immediately dispatch'd into Holland, with the Character of Her Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces. Upon his Arrival at the Hague (March 28th N. S.) his Excellency had several Conferences with the Grand Pensioner, and other Ministers: And on the 31st of March, N. S. being conducted to his Publick Audience of the States-General, with great Magnificence, he made the following SPEECH to that August Assembly.

Earl of
Marlbo-
rough sent
into Hol-
land.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

IT having pleas'd GOD in his Divine Providence, to take to himself His Majesty King WILLIAM of Glorious Memory, to the great loss of this Kingdom, the State of your High and Mighty Lordships, and of all Europe: The QUEEN (my Mistress) who doth succeed on the Throne of her Ancestors, as your Lordships have been inform'd by Her Majesty's Letter, hath commanded Me to declare to your Lordships, That it is her sincere

His Speech
to the States-
General.

LNNQ

1702.



sincere Desire and Inclination to entertain with You the same Union, Friendship, and strict Correspondence, as hath subsisted during the Course of the Preceeding Reign; as being perswaded, that nothing in the World can be more Useful and Beneficial for the good of both Nations, whose Interests are the same.

HER Majesty has also order'd Me to acquaint Your High and Mighty Lordships, That She is firmly Resolv'd to contribute all that lies in Her Power, towards the Advancing and Increasing the said Union, Friendship, and Correspondence; and to make That a constant Maxim of Her Government.

HER Majesty has further commanded Me to assure your High and Mighty Lordships, That She will not only Exactly and Faithfully Observe and Execute the Treaties and Alliances made between the Kings her Predecessors, and Your High and Mighty Lordships; but that She is likewise ready to Renew and Confirm them; As also, to concur with You in all the Measures which have been taken by the late King of Glorious Memory, in pursuance of the said Alliances.

HER Majesty is likewise dispos'd to enter into such other stricter Alliances and Engagements, which shall most conduce to the Interests of both Nations, the preservation of the Liberty of Europe, and Reducing with-in just Bounds, the Exorbitant Power of France.

IN the mean time, Her Majesty is ready from this Moment, and without any Delay, to concur with your High and Mighty Lordships, and the other Allies to this End, with all Her Forces, as well by Sea as Land.

AND, Her Majesty, to shew Her Zeal the more, has been pleas'd to authorize Me, to concert with your High and Mighty Lordships, the necessary Operations.

THESE motives oblig'd Her Majesty to order Me to depart with all Diligence, in order to come hither; and give your High and Mighty Lordships all possible Assurances thereof, without stopping at the ordinary Formalities.

AND

AND, I look upon it as an extraordinary Happiness, that Her Majesty has done Me the Honour to Employ Me in this Commission, since it gives Me the opportunity, of expressing to your High and Mighty Lordships, the Zeal I have for your Service.

THE French King was not a little Surpris'd at these Proceedings of the Queen of Great Britain; and finding that the Death of King William would not have that Effect (either in England or Holland) as he had promis'd Himself: Immediately order'd the *Sieur De Barre* (who was left at the Hague by Count D'Avaux, as Secretary of the Embassy, to inspect the Affairs of France) to take upon him the Title of his Resident to the States, and forthwith sent him Credentials to that Purpose. Whereupon, the said *Sieur De Barre* presented to the States a long Memorial, containing several Insinuations, in Order to break off the Union between England and Holland; to which, their High Mightinesses return'd a most extraordinary Answer, shewing their exactness in observing their Treaties and Alliances, and plainly proving, that if France had been really inclin'd to Establish the Peace of Europe, and Re-enter into their ancient Amity with the Republick; she would not have Re-call'd the Count D'Avaux, without offering to make the least Proposal towards a Peace.

The Sieur D'Barre presents a Memorial to the States.

AND now, the Preparations for War were carried on with all imaginable Vigour. The Emperor's Arms began to open the Theatre of War in Italy: They did the same upon the Lower Rhine, the beginning of the Summer; for the Prince of Nassau Saaxrugh (after having been declar'd the Emperor's Marshal de Camp) form'd the Siege of (a) *Keyferswaert*, with the Troops

Seige of Keyferswaert.

(a) KEISERSWAERT, is a Town below Dusseldorp, on the Rhine, Mean, but well Fortified; and did belong to the Elector of Cologne. It had a broad Ditch, very regular Fortifications, and high Walls fac'd with Brick: As also the Counterescarp, which was in a very good Condition. It is seated on the North of the Rhine, six German Miles beneath Cologne to the North West, and the same distance from Gulick (or Juliers) to the North. The French possess'd themselves of it for Cardinal Furstemburg in 1688. but the late Earl of Brandenburg retook it in the Year, 1689. and deliver'd it to the Elector of Cologne, who in 1701. receiv'd a French Garrison into it, which continued there till it was taken by the Army of the Allies.

1702. **ANN** of the States, under the Name of Auxiliary Troops, because the War against the united Power of *France* and *Spain* was not as yet publickly Declar'd. General *Dopf* (who had also been made a Lieutenant General of his Imperial Majesty) was order'd to Invest the Place: The News of this unexpected Siege, being brought to the *French* Court the 18th of *May*, by a Courier from Marshal *Boufflers*, was no small Surprise, it having chang'd the Plan of the Enterprizes that the King had intended; which was, to have open'd the Campaign the beginning of *May*, with the Siege of *Juliers*. At the arrival of the Couriers from Marshal *Boufflers*, His Majesty held a Great Council of WAR; wherein it was Resolv'd, That the Duke of *Burgundy* should depart the 25th for the Army under that Marshal, and Command it in Person, in Quality of Generalissimo of the King's Armies in the Low-Countries, and the Electorate of *Cologn*: At the same time, Marshal *Boufflers* had Orders to march to the Relief of *Keyferswaert*, with the Army that was before design'd for the Expedition upon *Juliers*. The Motions of the Confederate Troops were attended with other uneasinesses at the *French* Court; for Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was assembling an Army on the *Upper Rhine*, in the Neighbourhood of *Croon-Weissenburg* and *Lauterburgh*, in order to cut off the Communication of *Landau* and *Strasbourg*, and the Country of *Alsace*.

DURING these Transactions, there were issued out Three several Declarations of War, against the Kings of *France* and *Spain*. They were all made Publick on the same Day. (*May* 4th.) The Powers that declar'd War, were the **EMPEROR**, the **QUEEN OF ENGLAND**, and the **STATES-GENERAL** of the United Provinces.

The EMPEROR'S Declaration of WAR
against FRANCE and SPAIN.

Emperors'
Declaration
against the
French King
and Duke of
Anjou.

WE Leopold, by the Grace of GOD, Elected Em-
peror of the Romans in Germany, Ever August:
King of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Scla-
vonia: Arch-duke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Sty-
ria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Wirtemberg: Earl of
Tyrol, &c. Do make known, That although since the
Conclusion of a General Peace, not many Years ago,
at *Reswick* in *Holland*, the Crown of *France* hath, as
well by refusing for a long time to restore the Fortres
of *Brisac*, as by the Injuries and Damages done to
the House of *Montbelliard*, together with other Vio-
lations, made it abundantly Evident, that they did
not intend to observe this solemn Treaty better than
any of the former. However, being in hopes that we
might pass the Remainder of our troublesome Reign
in Peace, and after having suffer'd so many Vexati-
ons to maintain the holy Roman Empire, and our
Kingdoms and Hereditary Dominions in the Enjoy-
ment of the present Peace, and for the future, pre-
vent the Effusion of so much innocent Christian
Blood: We have chosen rather patiently to endure
their Insults, and to endeavour to find out Means of
amicably composing the Differences, than to enter
into a fresh Quarrel upon that Account, and there-
upon begin a destructive War. But whereas imme-
diately after the Death of *Charles* the Second, King
of *Spain* and Duke of *Austria*, under the Colour of a
Will, supposed to have been made by that Prince,
(which, however, is really Null and of no Validity)
and, notwithstanding all the Marriage-Contracts,
Renunciations, Cessions, Treaties of Peace, and for-
mer Oaths, the King of *France* has made himself
Master of all the Kingdoms and Countries of his
said Majesty (among which, there are some that did
belong to our Archiducal House, before they came
under the Power of the Crown of *Spain*, besides
those that are Feudatory and Dependant of the Em-
pire) and has by Intrusion, put his Grandson the Duke
of *Anjou* into the same; and moreover, taken
by Force the Dukedom of *Mantua*, and other Fiefs
of the Empire, although they never belonged to the
Monarchy

ANNO
1702.

“ Monarchy of *Spain*, and has also caused a great
 “ Number of his Troops to enter into the Diocess of
 “ *Cologn* and *Leige*, hath seiz’d, and put Garrisons into
 “ all their Towns and strong Places, hath added new
 “ Fortifications to them, and every where erected Ma-
 “ gazines; and contrary to our lawful Ordinances, and
 “ the Execution thereof, according to the Laws of the
 “ Empire committed to the Princes of the Circles, hath
 “ supported by Force of Arms, and strengthened the
 “ Elector of *Cologn*, in his Disobedience; and on the
 “ other side, hath caused the faithful Subjects of the Em-
 “ pire to be Imprison’d, and particularly the Baron *de*
 “ *Meun*, Dean of *Liege*, and hath seiz’d and carry’d a-
 “ way several others from off the Lands of the Empire,
 “ and hath attack’d in a Hostile Manner, and ill treated
 “ the Princes of the Circles, who, according to their
 “ Duty, endeavour’d to put in Execution our lawful
 “ Imperial Mandates. And furthermore, his Grandson
 “ the Duke of *Anjou* hath taken to himself the Titles
 “ that belong to none but our Archducal House, and
 “ hath caused himself to be called the Duke of *Austria*,
 “ Count of *Habsbourg*, and of *Tyrol*. We look upon it
 “ as a Thing inexcusable any longer to pass by in Si-
 “ lence such Hostilities, Infractions and Violences, com-
 “ mitted both against our Archducal House, and our
 “ high Imperial Dignity; on the contrary, we find our
 “ selves obliged in Consequence, and by Virtue of the
 “ Laws of Nature, of Nations, and of the Holy Ro-
 “ man Empire, and particularly in Consequence of the
 “ Capitulation we swore to at the Time we were ele-
 “ cted Emperor, and of our Imperial, Archducal, and
 “ Patrimonial Dignity, to hinder them with all our
 “ Force and Power, (since the Endeavours of other Po-
 “ tentates have had as little Success with the said Crown
 “ of *France*, as the Offers we have made of coming to
 “ an amicable Agreement) and that so much more,
 “ inasmuch as it is a Matter unquestionable, that the
 “ said Will, which at present serves for a Colour of the
 “ said Hostilities of *France*, was contrived by some
 “ bribed *Spanish* Counsellors, according to the Directi-
 “ ons of the *French* King; and that it was offered to
 “ his late Catholick Majesty, when he was sunk to such
 “ a Weakness of Body and Mind, as not to be able to
 “ Read or Understand, much less to Weigh and Exa-
 “ mine, as was necessary, the large Contents of the said
 “ Will. And moreover, as it is altogether contrary to
 “ the

of the present W A R.

15

ANNO

1702.

"the Intention of the said late King, which he had to
"often signified to us; and as the said Will is full of
"Falsities, and of incomprehensible and contradictory
"Matters: And Lastly, as it gives as little Satisfacti-
"on to our just Demand, as the King of *France* could
"receive from it, not to mention, that as yet it hath
"not been duly executed by them, but hath already
"been broken in many Points; and more particularly,
"for as much as it is evident, that the said Arbitrary
"Enterprizes, as well by himself, as in the Name of
"his Grandson, as the pretended Lord of the Circle of
"*Burgundy*, and consequently a declared Enemy to Us
"and the Empire, do tend to the Overthrow and De-
"struction of the Imperial Dignity, the Authority and
"Rights which were entrusted to Us by a lawful E-
"lection.

"SUPPORTED therefore by the Justice of our
"Cause, and trusting in the assistance of the Almighty
"GOD, we declare and publish by these Presents, That
"we hold for our Enemies the *French* King and the Duke
"of *Anjou*, with their Subjects and Adherents; and
"that to prevent the publick Violence and Injury which
"are done by them unto Us, the Empire, and the Loyal
"States of the said Empire, and to defend our Imperi-
"al, and other Rights, we are obliged to take up
"Arms, and to cause our Troops to march against our
"said Enemies. We command by these Presents the
"faithful Subjects of Us and the Empire, by the Duty
"wherein they stand engaged to Us and the Empire,
"and under Pain of Deprivation of Life and Goods:
"And we seriously enjoin them by these Presents, That
"none of them do engage into the Service of the said
"Crown of *France*, of the Duke of *Anjou*, or of his
"Adherents; and that none of them do undertake, in
"the least to do any Service, or give them any Assi-
"stance, or to maintain with them, directly or indi-
"rectly any Commerce, Partnership, or Correspon-
"dence, but that from this Moment they do wholly
"break off, and abstain from the same, and do assist
"Us with all their Power, to pursue and attack our
"said Enemies, and those which belong to them. We
"have also this entire Confidence in the Electors,
"Princes and States of the Empire, That they will all
"in general, and every one in his own particular, from
"this time forward, at such time as we shall consult
"with

ANNO

1702.



“them, according to the Exigence of Affairs, concern-
 “ing what may be fit to be done in a Matter that does
 “not respect us alone, but likewise relates to the Wel-
 “fare and Security of the other principal Members of
 “the Empire in particular, and consequently, that of
 “the whole *Roman* Empire, will aid and assist Us in
 “our lawful and just Undertaking, with their Faith-
 “ful and wise Advice; and with the Sincere, Unani-
 “mous, and Firm Conjunction, of all the Force which
 “GOD and the Empire has given them, to free them-
 “selves and other injur'd States from Oppression. That
 “they will contribute towards removing all those Ca-
 “lamities, and that they will not suffer themselves to
 “be drawn away in any wise; let every one therefore
 “Regulate himself, and take Care accordingly,

IN Witness whereof, we have caus'd these Presents
 to be Seal'd with our Imperial Seal.

LEOPOLD (L S)

By D. A. Caunitz.

Her Majesty's **DECLARATION of**
WAR *against* **FRANCE** *and*
SPAIN

ANNE R.

The Queen
 of England's
 Declaration.

“WHEREAS it hath pleas'd Almighty GOD
 “to Call us to the Government of these Realms,
 “at a time when Our late Dear Brother *William III.*
 “of Glorious Memory, had, in pursuance of the Re-
 “peated Advices of the Parliament of this Kingdom,
 “entred into Solemn Treaties of Alliance with the Em-
 “peror of *Germany*, the *States-General* of the *United*
 “*Provinces*, and other Princes and Potentates, for Pre-
 “serving the Liberty and Balance of *Europe*, and for
 “Reducing the Exorbitant Power of *France*: Which
 “Treaties are Grounded upon the unjust Usurpations
 “and Encroachments of the *French King*, who had ta-
 “ken, and still keeps Possession of a great part of the
 “*Spanish* Dominions, Exercising an absolute Authority
 “over

" over all that Monarchy, having seiz'd *Milan* and the
 " *Spanish Low Countries* by his Armies, and made him-
 " self Master of *Cadiz*, of the Entrance into the Medi-
 " terranean, and of the Ports in the *Spanish West-Indies*
 " by his Fleets; every where designing to Invade the
 " Liberties of *Europe*, and to Obstruct the Freedom of
 " Navigation and Commerce. And, it being Provided
 " by the Third and Fourth Articles, of the forementi-
 " on'd Alliance, That if in the Space of Two Months,
 " (which are some time since Expired) the Injuries com-
 " plained of were not Remedied, the Parties concerned
 " should mutually Assist each other with their whole
 " Strength: And whereas, instead of giving the Satis-
 " faction that ought justly to be expected, the *French*
 " King has not only Proceeded to farther Violence, but
 " has added thereunto a great Affront and Indignity to
 " Us and Our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to De-
 " clare the Pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *England*,
 " *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and has also Influenc'd *Spain*
 " to Concur in the same Affront and Indignity, as well
 " as in his other Oppressions; We find Our Selves
 " oblig'd, for Maintaining the Publick Faith, for Vin-
 " dicating the Honour of Our Crown, and for Preven-
 " ting the Mischiefs which all *Europe* is Threatned with,
 " to Declare, and We do hereby accordingly Declare
 " WAR against *France* and *Spain*. And Placing Our
 " Entire Confidence in the Help of Almighty GOD, in
 " so Just and Necessary an Undertaking, We will (in
 " Conjunction with Our Allies) Vigorously Prosecute
 " the same by Sea and Land, being assur'd of the ready
 " Concurrence and Assistance of Our Subjects, in a
 " Cause they have so openly and so heartily Espous'd.
 " And, We do hereby Will and Require Our Lord High
 " Admiral of *England*; Our General of Our Forces;
 " Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties; Gover-
 " nours of Our Forts and Garrisons; and all other Of-
 " ficers and Soldiers under them by Sea and Land, to
 " Do and Execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecu-
 " tion of this WAR against *France* and *Spain*, their Vas-
 " sals and Subjects, and to Oppose their Attempts;
 " Willing and Requiring all Our Subjects to take No-
 " tice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly Forbid
 " to hold any Correspondence or Communication with
 " *France* or *Spain*, or their Subjects. But because there
 " are Remaining in Our Kingdoms, many of the Sub-
 " jects of *France* and *Spain*, We do Declare Our Royal
 " Intention

ANNO
1702.

"Intention to be; That all the Subjects of *France* and
" *Spain*, who shall Demean themselves Dutifully to-
" wards Us, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fourth Day of
May, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

The MANIFESTO of the STATES-
GENERAL, containing the Reasons of
their proclaiming War against FRANCE
and SPAIN.

*The States-
General Ma-
nifesto.*

THE States-General of the United Netherlands, To
all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Know
ye, That the King of *France* having for a long time
since, cast his Eyes upon these Provinces, to seize upon
the same, if possible, or entirely to destroy and ruin
them; has, in order to compass his Design, twice at-
tack'd this Republick, (*viz.* in the Years 1672. and
1688.) by a most unjust and violent WAR, though we
had done our utmost to avoid the same, and preserve
the Continuation of Peace and Tranquility. That no-
thing is more evidently known, than that if that King
had succeeded in his Design, and possessed himself
of these Provinces, he would have thereby made his
way to the Universal Monarchy. And, if he had but
only weakn'd them, and forc'd them to sit still, and
separate themselves from their Allies; 'tis no less noto-
rious, that he might have attain'd his Aim, by sub-
duing other Princes and Powers; whereby this Re-
publick had been in a manifest Danger of being re-
duc'd, as well as other States, and losing her Liberty and
Religion; which are the two precious Advantages for
which the Subjects of this State have formerly suffer'd
so many cruel Persecutions: And, which they could
never fully and entirely Enjoy, till they had frankly and
heartily sacrificed their Fortunes and Blood, with every
thing else that was dear to them, and maintain'd a
WAR of Eighty Years standing, against the then power-
ful King of *Spain*.

THAT

THAT, notwithstanding it has pleased GOD to punish these Provinces, by the Two last Wars, because of their Sins; yet he has not permitted that the French King should put in Execution his Ambitious Designs; but on the contrary, has so favour'd the Arms of the Republick and their Allies, that they obtain'd in the Years 1678, and 1697. a General Peace: Whereby France was obliged to restore large Provinces, Lordships, and important Places to the Emperor, the Empire, and the King of Spain, which she had possess'd partly by a violent Force, and partly by Craft and Artifices, under the specious Name of Re-union, and other Pretences, against the Treaty of Nimeguen.

ANNO
1702.

THAT, the Treaty of Peace of RESWICK, and that of Commerce, being so solemnly concluded in the Year 1697. We had all the Reason in the World to flatter our selves, that the same would be *Bona Fide* executed in all its Points: But, we have found on the contrary by Experience, that they did not design on the part of France to observe them, but only to induce us and our Allies to lay down our Arms, disband our Forces, and separate us One from the Other, in order to weaken us; and in particular, to enervate and ruin our Subjects in ruining their Commerce, that they might the more easily obtain the Aim here above-mentioned. This is so notorious, that the Treaties aforesaid of Peace and Commerce were hardly Ratify'd, but they began manifestly, to encroach upon the Trade of these Provinces (which is the Sinew of this State) by their openly refusing to grant us the *Tariff* promised unto us by the Treaty aforesaid, putting thereby the Subjects and Merchants of this Republick to innumerable Troubles upon that Account: Which obliges us after a long, tedious, and expensive Negotiation, to accept a *Tariff*, (though disadvantageous to us) contrary to the Tenor of the said Treaty, in order to prevent a greater Mischief.

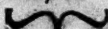
THAT, notwithstanding it was Stipulated by the 5th Article of the said Treaty of Commerce, that such of our Subjects who should Settle in France for carrying on their Trades, should be free and exempted from the Duties and Tax laid upon Foreigners; yet excessive Duties have been laid upon Them, and we have been forced to see and bear the same.

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THAT,

ANNO

1702.



THAT, in the mean while, the King of *France* omitted nothing to persuade us, by all imaginable Protests, that he had no other Design than the Preservation of the Peace, and the removing of all Obstacles that might interrupt the same: And whereas, the weak Constitution of the King of *Spain*, could not promise a long Life, and that his Death was like to cause great Wars and Differences; this occasion'd a TREATY whereby on one Side, it was provided, That the *French* King should not have that Exorbitant Power, which otherwise he would have had by the Accession or Union of the Spanish Monarchy to his Crown, and by these means prevented the ill Consequences all *Europe* was afraid of; and on the other hand, Satisfaction was given to others who claim'd the said Succession, in order to preserve the General PEACE.

THAT, upon this Foundation, the King of *France* having concluded on the Third, and Twenty fifth Day of *March*, 1700, a Solemn Treaty with the King of *England* and this *State*, we were in hopes to preserve thereby the General PEACE: But that Treaty was no sooner Concluded, and Ratify'd, but it most evidently appear'd, That it was not the Intention of the *French* King to stand by it and Observe it; but on the contrary, that they used all manner of Artifices in the Court of *Spain*, not only to render the Emperor odious to the *Spaniards*, but also to oblige the King to dispose of his Succession, by a Testament in Favour of *France*.

THAT, the King of *Spain* having some time after departed this Life, they produc'd a Testament, whereby the Duke of *Anjou*, (Grandson to the King of *France*) was declar'd Heir of all the Kingdoms and Dominions of the Deceased King.

THAT, the said Will being made Publick, the *French* King did immediately give Proofs of his secret Intentions, of making use of all imaginable Means to gratifie his vast Ambition: And in order thereunto, (without any respect or regard to a Treaty so solemnly and newly concluded, and the repeated Protests he had made, never to depart from it) he accepted the said Will, breaking and violating the Treaty aforesaid, without

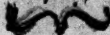
without giving any previous Communication of his Intentions to those with whom he had made it: Notifying the same without any disguise to the Republick; and alledging for the principal Motive thereof, that the Spirit and Sense of the said Treaty, and not the Letter, were only to be regarded; and explaining that Spirit and Sense in his own way, as he thought fit; not omitting at the same time to threaten us, and representing the Dangers and Misfortunes which we might expect, if we did not conform our selves to that Spirit. Which Proceeding is a Breach of Faith as uncommon and unheard of, as ever was; and a dangerous Instance, which tends for the future, to undermine and ruin the Faith of all Publick Treaties.

THAT, by virtue of the Testament aforesaid, that King did not content himself to cause the Duke of *Anjou* to be proclaim'd King of *Spain*, but he possess'd himself in his Name, of all the Kingdoms and Dominions of the Spanish Monarchy, without any regard to the Pretensions of the Emperor; which were so fully own'd in the Treaty aforesaid, that they were not only laid as the Foundation of the said Treaty, but also so far acknowledg'd for just and lawful on all Sides, that the greatest part of the Spanish Monarchy was yielded to the Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

THAT, the said King being unwilling to stop there, caus'd his own Troops to take Possession of the *Spanish Netherlands*, notwithstanding our own were in Garrison therein, by the Permission and Consent of the late King of *Spain*, for the Defence and Security of the said Country; and with a great deal of Difficulty, was at last perswaded to let our said Troops return home, after they were very much weakn'd. That by these means, the Republick was at once depriv'd of her Rampart and Barrier, for which we had already maintain'd two Bloody Wars, and which the King of *France* himself had assign'd in the Condition of the Peace concluded in the Year, 1678. and contrary to what was particularly stipulated in the Treaty of Partition, and insisted upon on the part of the Republick, viz. That the said *Spanish Netherlands*, should belong to the Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

MMD

1702.



THAT, the said King of *France* immediately began to govern Arbitrarily the Kingdoms and Dominions of *Spain*, under the Name of his Grandson, as well in Civil as in Military Affairs; and has so united those States to his own, as if the same were but one and the same Kingdom and Government: Which can never more evidently appear, than in the case of the *Spanish Netherlands*, the Barrier of this State, where it appears (as indeed they write it from *Spain*) that the said Provinces have been absolutely yielded and made over to the King of *France*; and that he exercises an Absolute Authority over them, both in Civil and Military Affairs, and likewise in matters of Finances.

THAT, the *French* King having carried his exorbitant Power to the degree, which the Christian World had so long apprehended, and laid suitable Foundations for obtaining the Universal Monarchy; he did not delay it long, to put those Projects in Execution, sending a formidable Army into *Italy*, to make himself entirely Master thereof, having already sent a great Number of Troops into the *Spanish Netherlands* to fright us, and oblige us, if possible, to a separate Treaty without our Allies.

THAT, these Artifices (though never so well concerted) falling short of the desired effect, the *French* King made use of all other imaginable Ways to compel us thereunto by Force; and to that end, seiz'd the City and Citadel of *Liege*, without the consent of the Dean and Chapter, and without the previous Consent and Knowledge of the Emperor and the Empire, caus'd the Dean of the said Chapter to be by Violence seiz'd and carry'd away into the *Spanish* Dominions, that he might not oppose his Design, and in order to strike a Terror into the said Chapter.

THAT, being not satisfied with having thus seiz'd upon *Liege*, and in order to streighten us more and more, he possess'd himself (contrary to the Will of the Chapter of *Cologne*) of the most considerable Places of that Archbishoprick, and particularly, of the Fortresses of *Bonn*, *Keyserswaert*, and *Rhimberguen*, (his Design upon the City of *Cologne* having happily miscarried by their good Conduct) to put himself in a Condition to invade

vade this Republick, as he had done in the Year, 1672. And, that nothing might be wanting to make himself sure of it, and in order to block us up on all sides; he caused a considerable number of Troops to be rais'd at his own Charges, in the Country of *Wolfembuttel*, that they might invade us on that side, sending at the same time all sorts of Ammunition and Artillery to the *Rhine*, through Foreign Countries, the better to invade these Provinces.

ANNO

1702.

THAT, the said King, being nor satisfy'd with having streightned us in that manner by Land, proceeded further; and by possessing himself (in the Name of the King of *Spain*) of all the Harbours in *Spain*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and other Islands in the Mediterranean, as also the *Spanish Netherlands* and the *Indies*; he made himself entire Master of the Commerce of *Europe*, and obtain'd the Power to exclude us and other Nations from it. And finally, that we might have no Room or Place left to us for Trade, he endeavour'd to persuade the King of *Portugal* to forbid us his Harbours, and sent at the same time, a Squadron into the *West-Indies*, on purpose to seize the Silver Fleet, in which our Subjects, and those of other Princes and Potentates, are so considerably concern'd.

THAT, Affairs being in that intricate and dangerous Condition; We, as the nearest and most expos'd to the Fire, having in the first Place invoc'd GOD Almighty to our Assistance, thought it necessary to put our selves in a posture of Defence, and to Arm our selves as well as we could, both by Sea and Land, against that exorbitant Power, and the Dangers we were threatn'd with; and at the same time, to desire of our Neighbours and Allies, the Succours they had promised us by Treaties, in case we were molested and disturbed: Which they having granted us, with the same readiness as we desired, we put our selves in that Condition, that refusing to hearken to any private Treaty with *France*, we had time to Confederates our selves with his Imperial Majesty, the King of *England*, the King of *Prussia*, and other Princes and Potentates, for the Common Defence of our, and their respective Dominions, the Preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and for Recovering the General Peace and Tranquility.

A Compleat HISTORY

THAT, every one beginning to open their Eyes, and to think of their natural Defence; the Emperor sent a considerable Army into *Italy* to oppose the *French* King.

THAT, his Imperial Majesty having thought fit to dislodge the *French*, out of the Electorate of *Cologne*, and us'd all imaginable ways for it, did, together with the Directors of the Circles concern'd therein, desire our Assistance, which we (conformable to our Engagements, our own Defence, and the strict Alliance we were enter'd into) could not refuse; but on the contrary, thought it necessary that our Forces there and elsewhere, should act as Auxiliaries, by way of Diversion.

THAT, these Proceedings of the *French*, have, to our great Sorrow, kindled a WAR in several Parts of the World, which is actually begun, and carry'd on with a great deal of Violence.

THAT, as we had not given the least pretence thereunto; but on the contrary, made our utmost Efforts for the Preservation of the General Peace, we were very glad to see a MINISTER that the *French* King had sent into these Parts, and neglected nothing to engage him to make some Proposals, for maintaining the Peace: But, seeing we could not succeed therein, we made (our selves) some Demands, which we thought necessary for recovering a General Tranquility, and our private Security; but there has been no manner of Answer, nor the least Offer made thereupon.

THAT, indeed some outward Protestations of Peace have been made on that side, but, as at the same time, they continued their Warlike Preparations, to seize the Lands of our Neighbours, and to Confederate themselves with several Princes and Potentates: They have clearly manifested that their Protestations would come to nothing, unless we were resolv'd to treat separately from our Allies, and this they have still more evidently discover'd, by recalling successively two Ministers.

FINALLY. The King has upon that foot, caused his Resident to declare unto us in a Memorial, That
his

his Armies were in a Condition to Act against us, if we came to no Resolution about the Things contain'd therein. ANNO 1702.

AND, as there is nothing more evidently known, than that the Designs of the present King of *Spain* against the Liberty of our State and Commerce, are the same as those of the King of *France*; nay, as all the World must be convinc'd by the whole Directions and Management of Affairs, that the King of *France*, and the present King of *Spain*, are one and the same in Effect; and that the King of *Spain* can do, nor will do nothing, but what the King of *France* pleases, and will have him to do: Even that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* are United into one. It follows from thence, that whatever the King of *France* has done against us, and our Allies, in the Name of the King of *Spain*, must be taken and understood to be made by the King of *Spain* himself, or at least by both of them. That by these means, the King of *France* (above what has been already said) has made use of the Spanish Troops, in the Name of the King of *Spain*, to carry on his Design against us. That in that Name he has erected a Fort, within the reach of the Cannon of a Fortrefs belonging to the States, contrary to the Treaty concluded with the King of *Spain* in the Year 1648, and contrary to the Laws of Nations, and those of W A R.

THAT, the King of *Spain*, has not only suffer'd those Proceedings of the King his Grandfather; but absolutely approv'd the same, and the actual Seizing of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, and in particular, of the *Spanish Netherlands*, that necessary Barrier for our State.

THAT, all Divine and Humane Laws dictating to Us, that being thus straiten'd, block'd up on all sides, and actually attack'd by the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and threatn'd by them with so many Dangers; we may, and are bound to make use against them, of all the Means GOD and Nature have put into our Hands for our Defence; protecting our Subjects, and for preserving their Religion and Liberty: And to that end, to take up A R M S against the said King of *France* and *Spain*, who have together Conspir'd our Ruin and Destruction; and declare W A R against them, as we do by these Presents,

IN NO sents, trusting that GOD Almighty will bless the Justice
1702. of our Cause, and the Means we shall make use of.

States-Ge-
neral Decla-
ration of
War.

DESIRING all Kings, Princes, Republicks, and States, who love their own Preservation and Liberty, together with that of *Europe*; that they will regard this our *Declaration*, as an Effect of an urgent and pressing Necessity, for defending ourselves, and protecting our Subjects, and consequently all *Europe*: And that they will (in conjunction with us) oppose the ill Designs of the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and their exorbitant Power; whereby they intend to make themselves Masters of all *Christendom*, and to that end to give us Aid and Assistance.

LASTLY, We command and require all our Subjects, and Inhabitants of these Provinces, Commanders, Officers, Soldiers and Others, of what Quality soever they be; to own and regard the said Kings of *France* and *Spain* as Enemies of this State. To invade their Country, and fall upon their Subjects and Vassals both by Sea and Land; to repell their Violence, and do every thing else they are oblig'd to do, for the Defence of our Country, and the Damage of our Enemies.

AND, that no body may pretend to be Ignorant thereof, we require and command the Lords-States, Councillors, and Deputy-States of these respective Provinces, and all other Officers and Magistrates of this Country, to cause these Presents to be Proclaim'd, Publish'd, and Posted up, on the 15th Day of this Instant, in all the Places where Publications of this Nature are usually made: Commanding likewise, That the same be publish'd and affix'd in the usual Places, of the District of the Generality. Done and Concluded in the Assembly of the Lords-States-General, at the *Hague*, May the 8th. 1702. Sign'd *W. de Nassau*, and underneath *F. Engel*: And Seal'd with the Seal of the States-General in Red Wax.

THE *French* Court, was not a little Surpriz'd at the Reception of these three Declarations of WAR, all Publish'd the same Day. Immediately upon their Arrival, the *Marquis de Torcy* went into a Great Hall, where the King was Walking, and Read them over to Him. His Majesty did not express so much uneasiness at the

Com-

Complaint of the *Emperor*, perhaps, because He was not the most considerable Potentate, that had declar'd WAR against Him. He made a great many Reflections upon that of the *Queen of England*, which so particularly respected the Indignity done to that Nation, by acknowledging the Pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *Great Britain*. But, what most exasperated His Majesty, was, The Declaration of the *States-General* of the United Provinces. For, as soon as the *Marquiss De Torcy* had done reading it, the King took it, and in a Transport of Anger threw it upon the Table, saying, That *Messieurs the DUTCH MERCHANTS* (meaning thereby, the Lords the *States-General*) *should one day Repent of their Boldness, in declaring War against so great a Monarch.* On July 3d, the King of France made the following Declaration of War, against the *Emperor*, *England*, and the *States-General*.

ANNO
1752.



BY THE KING.

"ALTHO' the Treaty concluded at *Reswick*, in a Time, when the King by the Superiority of his Forces, was in a Condition to have given Laws to the Neighbouring Princes that were Jealous of his Power, was a certain Proof of the sincere Desire that His Majesty had always to give Peace to his Subjects, and to restore Peace to *Europe*. His Majesty nevertheless finds, that the *Emperor* without any Lawful Right to the Spanish Monarchy, hath put himself in a Condition by the Augmentation of his Troops, by Treaties and Alliances with several Princes (and particularly with *England*, and the *States-General* of the United Provinces) to trouble the Repose of *Europe* by a new WAR, as unjust, as it is ill Grounded. They have begun Hostilities on all sides, against, and contrary to the Treaties, so solemnly Sworn to: All *Europe* is Witness of his Majesty's Moderation. He hath seen Places Attack'd, advantageous Posts seiz'd, Convoys stop'd, and Prisoners taken before any Declaration of WAR; and at a time, when His Majesty was endeavouring by his Ambassadors and Envoys, to Preserve the Peace. All these Steps being so contrary to sincere Dealing, and their own Interests; and the Manifesto's and Declarations of War of the *Emperor*, *England*, and the *States-General* having been Published: His Majesty finds himself under an indispensable

The French
King's De-
claration of
War.

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ANNO
1702.



“fible Necessity (in Order to preserve his Own, and
“the King his Grand-Son’s Dominions) to Arm on his
“side; and to make Levies sufficient to oppose the Un-
“dertakings of the common Enemies. And for that
“End, His Majesty is Resolv’d, to Employ all his
“Forces by Sea and Land, and (by the help of Divine
“Protection, which he Implores on the Justness of his
“Cause) to declare WAR against the *Emperor, England,*
“the *States-General* of the United Provinces, and the
“Princes their Allies. His Majesty Orders and Com-
“mands all his Subjects, Vassals, and Servants, to
“cruise upon the Subjects of the *Emperor, England,*
“and *Holland,* and on the Subjects of their Allies; and
“strictly forbids his Subjects to have henceforth any
“Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with
“them on Pain of Death. And therefore, His Majesty
“hath Revok’d, and by these presents Revokes all Per-
“missions, Passports, Safe-Guards, and Safe-Conducts,
“which may have been granted by Him, his Lieute-
“nant-Generals, and other his Officers, contrary to
“these Presents; and hath declar’d, and does declare
“them to be Void, and of none Effect and Force; for-
“bidding all Persons whatsoever to have any Regard
“unto them. His Majesty Orders and Commands the
“Admiral, Mareschals of *France,* Governours and
“Lieutenant-Generals for His Majesty in his Provinces
“and Armies; Mareschals *De Camp,* Colonels, Camp-
“Masters, Captains, Chiefs and Leaders of his Maje-
“sty’s Soldiers, both Horse and Foot, *French* and
“Strangers, and all his other Officers to whom it may
“pertain, what is herein contain’d; to Cause, Execute,
“each in his Office, within their Towns and Jurisdic-
“tions. For, *such is His Majesty’s Will and Pleasure,*
“That these Presents be Publish’d in all the Maritime
“and other Towns, and in all the Ports, Havens, and
“other Places of the Kingdom and Lands under his
“Obedience, where need shall be, to the End that
“none may pretend Ignorance,

Given at *MARLI,*

June 3d 1702.

LOUIS.

TO

ANNO

1702.

Seige of
Keyser-
waert con-
tinued on.

TO return to the Seige of *Keyserwaert*. On the 18th of *April*, at Ten of the Clock at Night, the Trenches were Open'd by 600 Pioneers, supported by 400 Grenadiers, seconded by the Regiments of *Dedem* and *Rantzau*; and before Morning, they were Advanc'd above 100 Paces. The Enemy, on the 19th, as soon as they discover'd the Workmen, ply'd them with their Cannon, but the loss was not very considerable. On the 20th, the Besiegers did great Execution, by the vast Number of Bombs they threw into the Town; but the Enemy made a Sally with a design to ruin their Works. The *Dutch*, who upon this Occasion, were the most expos'd, repuls'd the *French* twice with extraordinary Bravery: But not being succour'd in time, and being Inferiour to the Enemy in Number, they were forc'd to quit their Post, and make a retreating Fight; till the Cavalry design'd for their Relief coming up, the Enemy were constrain'd to retire in great Precipitation, with the loss of Six or Seven Officers, and about One hundred Soldiers. The Damage on our side, was a Lieutenant Colonel, three other Officers, and about Fifty Soldiers Slain. On the 21st, the Besiegers were employ'd in raising Batteries of heavy Cannon, in Order to make a Breach in the Wall of the Town, which continued to Fire without Intermission, and dismounted many of the Enemies Cannon: But in the Night, they made a Sally with about Three hundred Men, which were receiv'd so warmly, that after a very sharp Dispute, they were oblig'd to retire. On the 22d about Four of the Clock in the Morning, they Sallied out again, with a far greater Number and fresher Forces; and having got into the Besiegers Trenches, they oblig'd them after a vigorous Resistance to give way, till more Forces were sent to support them: But, the Cavalry coming up, they fell upon the *French* with so much Furioufness and Resolution, that after a long and bloody Encounter, they constrain'd them to fly into the Town, and were pursu'd to the Counterscarpe; leaving a great Number of Dead and Wounded Men upon the Spot, and at the same time, the Brigadier who commanded them, was taken Prisoner. On the 23d in the Morning, 1200 *Prussians* attack'd an Island in the *Rhine* about 600 Paces broad, a little below the Town; in which 200 *French* were Posted, who had built several Works and Fortifications, and had two
several

ANNO
1702.



several Batteries there. Upon the Approach of our Men, they Fir'd very Briskly, but the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau* who Commanded, manag'd the Affair with that Prudence and Valour, that the *French* after a whole days Resistance, being summon'd to Yield, or run the Hazard of being put to the Sword, mutiny'd against their Officers, and throwing down their Arms, surrendered at Discretion. The Commander in Chief was so enrag'd, that he laid violent Hands upon himself, and the rest of the Officers attempting to make their escape in a little Boat, were all Kill'd, except a Captain and a Lieutenant. The next day (*April 24th*) the Besiegers carried their Trenches within 200 Paces of the Town, and had four Batteries continually Firing, with which they had made considerable Breaches in the Rampart; so that they intended to make an Attack upon the Counterscarp: For which purpose, a great number of Fascines and Wool-Packs were Prepar'd, imagining by these Proceedings, that the Town would soon Surrender. However, the Confederates were very much mistaken in their Calculation; for tho' they propos'd at first to be Masters of the place in three Weeks, they found it held out near two Months, and had like to have prov'd a bad beginning of a New War. For, Count *Tallard* having posted himself with his flying Camp before *Keyserwaert*, and rais'd several Batteries of Cannon upon the Bank of the *Rhine*; fir'd from thence with so much Success, that the Besiegers (notwithstanding their Intrenchments) were very much Incommoded: And had besides, the Mortification to see the Besieg'd succour'd from that Camp with Troops, Ammunition, and all necessary Refreshments, which occasion'd the length of the *SEIGE*. Moreover, the excessive Rains which fell, kept the *Rhine* continually Swell'd, to the great Prejudice of the Assailants.

With great
Difficulty.

The Counterscarp
Storm'd.

HOWEVER, all this while, the Besiegers so warmly ply'd the Town with their Cannon, and having batter'd the outward Fortifications with Forty Eight great Guns, and Thirty Mortars, the place was almost reduc'd to Ashes: So that upon the 9th of *June*, they made a General Attack upon the Counterscarp and Ravelin. The Conflict was Bloody and Obstinate, for nothing was to be seen for two Hours but Smoak and Flame; but at length, the Besieg'd were constrain'd to give Ground, and leave the Confederates Masters both of

of the Ravelin and the Counterscarp, upon which they immediately lodg'd themselves. The Prince of Nassau *Saarbrugh* perform'd Prodigies of Bravery, giving his Orders with great Contempt of the Danger, and admirable presence of Mind; and all the other Officers and Soldiers behav'd themselves in this Action, beyond Expectation: However, the Lives of many illustrious Men were lost on both sides. The *Prussians* lost a Colonel, four Lieutenants; and had three Colonels, one Major, and three other Officers Wounded: And, by the List it appear'd, that the *Hollanders* and *Prussians* had 1902 Men Wounded, and 680 Kill'd. Count *Tallard* having Information of this Affair, broke up his Camp and march'd off; believing he could do the Town no farther Service.

ANNO
1702.

BY another List it appears, That the *Dutch* lost during this Siege, three Principal Officers, six Captains, five Lieutenants, nine Ensigns, twenty nine Serjeants, and 439 Soldiers Kill'd: Eighteen Principal Officers, thirty two Captains, fifty three Lieutenants, thirty three Ensigns, ninety nine Serjeants, and about 1252 Soldiers Wounded. Among the *Prussians*, one Principal Officer Kill'd, and five Wounded: Eighteen inferiour Officers Kill'd, and ninety nine Wounded: 108 Soldiers Kill'd, and 180 Wounded: Five Engineers slain, and four Wounded. It is likewise thought, that the Besieg'd lost near as many Men as the Allies, although they sprung three Mines during the Attack. The Ground was cover'd with dead Bodies, and a great Number were drown'd in the Moats, into which the Defendants threw themselves, endeavouring to make their Escape into the Town. The Marquis *De Blainville* (who was Governour of the Place) desir'd a Cessation of Arms, in order to bury his Dead, which was granted, and was no small Argument of a very considerable loss on their side. The time limited being expir'd, both sides began to Fire upon one another with incredible Fury; and the Besiegers having all things in Readiness for a General Storm, the Enemy beat a Parley, and on June 15th, Surrendered on the following Conditions.

Surrender
thereof.

"I. THAT, the Fortifications of the Town should be levell'd with the Earth.

Articles for
the Surrender
of Key-
serwaert.

"II. THAT,

A Compleat HISTORY

“ II. THAT, the Garrison should march out with
 “ their Horses, Arms, Baggage, &c. Drums beating,
 “ Colours flying, Bullets in Mouth, and to be condu-
 “ cted to *Venlo*.

“ III. THAT, the Garrison should be furnish'd
 “ with Seventy Waggon, with four Horses a-
 “ peice, to carry their Baggage and Wounded Men;
 “ but if the Sick or Wounded desir'd it, or that neces-
 “ sity requir'd it, they should have liberty to stay in
 “ the Town, where they should be supply'd with Dier
 “ and Medicaments for their Money, till they were in
 “ a Condition to make use of their Limbs.

“ IV. THAT, the Treasure of the Garrison should
 “ be convey'd under a strong Guard to *Venlo*.

“ V. THAT, the Garrison should carry along
 “ with them six Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars at
 “ their Choice, with nine Waggon, and a sufficient
 “ Number of Horses to carry their Utenfils.

“ VI. THAT, the Garrison should carry along
 “ with them as much Powder, Bullets, Bombs, and
 “ Balls, as would serve for six Discharges of every
 “ Piece, and sixteen Discharges for every Soldier: But,
 “ that the rest of the Ammunition should be faithfully
 “ deliver'd to a Commissary, such as the Besiegers
 “ should appoint.

“ VII. THAT, the Prisoners taken on both sides,
 “ before and after the Siege, should be deliver'd with-
 “ out Ransom.

“ VIII. THAT, all Acts of Hostility should cease
 “ within the Electorate of *Cologne*, till the entire Eva-
 “ cuation of the Place.

“ IX. THAT, the Burghers shall be maintain'd in
 “ their Privileges, and in the Exercise of the Roman
 “ Catholick Religion.

“ X. THAT, several *German* Officers particularly
 “ mention'd, belonging to the Elector of *Cologne*, shall
 “ have Liberty to depart with their Families, with the
 “ Proviso,

" Proviso, that this shall be no Precedent to others of
" the same Nation, in the said Elector's Service.

ANNO

1702.

" XI. THAT, the Cow-Gate shall be deliver'd up
" by Four of the Clock in the Morning, and that the
" Officers on both sides, shall take care that no Disor-
" der be Committed.

THE War beginning now to be carried on with
the utmost Vigilance, General *Coborn* was sent into
Spanish *Flanders*, with a Body of 10000 Men, to de-
molish the Lines erected between Fort *St. Donat*, and
Fort *Isabella*; which he manag'd with so much Pru-
dence, that after he had taken *Middleburg* (a small
Town in the Spanish Territories) which the *French* had
begun to Fortifie, and made himself Master of Fort
St. Donat, he in a few days, levell'd those LINES
with the Earth, which the *French* had been making
many Months, at an extraordinary Expence, and laid
part of the Castellany of *Bruges* under Contribution to
the Confederates. However, after these Successes, up-
on the Approach of the Marquis *De Bedmar*, and the
Count *De la Motte*, with the *French* Troops under their
Command (who were Superiour in Number to him) he
was forc'd to retire under the Walls of *Sluice*; but to
prevent the Enemies taking Fort *St. Donat*, he first laid
the Country under Water, and forc'd the *Spaniards* to
retire towards *Ghent*.

General
Coborn De-
molishes the
Lines in
Flanders.

THE Confederate Army was drawing together all
this while, under the Earl of *Athlone*, near *Clarenbeck*;
while the *French* under the Marechal *De Boufflers*, with
a great Army lay encamp'd at *Zanten*, near *Cleve*. They
were very watchful of each other, and the Earl of *Ath-
lone*, having detach'd Major General *Dampre* with
1000 Horse towards the Enemy, he happen'd to meet a
Party of about 600 *French* Horse, whom he bravely
Attack'd, and rotally DEFEATED; killing 200 of
them upon the Spot, and taking near as many Prisoners:
Among whom, there was a Lieutenant Colonel, who
commanded the *French*, and five or six other Officers.
On the Confederates side, there were not above thirty
Troopers and Dragoons Kill'd, and it was Observable,
that the *Dutch* Horse particularly distinguish'd them-
selves upon this Occasion.

600 French
Horse de-
feated by the
Confede-
rates.

D

ABOUT

ANNO

1702.

*Mareschal
Boufflers de-
camps from
Zanten.*

ABOUT the beginning of *June*, the *Mareschal De Boufflers*, being reforc'd by several *Derachments*, and particularly with the *Troops* of the *French King's* Household, decamp'd from *ZANTEN*, and bent his March without sound of *Trumpet*, or beat of *Drum*, through the *Plains* of *Goch*, towards the *Mookerhide*, close by *Nimeguen*, with a *Design* to get between the *Confederates* and that *City*, and so to cut them off from their *Provisions*, *Ammunition*, and *Forage*. Whereupon, the *Earl of Athlone*, having early *Information* of the *Enemies* Motion, and discovering their *Designs*, call'd a *Council* of *General Officers*, wherein it was unanimously *Resolv'd*, that the *Confederates* should begin their *March* that *Evening*. The *Baggage* was sent away to *Nimeguen*, and after several *Marches* and *Regulations*, the *Earl* about break of *Day*, receiv'd particular *Intelligence* of the strength of the *Enemy*, and thereupon caus'd the *Cavalry* to be drawn up in *Order* of *Battle*, to cover the *March* of the *Infantry*. About *Eleven* in the *Morning*, the *French* Horse advanc'd in great *Numbers*, with the *Troops* of the *Household* at their *Head*, and press'd hard upon the *Earl*, who behav'd himself with abundance of *Resolution*: However, as the *Confederate Squadrons* were *Wheeling*, the *French* *Troops* push'd them upon the *Foot*, and put two or three *Battallions* into *Confusion*; but by the *Conduct* of the *General Officers*, the *Enemy* was soon *Repuls'd*. On the other side, there happen'd an *Encounter* between some of the *Squadrons* of the *French King's* Household, some *Danish* *Squadrons*, and some of the *Earl of Athlone's* *Carabineers*; who so remarkably distinguish'd themselves upon this *Occasion*, that the *French* were *Repuls'd*, though with considerable *Loss* on both sides. Hereupon, the *Confederates* retir'd towards *NIMEGUEN*, and the *Burghers* having brought their *Cannon* upon the *Ramparts* (where every thing was in the greatest *Confusion*) serv'd the *Offices* of *Gunners* themselves, for there was not one of that *Function* in the *Town*. They began to play upon the *Enemy* with a great deal of *Vigour*, who perceiving that all their *Endeavours* prov'd *Ineffectual*, were forc'd to *Retreat* with considerable *Loss*; for their *Army* being expos'd to the perpetual *Fire* of the *Cannon* of the *Town*, could not remain there without the greatest *Danger*. Thus was *Mareschal Boufflers* disappointed in

*And is unsuccessful in
his Attempt
on Nime-
guen.*

in his Design of taking NIMEGUEEN, which was in great danger of falling into his Hands; the place being but indifferently provided for an Attack, and the Enemy missing but half an Hour of arriving in the Out-works before the Confederates. This success must be Attributed chiefly to the Conduct of the Earl of *Athlone*, the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, and the Count *De Tilly*; who without incommoding themselves, made a Glorious Retreat, which was the only Method they had to take, against an Army so much Superiour to them. It may be also said, that the Zeal and Courage that the Inhabitants of the Town shew'd for its Defence, very much contributed thereto.

THE Enterprize upon *Nimeguen* thus proving Abortive, and the Reduction of *Keyserwaert*, was not the only Mortification the French were under; for their Army in *Germany* being but Weak, and drawing together but slowly, under the Command of the *Mareschal De Carinat*; gave the Germans an Opportunity of besieging **LANDAU*. This strong and Important Fortrefs, was Invested the 16th of *June*, (as I mention'd in the Preceding part of my History) by Prince *Lewis of Baden*; who decamping from *Longencandel*, posted his Army before that place, in Order to besiege it in Form. Monsieur *De Melac* (the Governour of the Town) kept himself all that Day, with his Regiment of Horse before the Gate, call'd, the *Gate of France*; and fir'd continually upon the Imperialists from the great Cannon, insomuch, that several Men and Horses were Kill'd: However, he could stand it no longer, and was forc'd to Retreat into the City. The next Day, a Trumpeter was sent to Prince *Lewis of Baden*, desiring that he would permit the Ladies to go out of the Town; but his Highness sent word that he would not allow of it, and therefore, it would be in vain for him to make a

Landau De-vested.

D 2


second

* *LANDAU*, is a little, but strong City of *Germany*, in the lower Circle, and Palatinate of the *Rhine*, once Imperial, and subject to the French, ever since the Treaty of *Munster*. It was taken from them this present Year by the Germans; but they retook it in 1703. (as will appear by the History of the ensuing CAMPAIGN.) And, in 1704. the Imperialists reduc'd it again, after the Glorious Battle of *Blenheim*. It stands on the River *Queich*, Eight Miles South of *Neustat*, Thirteen West of *Philipsbourg*, and Sixteen South-West of *Spire*, Longitude 27, 50. Latitude 49, 3.

ANNO 1702. second Application. The Besiegers having Open'd their Trenches, rais'd three Attacks: One, on that side next the Gate of *France*; the Second, on that side next to *Queich* toward *Neustat*; and the Last, over against the Citadel or *Grand Fort*. On the 25th Instant, the Besieg'd made a Sally with 200 Horse, against whom 150 of the Imperial Cavalry were sent; who charging in disorder, gave the Enemy some Advantage over them: But, a Detachment of Foot coming up to their Relief, and making a vigorous Resistance, drove them back into the Town with considerable Loss. Deserters who frequently came from the Town, affirm'd, That the Besieg'd were under great Consternation, for Money as well as Provisions was very scarce, and that several of the Garrison were fall'n sick. There was nothing very material happen'd till the second of *July* (N. S.) at which time, the Besiegers plac'd their heavy Cannon upon the several Batteries, from which they fir'd upon the Town; but the overflowing of the Waters of the *Queich*, and other Rivers, very much retarded the Attacks. On the 9th about Midnight, the Besieg'd made another Sally with about 300 Men, who fell upon the Left of General *Thungen's* Attack, where were only 200 Grenadiers, who made a brave Resistance, till a Reinforcement came up; and then, they repuls'd the Enemy, who had Twenty Men slain, several Wounded, and a Captain taken Prisoner. The loss on our side, were Thirteen Men Kill'd, and Twenty Wounded, among whom were Two Captains.

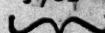
The King of
the Romans
his Arrival
in the Con-
federate
Camp.

ON the 27th, the King of the *Romans* arriv'd in the Confederate Camp, and was congratulated by Prince *Lewis of Baden*, who presented him with a very stately Horse, upon which he view'd the Posture of the Army, and visited the Enemies Works, exposing his Person to the thickest Fire of the Cannon from the Town: He also distributed several Florins among the Soldiers and Pioneers for their Encouragement. The Governour of *Landau*, sent a Trumpet to Compliment His Majesty upon his Arrival, with an offer to forbear Firing upon his Quarters, if he would be pleas'd to let him Understand which it was that he had made choice of. His Majesty return'd him Thanks for his extraordinary Civility, and sent him Word that his Quarters were every where, and that he might Fire where he thought fit. The Siege was carried on but slowly (though the Enemy,

Enemy made several Sallies, and were Repuls'd with ANNO
 considerable loss) till on the 16th of August, every 1702,
 thing being got ready for Storming the Counterscarpe; 
 the same was bravely perform'd that Night, and lasted
 above three Hours: During which time the Bombs,
 Grenado's, and Red-hot Bullets flew about without In-
 termission. The Imperialists were twice vigorously ^{The Coun-}
 Repuls'd, who boldly return'd a third time to the ^{terscarpe}
 Charge, and at last drove the Enemy from their Posts, ^{taken.}
 after a most terrible Slaughter. The Besiegers lost near
 300 Soldiers, and some Officers of Distinction: And,
 among the Wounded, were several Persons of Quality,
 as, the Count *De Soisson*. (Eldest Brother to Prince
Eugene) The Prince of *Baraith* (who both died of their
 Wounds) Count *Coninseck*, and some others; besides,
 about 200 private Men. The Loss of the Besieg'd is not
 certainly known, but must unquestionably be very con-
 siderable, for the Counterscarpe was in two several
 Places cover'd with Dead Bodies. Notwithstanding,
 the Besiegers lodg'd themselves upon it; perfected their
 Lodgments in other Posts they had already gain'd, and
 prepar'd all things to Assault the Citadel. But, the
 King of the *Romans* being inform'd that *Mareschal De*
Catinat, having receiv'd some Reinforcements, was
 decamp'd from the Neighbourhood of *Strasburg*, and
 was marching with an Intent to relieve *Landau*; His
 Majesty, and Prince *Lewis of Baden*, march'd forthwith
 from before that Town, with all the Horse and Hus-
 sars (making together 25000 Men) towards *Croon-Wys-*
semburgh, in order to oppose him. The Direction of ^{The Citadel}
 the Siege was left to General *Thungen*; who, on the ^{taken by}
 9th of *September*, between One and Two in the Morn- ^{Storm.}
 ing assaulted the Citadel, and carried it in a quarter of
 an Hours time, with an inconsiderable loss; the *Ger-*
mans, in this Action, having not above Twenty Six
 Men Kill'd. Hereupon, Orders being given for a
 General Storm, the Governour prevented it by desiring
 to Capitulate: The King of the *Romans* being inform'd
 of it, return'd before the Place, and granted *Monseur*
De Melac Honourable Terms. So that on *Septemb. 12th*
 the Garrison, consisting of 2000 Men (whereof about
 600 were disabled) march'd out of the Place, and were ^{The Town}
 conducted to *Pellikheim*. ^{Surrendered.}

ANNO

1702



Articles for
the Surren-
der of Lan-
dau,

THE Chief ARTICLES agreed on, WERE.

" I. THAT, Monsieur De Melac, the Governour,
" should deliver to the Emperor's Forces, one of
" the City Gates, on the Eleventh Instant, at Eight in the
" Morning; and on the 12th before Noon, the Garri-
" son should march out of the Place, with Drums beat-
" ing, Colours flying, &c. to *Pellikheim*.

" II. THAT, the Garrison should have Liberty to
" carry out with them, four Pieces of Cannon, and two
" Mortars; which should be furnish'd by the Impe-
" rialists for that Purpose.

" III. THAT, they should be permitted to take
" with them, Twenty four Charges of Powder, Ball for
" each Piece of Cannon, Twenty four Bombs, and as
" many Horses and Waggon, as should be Necessary
" to carry them; and, that they should be furnish'd
" with two Waggon, to carry their Ammunition.

" IV. THAT, the Inhabitants of *Landau*, should
" be maintain'd in their Privileges, &c. and the Exer-
" cises of their Religion (especially the Roman Catho-
" lick) as is stipulated by the Treaties of *Munster* and
" *Reswick*.

" V. THAT, all the Horse and Baggage of the
" Officers and Soldiers in the *French* Service, might be
" convey'd away (except those which belong to the
" *French* King himself) and, that for carrying the same,
" and for the conveniency of the Sick and Wounded,
" 400 Waggon should be furnish'd at the Emperor's
" Expence.

" VI. THAT, the Sick and Wounded might con-
" tinue in the Town, till they were Recover'd, with
" some Chirurgeons to look after them: But, that no-
" thing more then Ammunition Bread should be allow'd
" them at the Emperor's Charge; at whose Expence,
" they should afterwards be sent to the next *French* Gar-
" rison.

" VII. THAT,

"VII. THAT, when the Garrison marches out,
"they should not be Molested; and, that the Prisoners
"made on either side since the Declaration of War,
"should be set at Liberty.

"VIII. THAT, all the *French* King's Officers Ci-
"vil and Ecclesiastick, whom the Imperialists will not
"suffer to stay in the Town, may carry away, and sell
"off their Effects, and retire in six Weeks time if they
"do not depart with the Garrison.

"IX. THAT, no Officers Baggage should be
"search'd, and six cover'd Waggon should be allow'd
"them, which should also be free from searching: And,
"that no *French* Deserter should be entertain'd by the
"Imperialists.

"X. THAT, an Inventory should be made of all
"the Ammunition, Artillery and Provisions, belonging
"to the *French* King which is in the Town; and, that
"it should be deliver'd to the Imperial Commissary.

"XI. THAT, the King of the *Romans*, should dis-
"pose of the Provisions that should be found in the
"Town, belonging to the Burghers.

"XII. THAT, the Imperialists should not take
"any *French* Soldier out of his Rank; nor by Force,
"or Argument, engage him into the Emperor's Service;
"but, that they might seize all *German* Deserters.

WHILST the Siege of *Landau* was in Agitation, *The Earl of*
the States of *Holland* sent Orders to all their Generals, *Marlbo-*
and other Officers, to Obey the Earl of *Marlborough*, *rough puts*
who having had several Conferences with the Deputies, *himself at*
of the States, left the *Hague* on the 30th of *June* (N.S.) *the Head of*
and on the 2d of *July* arriv'd at *Nimeguen*; where the *the Army.*
Earl of *Atblane*, and Lieutenant General *Dopff*, paid him
a Visit. At the same time, nineteen Battallions of the
Troops employ'd in the Siege of *Keyserfwaert*; the
Troops of *Hesse* and *Lunenburg*; the *English* Forces from
Breda, under Major General *Lumley*, and other Troops;
hasten'd from all Parts towards *Nimeguen*, in Order to
Form a Camp at *Duckembergh*: Where, the Earl of
Marlborough being come; on the 8th, he call'd a Coun-
cil

M M M
ANNO

1702.

cil of War, consisting of all the General Officers, to concert the further Operations of the Campaign. On the 16th, his Excellency march'd the Army over the *Maese*, and encamp'd at *Over-Affelt*, near *Grave*, within two Leagues and an half from the Enemy, who had entrench'd themselves between *Goch* and *Gennep*. At that time, the Prince *Ernest Augustus* (the Elector of *Hannover's* Youngest Brother) was declar'd Major-General of the Army: And, Colonel *Withers*, Colonel *Stanley*, and Colonel *Frederick Hamilton*, were appointed Brigadiers of three *English* Brigades. On the 26th, the Confederate Army re-past the *Maese* below *Grave*, and on the 28th encamp'd at *Geldorp*; upon which Motion, the *French* went over the same River about *Venlo*. Two Days after, the Allies remov'd from *Geldorp* to *Grevenbroeck*, where finding a *French* Garrison in the Castle, seated in a Morass, and surrounded with a double Ditch, and good Pallisadoes; they briskly attack'd it, and after some Resistance, forc'd it to Surrender at Discretion. From hence, they advanc'd on the second of *August* (N. S.) to *Petit Brugel*, resolving to give Battle to the Duke of *Burgundy* the next Day; but, that Prince was oblig'd to retire in the Night, leaving the *Spanish Guelderland* open to the Confederates. From *Petit Brugel*, they march'd in Order to demolish the Walls of *Peer* and *Bray*; two small Towns, which had been of great Use to the Enemy in securing their Convoys. On the 12th, the Confederate Army posted it self at *Everbeck*, and on the 22d came to *Holchteren*, where they found the *French* preparing to receive them, being very advantageously Posted; and having receiv'd divers Re-inforcements, making about 18 or 20000 Men: So, that they were in a Condition to venture an Engagement, tho' they had no such Orders from Court. The Earl of *Marlborough*, rang'd his Troops in Order of Battle, in which manner he continued his March. The Duke of *Burgundy*, and the *French* Generals, rang'd theirs also in Order of Battle, being very well satisfied that there would be no Blows. For the two Armies, were seperated by Marshes and Defiles, in such manner, that it was impossible for either to attack the other without the greatest Risque. They remain'd in this Disposition two Days, cannonading each other, and expecting which of the two, would begin the Attack: But, the *French* Army, not willing to run any Hazard, decamp'd silently in the Night, and took Post at *Berringen*. The
Allies

Allies seeing they could not find any means to bring the Duke of Burgundy to a Battle, form'd a Design of taking Towns, and making all the Conquests they could in the Absence of the Enemy. Upon this Project, they came and encamp'd at *Asch*, to cover the Siege of (a) *VENLO*, which was invested the 29th of *August*, by General *Obdam*, on the side of Fort *St. Michael*, and by the Baron *De Heyde*, on the other side of the *Maese*, with the *Prussian* Cavalry: General *Coborn* had the Direction of the Attacks; and, the Prince of *Nassau Saarburch*, had the Command of the Siege.

ANNO
1702.

Venlo In-
vested.

THE Trenches were Open'd before the Town (*September* 6th) on both sides the *Maese*, without any Loss. On the 8th, the Confederates were Reinforc'd by a Body of 2000 Foot, and 500 Horse; and the following Days, the Attacks were carried on with good Success. The 18th in the Morning, the Fort of *St. Michael*, over against *Venlo*, was taken by Storm, in an Attack made by the *English*, under the Lord *Cutts*. There were particularly concern'd in this Action, Brigadier General *Hamilton*, the Royal Regiment of *Ireland*, and general *Hukeloms's* Regiment; with 172 Grenadiers, and 100 Fusileers, under a Lieutenant Colonel: Besides, 300 Workmen, and a Competent Number of Engineers, under Colonel *Blood*. After the necessary Dispositions, the Lord *Cutts* gave Orders to the Officers who led the Grenadiers, that they should attack the Ravelin Sword in Hand; and, that they might proceed with Courage and Alacrity, he gave them an absolute Assurance, that as soon as Fifty of them were lodg'd on the Top of the Ravelin, he would run through any Danger or Difficulty, to sustain them with the rest of his Troops: Moreover, he promis'd in Her Majesty's Name, that he would generously Reward all those, who should distinguish themselves upon this Occasion. His Lordship's Orders were executed with the greatest Resolution and Bravery, and (notwithstanding a Mine which was Sprung by the Enemy) they

(a) *VENLO*, is a very strong Town in the Low Countries, in the Dutchy of Guelderland, and Territory of Ruermond: A Hanse Town, subject to the Spaniards, but taken by the Confederates this present Campaign. It stands on the River *Maese*, by the Bishoprick of Juliers, ten Miles South-West of Guelders, and eleven North of Ruermond. Longitude 25, 24. Latitude 51, 27.

ANNO
1702.



Fort St. Michael taken
by Storm.

they attack'd the Ravelin Sword in Hand, encouraging and assisting one another with the Assurance of being seconded; which the Lord *Cutts* perceiving, he seasonably came up with all his Forces, and engaging the Enemy, soon made himself Master of the Ravelin. Hereupon, the *French* made such a terrible Fire upon the *English*, from the Rampart of the Fort, that his Lordship sent Orders to the Officers that were at the Head of the Grenadiers, to throw in their Grenadoes, and Attack it Sword in Hand, if it was possible to find a Passage. The Enemy made a very sharp Resistance, from the Flank of one of their Bastions; but the *English* charg'd and follow'd the Enemy so close, that after they had attack'd the Bridge, and clamber'd up the Ramparts, they pour'd in so fast upon them, that they were no longer able to Resist. We took about 200 Prisoners (whereof Thirty were Officers) with a Brigadier-General, and the Governour: But, all the rest that were in the Fort (to the Number of 600) were Kill'd or Drown'd, endeavouring to make their Escape, except Twelve, who were so Fortunate as to get over the *Maese* in small Boats.

THERE were several Persons of Distinction who signaliz'd themselves upon this Occasion: The Lord *Cutts* was remarkably eminent in his Post; as also, the Earl of *Huntington*, the Lord *Lorn*, the Lord *Marckar*, the Prince *D'Auvergne*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Colonel *Webb*, and Mr. *Dalrimple*. The Prince of *Anhalt* behav'd himself with Gallantry suitable to his Birth; and, the Prince of *Hannover* (a Volunteer at the Siege) accompanied the Lord *Cutts* in the Trenches before the Attack, and continu'd with him great part of the Night in the Fort. Colonel *Blood* (who acted as first Engineer) and Monsieur *De La Martinerie* (a *French* Protestant Engineer) were likewise very serviceable in this Action, as well by their Bravery as their Skill. The *English* upon this Occasion, had two Captains Wounded; two Lieutenants, and one Ensign Kill'd, and three Wounded; one Serjeant Kill'd, and three Wounded; 130 Men Kill'd, and 132 Wounded: And, Captain *Bolas* (the Lord *Cutts's* Aid De Camp) with Mr. *Eley* (an *English* Volunteer) were both Kill'd on the Spot: The loss of the *Dutch* was likewise very considerable.

THE Fort being thus taken, the Besiegers employ'd the four following Days in firing furiously upon the Walls of

of the Town, in Order to widen the Breaches; and all other necessary Preparations were made for a General Assault. But, there was one very remarkable Circumstance occur'd, which facilitated the taking of *Venlo*. The Prince of *Nassau Saarburch* (who commanded the Siege) having caus'd a Discharge of all the Cannon and small Arms, to express their Joy for the News of the taking of *Landau*, the Besieg'd took it as a signal of an Approaching Storm upon the Town; so that the Count *De Varo* (the Governour) order'd immediately that the Chamade should be beat. But, the Prince of *Nassau* not regarding that Event, order'd a second discharge to be made, which oblig'd the Count *De Varo* to send, not only one, but several Drummers to demand a Capitulation, which was executed the 21st of *September* upon Articles, as usual in such a Case; and the 25th, the Garrison march'd out, and were conducted to *Antwerp*. ANNO 1702. The Town Surrender'd.

AFTER the taking of *Venlo*, the Count *De Tilly* (Lieutenant-General of the *Dutch* Cavalry) march'd with 1200 Horse towards *RUREMOND* to Invest it. Ruremond. The Siege was form'd the 2d of *October* by the *Prussians* on one side of the River, and the *English* and *Dutch* on the other. Upon the 6th, the Besiegers Batteries began to Play, and about Seven of the Clock in the Evening, the Besieg'd bear a Parly; the next Day the Town was Surrendred upon Articles, and the Garrison was conducted to *Lovain*. At the same time, *ST E-* And Steven- waert Surrender'd. *VENSWAERT* (a Town strongly Fortified, standing on the *Maese*, about five Miles from *Ruremond* to the South) was Invested, and taken by Capitulation, upon Honourable Conditions.

MARESCHAL *Boufflers* being under the greatest Uneasiness, to see the Conquests that the Allies were continually making; thought it high time to provide for the Security of (a) *LEIGE*, which he apprehended

to

(a) *RUREMOND* (or *Roermond*) is a strong and neat City of the Low Countries, in the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, standing upon the *Maese*; where the River *Rora* (or *Roer*) falls into it, and imparts its Name to the City it self. It has many stately Monasteries in it, among which, that of the *Carthusians* is the most Considerable. It was taken this Campaign by the Confederates from the French and Spaniards. It stands Eleven Miles South of *Venlo*, and Twenty one South of *Guelders*. Longitude 25, 22. Latitude 51, 16.

ANNO
1702.

Town of
Leige At-
tack'd

and Surren-
der'd to the
Allies.

to be in imminent Danger. So, he decamp'd the 11th of September from Berringhen, and (with the Duke *De Main*) went to view the Fortifications of the Citadel. But the Confederates being resolv'd to attack (*a*) *Leige*, they march'd (October 12th) in two Columns, between the *Maese* and the *Jecker*; and, the next Day, about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, they arriv'd within Cannon-Shot of the Citadel. *Mareschal Boufflers* then made a Motion with the French Army, and Posted himself behind the *Main*, to protect that side of *Brabant*. The same Evening, the Chapter, and the Magistracy, sent forth Commissioners to treat with the Earl of *Marlborough*; and having agreed the next Day on the Articles on both sides, they were accordingly Sign'd, and one of the Gates of the City was deliver'd up to the Confederates that Night; and, on the 14th, they took Possession of the whole Town: The Garrison retiring into the Citadel and Charter-House.

The Citadel
Attack'd.

THE Confederates being thus Masters of the City, upon the 20th, in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd before the CITADEL, by four English Battallions on the Right, and the like Number of the Dutch on the Left; and the Besiegers carried their Attack that Night 375 Paces. General *Cohorn* having rais'd the Batteries, made the 20th, and the Day following, such a terrible Fire upon the Citadel, and push'd on the Attack with so much Vigour; that on the 23d, the Earl of *Marlborough* resolv'd to make an Assault upon the Place, which was executed about four of the Clock that Afternoon, by a Detachment of Grenadiers, supported by several other Battallions, commanded by the Generals *Fagel* and *Somersfelds*. The Attack was carried on with so much Fury, that the Enemy were forc'd to abandon the Counterscarpe, and the Confederates (instead of lodging themselves thereon) Resolutely push'd on

(*a*) *LEIGE*, is a very considerable City, situated in a Pleasant Valley, environ'd with Hills, the River entering it in two Branches, accompanied with lesser Streams, which make many delightful Islands. On the Brow of a Hill which hangs over it, stands the Citadel (or Castle) of great strength, built to command the Town; without which, it would be but of small Consequence. Here is a Famous University, endow'd with large Ecclesiastical Revenues: There are also Eight Collegiate, and Thirty two Parochial Churches. It was taken this Year by the Confederates, and Invested in 1705. by the French; who broke up the Siege, and retir'd behind their Lines, upon the News of the Duke of *Marlborough's* speedy return with his Army from the *Moselle*.

(*a*)
Circle
and p
stands
burg.
of Co

of the Present W A R.

45

on with Sword in Hand, into the Body of the Place; which caus'd the Besieg'd presently to throw down their Arms, and beg Quarter. ANNO 1702.


And taken
by Storm.

THE *English* Troops in this Action were very Meritorious; but besides the Honour which they acquir'd, they gain'd a considerable Booty. They found in the Citadel, Thirty six Pieces of Cannon, a Considerable quantity of Arms, and all sorts of Ammunition: 20000 Crowns in Money, and a valuable parcel of Plate belonging to the Governor; and 'tis affirm'd that one of our Grenadiers, got 1000 *Louis Dor's* in a Bag for his own Share. The extraordinary Bravery of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, deserves the highest Encomium; who went Voluntier to the Attack at the Head of the Grenadiers, and mounting the Breach the very first, took the Colours from a *French* Officer. Mr. *Wentworth* (Brother to the Lord *Raby*) who likewise went Voluntier in the said Attack, was Kill'd. Monsieur *De Violaine* (Governour of the Citadel) and the Duke of *Charost*, were taken Prisoners upon the Breach, and brought to the Earl of *Marborough's* Quarters. According to the best Information, the loss of the *English* in Storming the Citadel, was, One Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, three Captains, and six Subalterns Slain, and Twenty four Officers Wounded; 143 Soldiers Kill'd, and 160 Wounded. The Citadel being thus taken, after an Obstinate Fight of about three Quarters of an Hour; the Victory of the Allies was soon compleated by the surrender of the Charter-House: The Garrison of which place, Capitulated on the 30th of *October*, and the next Day march'd out, and were conducted to *Antwerp*.

The Charter-House
Surrender'd.

IT will not be improper now to look back, and Observe the Motions of the Elector of *Bavaria*, who (having by great Remittances of Money, and Promises of larger Supplies, been drawn over to the Interest of the Court of *France*) after a Clandestine manner, surpriz'd the City of (a) *U L M*. This Project was executed

The Elector
of *Bavaria*
Surprizes
Ulm.

(a) *U L M*, is a Strong, Rich, and Populous City of Germany, in the Circle of *Suabia*, free and Imperial: Adorn'd with many stately Edifices; and particularly, with a Cathedral extoll'd beyond any in Germany; It stands on the River *Danube* and *Illex*, Thirty Eight Miles West of *Ausburg*, Forty Nine almost South-East of *Stugard*, and Fifty Eight North-East of *Constance*, Long. 30. 00. Lat. 48. 14.

ANNO 1702. ted by Monsieur *Peckman* (Lieutenant Colonel of his Electoral Highness's Guards.) He caus'd 600 Dragoons of the Regiment of the Count *De Fels*, to lie in Ambuscade in a little Wood near the Town. The Regiment of *Dragoons* of the Count *De Monasterol*, and the Chevalier *De Sanctini*, took Post a little farther off, with 200 Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fusileers. After this, there were Forty Officers chose, who were disguis'd like Country Boors, in Order to cover the Design. The 8th of *September*, between Five and Six in the Morning, under the Protection of a thick Fog, these suppos'd Peasants offer'd to enter the City; each having Pistols, Bayonets, and two Grenado's. The first who advanc'd, knock'd down the Officer that commanded, and the second kill'd the Centinel that stood next him. Whereupon, a particular Signal being given, the *Bavarian* Dragoons enter'd Sword in Hand, and made themselves Masters of the Rampart, the Arsenal, and the five Bastions; and the Garrison being drawn together, were soon dispers'd. The Militia of the Town, which consisted of Eighteen Companies (each Company containing 200 Men) brought out the Colours and began to Assemble. They fir'd very briskly upon the *Bavarians*, in which Confusion many were Kill'd on both sides. The Women were under the greatest Consternation, and play'd the Military part, with any thing that came next to their Hands: But notwithstanding, the *Bavarians* kept the Posts they had Possess'd themselves of, and defended them by Favour of the Troops that Arriv'd.

The Empire
declares
War against
France and
Spain.

THIS Affair of the City of *Ulm*, was warmly debated in the three Colleges of the Dyer that compose the Empire, and incens'd them to that Degree, that it was immediately resolv'd, by the Plurality of Voices, to declare War against the *French* King, and the Duke of *Anjou*, which was accordingly perform'd. And, as to the Breach of Peace committed by the Elector of *Bavaria*, a Writing was drawn up, requesting his Imperial Majesty to Act against the said Elector, according to the Constitutions of the Empire. In the Interim, great Care was taken to prevent his Conjunction with the *French*; and whilst the Confederates were entirely Ignorant of the Elector's Designs, there were accidentally seiz'd three Dispatches between *Waldshut* and *Rhinsefeld*; whereof one was from *Marschal Catinat* to

to the Elector, and the other two, were from the Elector to the Marechal: Which being perus'd, the Contents very much enlighten'd the Imperialists, and gave them an Opportunity of making an effectual Opposition, to all the Elector's treacherous Contrivances.

ANNO
1702.

AFTER the taking of *Ulm*, the French made themselves Masters of the little Town of (a) *Neubourg*: which occasion'd a Bloody Battle between the Imperialists, and the Troops of France: This Action was at (b) *FRIDLINGUEN* after the following Manner. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* being very much dissatisfied that *Neubourg* should fall into the Enemies Hands, made a Motion with one part of his Army, in order to retake that place, and to cover *Brisac*; but, he was so much weaken'd by the Detachments that he had sent towards *Suabia* (in order to hinder the Conjunction of the *Bavarians* and *French*) that he had not above 8000 Men in his Camp, near *Fridlinguen*. Of which, the Enemy having Intelligence, thought there could not be a more seasonable Opportunity to Attack him. In order thereunto, the *French*, who were divided into two Bodies, (one whereof, was commanded by the Marquis *De Villars*, now Marechal of France, and the other, by the Count *De Guiscard*.) On the 13th of *October* (N.S.) pass'd the *Rhine* with the Infantry; which the next Day were follow'd by the Cavalry. Hereupon, the Prince of *Baden* decamp'd from *Fridlinguen* (for fear of being enclos'd by the two Bodies of the *French*) and whilst he was upon the March, Count *Merci*, who brought up the Rear with 400 Horse, sent him Word, that Monsieur *Villars* was advancing towards him, with Thirty Battalions, and Forty Squadrons, in order of Battle. Hereupon, the Prince caus'd his Army to Face about, which being not above 1500 Paces from the

Battle of
Fridlinguen.

(a) *NEUBOURG* (or *Newburg*) a Decaying Place in the Circle of *Suabia*. It was taken by the French this present Campaign, and they continued in Possession of it. It stands on the River *Rhine*, Twelve Miles North of *Basil*, and Fourteen South of *Brisac*. Lon. 27. 20. Lat. 47. 44.

(b) *FRIDLINGUEN*, a small Town of Germany, in the Circle of *Suabia*, Marquisate of *Baden*, and District of *Baden-Liller*. The French and Imperialists had a sharp and doubtful Engagement there this present Campaign. It lies about three Miles East of the *Rhine*, four Miles North-East of *Hunninguen*, and five Miles North by East of *Basil*. Longitude 29. 20. Latitude 47. 39.

ANNO
1702.

the Enemy, both sides made a Halt; and the Prince began the Engagement by playing upon the *French* with his Cannon. The Imperialists being then attack'd, push'd the Enemy back very Vigorously; and being come down into the Plain, charg'd so briskly the Right Wing of the *French* Army, that there was scarce ever a more stubborn and bloody Battle seen, which continued near two Hours. But, the Imperialists being much weaker than the *French*, and the Count *De Guiscard* coming up with fresh Succours; the second line of the Imperial Cavalry, was on a sudden put into such Disorder, that all the Horse quitted the Field in great Confusion. The Prince, now thought it high time, to make the best Retreat he could with his Infantry; but they (contrary to his Expectations) fell in with the *French* Foot, with such undaunted Bravery, that they broke their Ranks, and drove them from their Ground into a Wood adjoining; through which they pursu'd them almost to *Hunninguen*. The *French* Horse all this while stood still, and seem'd to be only Spectators of the Defeat of their Infantry; but observing their Foot to be entirely Routed, they likewise made their Retreat.

The French
Routed.

THE Prince having thus Obtain'd the Victory, continued about five Hours in the Field of Battle, and then bent his March towards *Stauffen*. Notwithstanding, these Disadvantages of the Enemy, the *French* King order'd *Te Deum* to be Sung, as if his Troops had been Victorious: And, to support the Reputation of it, assert'd they took *Fridlinguen* the next Day, and upon this Occasion, rais'd the Marquis *De Villars*, to the Dignity of Mareschal of *France*. But the Prince of *Baden*, being willing to let all the World know the contrary, and, that this Action had no ways disconcerted his Measures; he made three Detachments from his Army: One, towards the *Black-Forest*, to block up the Passage into *Bavaria*; Another, to attack *Neubourg*; and a Third, to Re-inforce the Prince of *Saxe Meinin-guen*, who was observing the Motions of Count *Tallard*, and the Marquis *De Lomaria*. But, before this, he Re-assembled all his Troops, and being Re-inforc'd by General *Thungen*, with 1500 Men, he form'd so considerable an Army, that he desir'd nothing more than a second Engagement with Mareschal *Villars*; and to that end, advanc'd with his Army intending to Attack him:

But,

But, the Mareschal not thinking fit to wait his coming, repass'd the *Rhine*, and so, was disappointed by this Action, in joyning with the Elector of *Bavaria*.

ANNO
1762.

THE latter end of *October*, Count *Tallard*, and the Marquis *De Lomaria*, (with a Body of 18000 Men) made themselves Masters of *Troes*; and, on the 27th, advanc'd towards *Traerbach*; and, having form'd the Siege of that Place, they took it after a very stout Resistance. On the other side, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, marching from the grand Army at *Leige*, with 9000 *Hessians*, finding the *French* had possess'd themselves of *Zinch*, *Lintz*, *Brisac*, and *Andernach*, retook those Places. The Garrison of *Zinch*, surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War; those of *Brisac*, quitted the Place upon the Prince's Approach: But *Andernach* (being defended by a Garrison of 400 Men, a good Wall, Rampart, and Moat) made a longer Resistance. However, the *Hessians* having rais'd a Battery, and possess'd themselves in the Night of an advantageous Post, near one of the Gates, in order to storm the Place the next Morning; the Enemy beat a Parly, and the PRINCE gave them leave to march out with their Arms and Baggage, but refus'd them the Honour of any Articles. After that, he march'd away with 2000 Men to attack *Lintz*, but the *French* immediately quitted the Place, and retir'd to *Bonne*.

Troes and
Traerbach
taken by the
French.

I SHALL add to what has been here related, a short Account of what pass'd in *ITALY*, with which I intend to finish the Campaign. On the 21st of *March*, there happen'd an Engagement, between Count *Tesse* (Governour of *Mantua*) and Count *Trautsmansdorf* (Commander of the Blockade of that City) in which, Count *Tesse* was wounded, and his Son, with a *Spanish* Major-General, and the Count *De Clermont* (Mareschal *De Camp*) died of their Wounds; besides a great Number of Inferiour Officers, and about 400 Private Men Kill'd and Wounded. The *Germans* lost 5 Officers, and about 230 Soldiers, in this Action. After this, the Duke of *Vendosme*, marching into the Territories of *Piacenza*, and boasting that he would relieve *Mantua*; Prince *Eugene* (in order to frustrate his Designs) drew up his Forces into a more advantageous Posture.

Proceedings
in Italy.

ANNO

1702.

Mantua
reliev'd.

ON the 17th of April, King Philip arriv'd from Barcelona at Naples, and sent Word to the Duke of Vendosme, that he might Relieve Mantua. Prince Eugene acted with the utmost Pre-caution to prevent it; but, being oblig'd to abandon *Ustiano*, and draw off his own Men from *Marmiolo* (whereby Mantua was free on that Side next to *Veronesia*) the Duke of Vendosme pass'd the *Chiesà* without Opposition, and came to Mantua the 24th of May, whereby a Way was open'd to relieve the Place.

ABOUT the Middle of July, the separate Bodies of the French Army having join'd the Duke of Vendosme, King Philip put himself at the Head of them, and march'd towards the River of *Parma*, in order to pass it. Hereupon, Prince Eugene (having a watchful Eye upon *Bersello*) sent General *Visconti*, with three Regiments of Horse, to re-inforce that Body of the Army, which lay intrench'd along the Banks of the *Lonza*, with a Design to dispute the Passage of that River with King Philip, who was advancing towards it with a very Numerous Army. But, that General was so unexpectedly surpriz'd in his Camp at *Santa Vittoria*, by the French Cavalry, that, the Imperialists had hardly Time to mount their Horses: Notwithstanding, they made so Resolute a Resistance, that they repuls'd the Enemy 3 times, and took 3 Standards; but at last, the French Infantry press'd so hard upon them, and being superiour in Number, they were Forc'd to Retreat. The Imperialists lost in this Action two Pair of Kettle-Drums, and all their Baggage; and about 400 Men were missing, of which, 270 were made Prisoners.

General
Visconti De-
feated.

ABOUT the middle of August, King Philip, with an Army of 35000 Men, advanc'd as far as *La Testa*, with a design to attack the Imperialists; and in order thereto, he sent to the Prince of *Vaudemont* for a Reinforcement of 12 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons, and afterwards march'd to (a) *LUZARA*, designing to seize on that Place, and to make it his Head Quarters.

But,

(a) *LUZARA*, is a Castle in Italy, near the Po, in the Dutchy of *Gustalla*. 8 Miles South of *Borgo-Forte*, and 11 Miles North-East of *Bersello*. It has been very Famous for the Battle above-mention'd ever since.

But, the Governour soon put himself into a Posture of Defence, and answer'd his Summons with nothing but Cannon Balls. Prince *Eugene* being inform'd of these Motions, advanc'd with the Imperial Troops (which consisted only of 25000 Men) within sight of the Left Wing of the *French* Army; and if the Nature of the Place had permitted, he would presently have engag'd. But, having thought it necessary to alter the Disposition of his Men, (*August* 15) about 5 in the Evening, he gave the Signal of Battle, and then the Artillery began to Play upon the Enemy. About an Hour after, the Right Wing of the Imperialists, charg'd the Left of the *French*, and attack'd them in their Post, which extended it self along the Banks of the *Po*. This happen'd to be unsuccessful on our Side; for the Prince of *Commerci* (who was entirely belov'd) being kill'd on the Spot, caus'd the Troops which he commanded, to be in so great a Consternation, that 3 Battalions, and as many Squadrons, were put into Disorder by the Enemies small Shor, and the furious Onset of the Cavalry, that charg'd the Flank of the Imperial Horse. But, this Confusion was soon over; for, the Battalions and Squadrons that had given Ground, Rally'd again; and several Regiments advancing to their Relief, they charg'd the Enemy so vigorously, that they were driven from their Post: And, tho' the *French* King's *Gens D'Armes* made a very stout Resistance, and rally'd four times in their Retreat; yet, they were chac'd above a Thousand Paces from one Intrenchment to another. The Left Wing fought with as great Resolution and Intrepidity as the Right; for, General *Guido de Staremberg* (who commanded the Infantry) began the Attack with the Grenadiers: And, altho' the Enemy endeavour'd to penetrate their Flank with their Carabineers, the Imperialists stood their Charge with such extraordinary Courage and Firmness, and afterwards fell upon them with so much Bravery, that they could no longer stand it, but were forc'd to Retreat: Sometimes they Rally'd by favour of the Ground, and the Superiority of their Numbers; but, being repuls'd three or four times, they were quite driven out of their Posts, and Night put an end to the Engagement.

Battle of
LUZARA.

The French
Defeated.

THERE were several Officers, who particularly distinguish'd themselves upon this Occasion. The Prince *De Commerci* (whom I mention'd before) being Kill'd at the beginning of the Action, was extreamly lamented,

The Loss
Computed.

ANNO
1702.



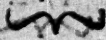
lamented, as a Person not only endow'd with several Political Qualifications ; but, who gave the most Illustrious Demonstration of an undaunted Courage. General *Warner* with the Artillery : General *Guido De Staremberg* with the Infantry : And, the young Prince of *Vaudemont* with the Cavalry ; exerted themselves with incredible Valour. The Prince of *Lichtenstein* (who was in the Imperialists Right Wing) receiv'd Five Wounds ; And, the Count of *Trautsmansdorf* (General of the Horse) being disabled by a Contusion in his Foot, were both carried out of the Field of Battle. In short, all the Troops acquitted themselves of their Duty to Admiration. The Victory has been contested by both Parties : The *French* pretend to the Honour of the Action from the Consequence of it ; having the next Day, made themselves Masters of *Luzara* ; and the remaining part of the Campaign, dislodg'd the *Germans* from several Posts hereafter mention'd. However, it must be allow'd by those who are Impartial, that the Imperialists gain'd the Advantage of the Day ; having drove the Enemy above a Thousand Paces from the Field of Battle, and actually encamp'd upon it : They also made themselves Masters of their Ammunition and Provision, a great Number of their Tents, and of all their Pioneering Instruments. Moreover, the Enemy's Loss was not computed to be less than 8000 Men ; whereas, the Number of the Imperialists, were no more than 2672 Kill'd and Wounded.

ARemarkable Expedition.

ON the 21st of September, Colonel *Ebergens*, Colonel *Paul Diack*, and the Marquis *Davia*, left the Imperial Camp, and set forward thro' *Parma* and *Milan*, upon a very surprizing Expedition. In their March, as they were passing the River *PO*, they found several Boats laden with Silks, which the Soldiers plunder'd, and carried away as much as they could. They likewise found a Boat laden with Wheat, another with Rice, and two with Meal, which they destroy'd ; and took the Commissary Prisoner. After this, they went to *Pavia*, with 300 Hussars, and threatned to ruin the Country, if they did not pay them 1000 Pistoles ; the Inhabitants offer'd 900, which was receiv'd accordingly. From thence, they went to the Convent of the *Charreux*, and demanded 2000 Pistoles ; whereupon, they paid down 2000 Philipines, and gave them a Bill of Exchange for the rest. From *Pavia*, they advanc'd as far as

as *Milan*, and entering the City Gates with 60 *Hussars*, and 30 *German*s, they cry'd out, LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR. The *Burghers* were, at first, under a great Consternation; but the *Imperialists* (so far from exercising Hostilities) threw Money about the Streets, and the *Inhabitants* began to be quiet. At last, they retreated out of the City, and were attack'd by a *Milan* Marquis, with some Horse and Foot; which were soon repuls'd. So on the 2d of *October*, they return'd to the *Imperial Camp*, without the Loss of one Man; bringing with them a Booty of 3000 *Pistoles*, a Thousand stately Horses, several Bales of Silks and Stuffs, and a great Quantity of other Goods and Merchandise.

ANNO 1702.



THERE was another Circumstance towards the End of this Campaign, which ought not to be Omitted. Captain *Eben* sallying out of the *Imperial Camp*, with 300 Horse and Foot; Posted Captain *Schomback* with 50 Foot, in an Out-house near the City of *Mantua*, which the Enemy constantly took Possession of every Morning, with a Hundred Grenadiers. He conceal'd his Infantry in some Ditches adjacent, and dispos'd of his Cavalry in Places most advantageous to his Purpose. By break of Day, the Enemy beat the Road with some Horse (which the *Imperialists* let pass without any Disturbance) Soon after, Three Companies of Grenadiers came out of the City; two of which, march'd beyond the Out-house, and the Third being about to enter, Captain *Schomback* fell upon them with a great deal of Vigour. Whereupon, the other two Companies coming up to their Assistance, Captain *Eben* charg'd them so furiously with all his Horse and Foot, that Two *French* Captains, and almost all their Men were Kill'd upon the Spot; and the remainder (consisting of two Lieutenants, 65 private Men, and 14 Horse,) were taken Prisoners.

Three Companies of Grenadiers Routed by the Imperialists.

THE *French*, to keep up the Reputation of a Victory at the Battle of *Luzara*, resolv'd to besiege *Guastalla*; and on the last of *September*, open'd their Trenches before that Place; which in a short time, surrender'd upon Articles. About the middle of *November*, the Duke of *Vendosme*, finding his Army very much incommoded by the continual Rains, and the swelling of the Po; decamp'd in the middle of a dark Night, and march'd

The French take Guastalla.

ANNO without beat of Drum, towards *Reggiolo*. Whereupon, Prince *Eugene* (the next Morning) possess'd himself of their Intrenchments; and detach'd the Marquiss *Vaubonne* with 50 Horſe, to get Intelligence of their March; who falling in with the Enemies Baggage, brought away ſeveral Mules and Horſes, with a good Booty: And, had the Marquiss been furniſh'd with a more numerous Detachment, 'tis probable they might have taken moſt of their Baggage, and part of their Artillery. The Duke of *Vendosme*, to repair this Injury, ſent the Count *De Teſſe* out of *Mantua*, with a Detachment to beſiege *Borgoſorte*, which Lieutenant-Colonel *Malvezzi* ſoon ſurrender'd, it being a Village defended but by one ſingle Palliſado. Soon after, the French took *Governuolo*, (a Place well ſituated, but of very little Strength) and pretended to bombard *Borſello*; and to drown the Quarters of the Imperialiſts, by turning the Courſe of the River *Secchia*. In the mean while, Prince *EUGENE*'s Affairs calling him to *Vienna*; on the 30th of *December*, he arriv'd at *Venice*, and the Day following, ſet out for the Imperial Court; leaving the Army to be commanded in his Abſence, by Count *Staremberg*, and the Prince of *Lichteſtein*; who took all neceſſary Pre-cautions, to ſecure themſelves againſt the Inſults of the Enemy.

The Armies
ſeparate.

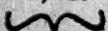
The French
Generals go
to Verſailles.

THE Campaign of 1702 being ended, the Armies ſeperated, and the Generals who ſerv'd in *Italy*, upon the Upper and Lower *Rhine*, in *Brabant* and *Flanders* (who were in the French Intereſt) went to *Verſailles*, where they were receiv'd by the King with abundance of Indifferency. Mareſchal *CATINAT* was thought to have forgot the Art of War, becauſe he had not rais'd the Siege of *Landau*. Mareſchal *BOUFFLERS* was reproach'd for loſing the Opportunity of entirely defeating Count *Tilly* at *Zanten*; and, having ill executed the Orders of the Court at *Nimiguen*. Mareſchal *TALLARD* was thought imprudent, in not having ſufficient Care of the King's Intereſt, by neglecting to Bombard *Duffeldorp*, which would have ſav'd *Keyſerſwaert*: And, the Count *De VARO* was blam'd, for ſuffering himſelf to be impos'd on at the Siege of *Venlo*, when the Cannon and Muſkets, which the Prince of *Naffau* diſcharg'd, for the ſurrender of *Landau*, occaſion'd him to Capitulate. On the contrary, there were great Rejoicings made by the Confederates, for the Advantages

vantages they had gain'd. In *HOLLAND*, there was a Representation, which denoted the Triumph and Victory of a Republick; it was attended with a Collection of Fire-works, of the most exquisite Contrivance; which represented all the Conquests they had made the preceeding Campaign. In *ENGLAND*, both Houses of Parliament congratulated Her Majesty, upon the glorious Success of her Arms (in conjunction with those of her Allies) under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough*, who (after a narrow Escape of being taken by a Party of the Garrison of *Guelder*, in his Passage to *England*) safely arriv'd in *London*, where he receiv'd the Complements of the Nobility; and, Her Majesty was pleas'd, (in consideration of his Services,) to Honour him with the Title of a *DUKE*; and also, gave him a Pension of Five Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, upon the Revenue of the Post-Office, for the support of his Honour, during Her Majesties Life.

ANNO

1702.

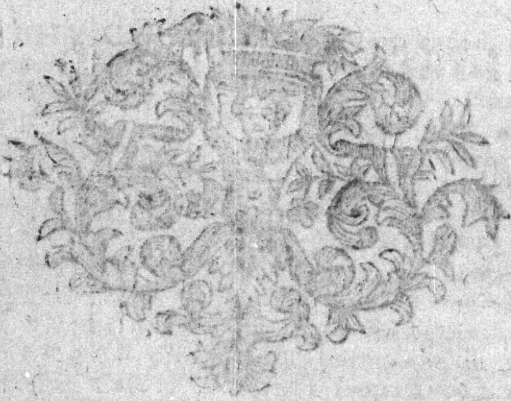


Rejoycings
in Holland.

The Earl of
Marlborough
returns to
London, and
is made a
DUKE.



The report of the General, dated the 11th of March, 1862, is
 a most valuable document, and one which will be found
 of great interest to all who are concerned in the
 history of the war. It contains a full and complete
 account of the operations of the Army of the Potomac
 from the time of its organization in July, 1861, to the
 close of the year. It is a most valuable document, and
 one which will be found of great interest to all who
 are concerned in the history of the war.





A
COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1703.



THE Operations of the last Campaign, ANNO
very much dis-concerted the Measures 1703.
of the *French* Court, and, the Confe-
derates being resolv'd to carry on the
WAR with all possible Application;
Her Britanick Majesty was pleas'd on
the Fourth of *January*, to send a Mes-

The Queen's
Message to
the Com-
mons.

sage to the Commons, wherein she inform'd them, that
She had receiv'd several Letters from the States-general
of the United Provinces (and several Memorials from
their Ambassadors) setting forth, the great Apprehen-
sions they lay under, from the extraordinary Prepara-
tions of *France*, to attack them early in the Spring, and
the Necessity of making an Augmentation of the Forces
of *England* and *Holland*, as the only means to prevent
the Ruin which threatn'd their Country. She was
pleas'd to intimate, that she had propos'd some Expe-
dients

ANNO 1703. dients to the States-General, which she imagin'd might have been Advantageous to the Common Interest, and have reliev'd them, in some measure, from their just Apprehensions; but those not proving Satisfactory, the States had renew'd their Applications with greater earnestness than before: So that Her Majesty was pleas'd to order the several Letters and Representations, which had pass'd between Her and the States-General upon that Subject, to be laid before the House, that they might properly judge of the Case; and desir'd them to take such Methods, as might not only conduce to the safety of her Kingdoms, but to the necessary support of all the Allies.

She Augments her Forces in Flanders.

THE Commons having taken Her Majesty's Message into consideration, came to a Resolution, that 10000 Foreigners should be hir'd for an Augmentation of the Forces, to act in Conjunction with the Allies; and they return'd their hearty Thanks, for Her Majesty's most gracious Condescension, in communicating to Them the several Memorials, Transactions and Letters, that had pass'd between Her and the States-General upon that Occasion. But, humbly desir'd, that **ENGLAND** should not be charg'd with the Pay of such additional Troops, but from the Day that the States put a Stop to all Trade and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*. Her Majesty was pleas'd to approve of their Opinion, as being absolutely necessary for the Good of the whole Alliance; and forthwith sent Directions to her Ministers in *Holland*, to concur with the States in providing the Troops accordingly. Soon after, both Lords and Commons Address'd Her Majesty; and the latter begg'd, that she would be pleas'd to concert Measures, for the furnishing her Forces in *Holland* and *Flanders*, as far as possible, with the Manufactures and Product of **ENGLAND**; to which She was pleas'd to reply, that it should be her utmost Care in every thing, to advance the Interests of her *English* Subjects.

The Emperor Augments his Forces.

THE Emperor at this Juncture, was not unmindful of raising Recruits, sufficient to maintain the Footing of the Germans in *Italy*. He was very diligent in finding out necessary Funds, as well for the Payment of the Armies on foot, and the Augmentations that were to be made, as for providing Artillery and Ammunition.

To

To which purpose, he summon'd the States of *Austria* ANNO 1703. where the Grand Chancellor *Buccellini* made a Speech to them to this Effect. "That the King of *France*, "had made use of the Duke of *Anjou* (his Grandson) to "fulfil his unjust Desires of obtaining the Universal "Monarchy, by uniting the Crown of *Spain* to That of "France. That, to accomplish his Designs more easily, "he had drawn in other Princes, (and particularly, the "Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*) and oblig'd them to "take Courses quite contrary to the Common Cause, "as the Event has sufficiently testified : The first, having resign'd his States, and his Strong-holds, to the "Troops of *France* ; and the other, not only having "made himself Master (by surprise) of the City of "*Ulm*, and of the greatest part of the Circle of *Suabia* ; "but exacted large Contributions from the Hereditary "Countries of the Emperor. That, his Imperial Majesty, was therefore oblig'd to oppose these Violences : "That, Heaven had so favourably bless'd his Arms, "that the King of the *Romans* had taken the Important "Fortress of *Landau* : That, the Arms of the Queen "of *England*, and their High-Mightinesses the States-General, had reduc'd *Liege*, and several other considerable Places : And lastly, had taken and ruin'd in the Port of *Vigo*, the Galleons, and a Numerous "Squadron of *French* Men of War : And, that to improve these Progresses, and find out necessary Funds "to carry on the War, his Imperial Majesty was constrain'd to demand of his faithful Subjects and States, "a more than ordinary Subsidy, &c. This DEMAND, was afterwards deliver'd to the Count *D'Avensberg* (Marshal of the Province) and seconded by the Emperor with a short Speech, for which, he had the Thanks of the whole Assembly return'd him.

THE *French*, in order to repair the Disadvantages of the last Campaign, resolv'd that their Troops should be very early in the Field ; and having promis'd the Elector of *Bavaria* (in whom they repos'd the greatest Confidence) such Powerful Reinforcements, as would effectually break all the Measures of the Imperial Court, they us'd their utmost efforts to bring a great Army together on the *Rhine*, that they might facilitate their Way to joyn that Prince. And, the better to cover their

Design

ANNO 1703. Design (on February 19) they invest'd (a) Fort **KEHL**, over against *Strasburgh*, which was defended by a num-

W Fort Kehl
besieg'd by
the French.

merous Garrison, but not well provided with Ammunition and Provision. The Siege was commanded by *Mareschal De Villars* with 30000 Men, and the Trenches were open'd on the 25th at Night, which were compleated the next Evening. The Approaches went on but slowly till the 5th of *March*, when the Besiegers having made a Breach in the Horn-work, attack'd it with great Fury; and notwithstanding they were repuls'd with no small Loss, the next Day they renew'd the Assault upon the Horn-work, and carried it; and immediately raising a Battery thereon, made a very wide Breach in the FORT: so that upon the 9th, they were preparing for a general Storm, but the *Sieur Ensberg*, (the Governour) desiring to capitulate, the Place was surrender'd upon Honourable Terms. In pursuance of the Articles agreed on, the Garison (consisting of 2400 Men) march'd out on the 11th, with Colours flying, &c. Two Pieces of Cannon, and other Marks of Military Honour, and were conducted to *Philipsburgh*.

And surren-
der'd.

FOUR Days after Fort *Kehl* was evacuated, *Mareschal Villars* separated his Army, and sent them into Quarters of Refreshment, except 1000 Horse, and 900 Foot; with which, he march'd up towards the *Brisgau*, to take a view of the Country. And, having come near to **KENTZINGEN** (a Fortified Town, Situate on the *Elz*, defended with a strong Wall, Ramparts, and a Ditch full of running Water) in which was a Garrison of 7 or 800 Men, he resolv'd to Attack the Place. In order to execute his Designs, he caus'd his Infantry to advance within 150 Paces of the Ditch; which put the Garrison under the greatest Consternation, imagining them to be the Van-guard of the whole Army: So that having sent an Officer to Treat, it was agreed after some Contest, that they should March out with Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to *Friburg*. There was found in the Place, Four Brass Cannon, 40000 Weight of Powder, and a considerable

Kentzingen
taken by the
French.

(a) **KEHL**, is an Important Fort in Germany, upon the East-side of the Rhine, over against *Strasburg*. It was surrender'd by the French to the Imperialists, by virtue of the Treaty of *Reswick* in 1697, and retook by the French this present CAMPAIGN.

ble Quantity of Military Preparations; the Prince of ANNO
Baden, having laid up great part of his Ammunition 1703.
there, after the Battle of Fridlinguen.

THESE Proceedings soon alarm'd the Councils of War at Vienna; so that the Emperor's Generals presently enter'd upon Action against the Elector of Bavaria; Count SCHLICK on the Side of Salzbourgh, with one Army, and Count STIRUM on the Side of Neumark, with another. The latter, having taken a View of the Bavarian Lines near Disford, and finding them unguarded, sent a Captain with 100 Dragoons, to fill up the Trenches of the Lines, that the Horse might pass over; but, the Enemy appearing with 150 Horse and Foot, and the Imperialists imagining they would be sustain'd by a greater Number, thought fit to make their Retreat. At the same time, Count Stirum drew up all his Cavalry upon a rising Ground, which the Bavarians perceiving, their Horse retir'd. After this, the Enemy advanc'd with 5 Battalions and 7 Squadrons, who were immediately encompass'd by the German Horse, and receiv'd so warmly, that the Cavalry were not only entirely Routed, but the Foot threw down their Arms, and 487 surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War: The Loss of the Bavarians upon this Occasion, amounted to 800 Men, who having quitted Disford, the Imperialists put 100 Men therein. Upon this Success, Count Stirum march'd on to (a) NEWMARK, where the Bavarian Governor, with a Garrison of 1400 Men, made a shew of sustaining a Siege: But, the Citizens seeing Count Stirum's Batteries ready to play upon them, they Mutiny'd against the Governor, and oblig'd him to surrender; and, the Militia were compell'd to take an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor, and promise for the future, never to bear Arms against his Imperial Majesty. After the Surrender of Newmark, the City of (b) AMBERG, sent their Deputies

Count Stirum
defeats the
Bavarians.

Takes New-
mark.

(a) NEWMARK, is a City of Germany, in the Circle of Bavaria, and Territory of Nortgow. It stands on the River Sultz, near the Confines of Franconia, Subject to the Elector of Bavaria, but taken by the Imperialists this present Campaign. It stands 21 Miles South-East of Nuremberg, and 33 North-West of Ratisbon.

(b) AMBERG, is a fine City of Germany, in the Circle and Upper Palatinate of Bavaria (or Nortgow) Subject to the Elector of Bavaria, but taken by the Imperialists this Campaign. It stands on the River Wills, 32 Miles East of Aurenburg, and 28 North of Ratisbon.

ANNO 1703. puties to Count *Stirum*, offering whatever he could reasonably exact from them, provided he would forbear Attacking their City: But, that GENERAL (having held a Council of War) refus'd to accept the Regency's Offer, and as soon as he had order'd the Town to be summon'd in his Imperial Majesty's Name, he caus'd the Place to be Invested, which surrender'd after a very short Resistance.

And Amberg.

Battle of Scardigen.

The Imperialists defeated.

ON the other Hand, Count *Schlick* having drawn together an Army of 20000 Men in the upper *Austria*, broke into the *Bavarian* Lines by the way of *Salzburg*, defeated the Militia that guarded them, and made himself Master of *Riedt*, and several other small Places. To put a stop to these Proceedings, the Elector of *Bavaria* assembled his Army near *Brenau*, and (to deceive Count *Schlick*) reported that he was going to besiege *PASSAU*. General *Schlick* considering the Importance of that Place, advanc'd with the greatest part of his Infantry to cover it; leaving his Cavalry, and all his Artillery behind him. The Elector being inform'd of these Motions, pass'd over *Scarding*-Bridge with 12000 Men, and advanc'd towards the Village *Isenbern*, where the Regiments of *Schlick* and *Hannover* were posted. He Attack'd them, and drove them to their main Body, where they rang'd themselves together in Order of Battle, resolving to receive the Elector; who taking the Advantage of his Superiority, renew'd the Charge, and after a Bloody Engagement, forc'd them to quit the Field of Battle, and pursu'd them as far as the Country would permit. Immediately after this, his Electoral Highness being inform'd, that the Head Quarters of the *Saxon* Troops, with the Artillery, were not above two Leagues farther, he directly march'd towards them, whom he found drawn up in Battalia, 15 or 16 Squadrons in Number, with about 500 Foot to guard the Cannon, which were fir'd upon the Electors Troops at their Approach; but part of the *Bavarian* Infantry advancing upon them, attack'd the *Saxons* so Vigorously, that they quitted their Cannon, and at length, the *Saxon* Horse were entirely defeated: 500 of them being taken Prisoners, among whom were several Officers of Distinction, and Major General *Pless* who Commanded them. In this Action, the Imperialists lost 17 or 18 Standards, 4 Pieces of Heavy Cannon, 4 Mortars, and all their Ammunition and Baggage.

gave. The *Bavarians* in a few Days after, took **ANNO**
NEUBOURG on the *Inn*, by Capitulation, and 1703.
the Garrison was conducted to *Passaw*.

NOTWITHSTANDING these disadvantages, General *Schlick* was resolv'd to penetrate into the Electorate of *Bavaria*; and having overcome some of the Enemies Troops that guarded the Woods and Passes near *Passaw*, he made himself Master of *WILTZHOVEN*, and Possess'd himself of the Country adjacent. Count *Stirum* was also in Motion, and took *Vrysbadt*, *Newscassel*, and several other small Places in the upper Palatinate. The Elector observing the Progress of that General, march'd with a design to make himself Master of *Ratisbon*; whereupon, the Count encamp'd between *Newmark* and *Amberg*, resolving to give the Elector Battle the first Opportunity. In Order thereto, he sent the young Prince of *Brandenburgh Anspach* with 800 Horse, to open the pass of *Wiltz*, which was guarded by the *Bavarians*. He very courageously effected the Design, and dispossess'd them of a very Important Post; but, being willing to pursue them, he was attack'd by the Elector in Person near *Burghensfeldt*, with a Body of 4000 Men, where after making a glorious Resistance for some Hours, was at last unfortunately wounded by a Musket-shot, of which he Died the next Day, much lamented for his great Bravery, and other extraordinary Qualifications: The Imperialists hereupon thought fit to Retreat, which was perform'd in very good Order.

The Prince of
Branden-
burgh Anspach Slain.

ALTHO' the Elector of *Bavaria* gave the most solemn Assurances, that he would not molest the City and Dyet of (a) *RATISBONNE*; contrary to all Expectation, on the 6th of *April* (having taken up his Quarters in the Castle of *Weisk*, very near that City, and posted his Army on both sides the River *Danaw*)

(a) *RATISBONNE*, is a very Large, Rich, and strong City of Germany, in the Circle and Dukedom of *Bavaria*. A Bishoprick under the Arch-Bishop of *Salzburg*. It is Free and Imperial, famous for the General Dyets of the Empire; altho' it was seiz'd by the Elector of *Bavaria* this **CAMP AIGN**, he lost it (as well as his own Dominions) in 1704, soon after the Action of *Schellenberg* near *Donawert*. It has a very fair Stone Bridge over the *Danube* 1091 Foot long, and 32 Foot Broad, supported by Pillars, and adorn'd with 3 Towers. Here is also a Magnificent Old Cathedral, and a Stately Castle, where the Imperial Dyets are commonly held.

ANNO
1703.



The Elector
of Bavaria
comes before
Ratisbonne.

And takes
Possession of
the Place.

Danaw) he gave Notice by his Minister, to the Director of *Mentz*, that he would have the Bridge over the *Danube*, and the Gate which leads to it, deliver'd up to him, provided Count *Stirum's* Declaration, that he would conform himself to the Conclusion of the Dyer, in not attempting to pass thro' the Town, did not arrive in 24 Hours. The next Morning the Diet Assembled, but not immediately complying with his Demands, he posted his Army near *St. Emeran's* Gate, where he began to raise a Battery. The Burghers upon this Occasion, took up Arms; Planted their Cannon upon the Ramparts; And put themselves in a Posture of Defence: But, the *Bavarians* advancing as far as the Moat of the Town, in order to Bomb the Place; the CARDINAL, (and the other Ministers,) thinking it not Prudent to stay till the utmost extremity, desir'd that they might treat with the Elector about the Bridge the next Morning; at the same time, the Burghers were expressly forbid to fire a Gun upon the *Bavarians*: So that all things were quiet that Night. At the time appointed, the Magistracy sent some of their Number to wait on the Elector; but were inform'd, that he not only demanded Possession of the Bridge, but that two Battalions of his Men should be admitted into the City; and that he allow'd them but 3 Hours to consider of it. This caus'd an extraordinary Debate; but they imagining that the City was not in a Condition to make a long Defence, neither could they obtain any seasonable Relief, they at last agreed that the Bridge and Gate should be deliver'd up to the *Bavarians*, which was done on *April* the 8th, at Night. In return, the Elector sign'd an Instrument, whereby he oblig'd himself, effectually to withdraw his Battalions, so soon as the Emperor's Ratification of the Conclusion of the Dyer for the Neutrality of the City, and his General's Declaration in that Matter should arrive: and in the mean time, to leave all things in the same Condition as he found them: And, that the Publick Ministers (with their Families) should enjoy all possible Freedom and Security. Having thus secur'd that Post, he decamp'd with his Army, and march'd to oppose General *SCHLICK*, who being inform'd thereof, quitted *Wiltzhoven*, and retir'd to the Woods, expecting a Reinforcement of 3000 *Hungarians*, who were arriv'd in the Upper *AUSTRIA*.

THE

THE Empire being thus in a declining Condition, **ANNO**
 the French King sent positive Orders to Mareschal De **1703.**
Villars, to break thro' the Prince of *Baden's* Lines at **STOLHOFFEN**; and join the Elector of *Bavaria*,
 be the Event what it would; and Count *Tallard* was
 also commanded to Re-inforce him with his flying
 Camp. Prince *Lewis* foreseeing the Danger he was in,
 wrote a Letter to the States-General, wherein he in-
 form'd them, that he had neither Men nor Cannon suf-
 ficient to withstand so Numerous an Army, or to op-
 pose so vast an Artillery, as *Villars* and *Tallard* were
 bringing against him. Their High Mightinesses upon
 this Intelligence, immediately sent him a Re-inforce-
 ment of Eight Regiments, under the Command of
 Major General *Goor*; who marching with all possible
 Expedition, reach'd the LINES at the same time
 that Mareschal *Villars* appear'd before them. The Day
 after (*April 20th*) the French endeavour'd to possess
 themselves of a rising Ground, in order to make a ge-
 neral Attack, next the Plain of *Buel*; but General
Goor advancing with the Dutch Auxiliaries, render'd
 their Designs impracticable. The next Morning, Ge-
 neral *Thungen* arriv'd with several Troops of Dragoons;
 soon after, General *Leiningen* with Five Squadrons of
 the Elector *Palatine's* Cavalry: And the same Day,
 Mareschal *Villars* having rais'd several Batteries, began
 to play upon the Imperialists with their heavy Cannon,
 tho' with little success. Upon the 23d, Thirteen Bat-
 talions of the French advanc'd to the Attack, (each Sol-
 dier carrying a Fascine) but after three Discharges,
 they fell off in great Disorder. The next Day, the
 whole French Army form'd themselves in Order of Bat-
 tle, but were repuls'd with great Loss: So that upon
 this Disadvantage, they thought fit to Retreat, and on
 the 25th drew off their Artillery at Midnight, and early
 the next Morning retir'd from the LINES, and bent
 their March towards *Offingen*.

The Mares-
 chal De Vil-
 lars attacks
 the Imperial
 Lines at Stol-
 hoffen.

And is Re-
 puls'd.

THE Mareschal *De Villars* having made an un-
 successful Attempt on the side of *Stolhoffen*, resolv'd to
 force his Passage by the Valley of *KINTZIGER*;
 and in order thereto, he sent the Marquis *De Blainville*
 before with 20 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons to open
 the Passes, and level the Road for the rest of the Army.
 The Marquis succeeded in his Expedition, and after
 having forc'd the Intrenchments of the several Posts,
 F which

Mareschal
 Villars forces
 the Valley of
 Kintziger,

ANNO 1703. which the Confederates were possess'd of; Marechal *Villars* arriv'd at last in the Plain of *WILLINGEN* with his whole Army, and summon'd the Governor of the City to surrender. But, being answer'd, that the Place should be defended to the last Extremity, the Marechal threw several Red Hot Bullets into the Town, and threatn'd to lay it in Ashes. However, the Garrison and Inhabitants continuing firm in their Resolutions, and making a very stout Resistance; the next Day, he thought fit to retire from before the Town, and march'd to *Donerkingen*; where the Count *De Maffei* (one of the *Bavarian* Generals) joyn'd them with 4000 Men, and a few Days after, were met near *Dutling* by the ELECTOR himself.

And joyns
the Elector
of Bavaria.

THE *French* and *Bavarians* being joyn'd, Count *Stirum* (on the 19th of *September*) decamp'd, and march'd with a Design to joyn Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, on the other side of the *Danube*; and having advanc'd as far as *SCHWEMMINGEN*, he staid there the Day following, till his Artillery arriv'd. On the 21st (at Four of the Clock in the Morning) he had Intelligence that Marechal *Villars*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, had pass'd the *Danube* at *Donawert* the night before, with a Design to Attack him. Whereupon, he immediately rang'd his Army in Order of Battle (which was compos'd of 45 Squadrons, and 25 Battalions) and resolv'd to engage the Marquis *D'Usson*, before the Elector and Marechal could come up. To this end, he order'd General *Palfy* to advance with a Detachment of Cavalry, who fell upon the Marquis with that Bravery, that most of the Men under his Command were kill'd; Six Squadrons of his Horse perishing in a Marsh. Soon after, the Elector came up with 55 Squadrons, and 30 Battalions, in order to attack General *Palfy*; upon which, Count *Stirum's* Cavalry was oblig'd to give way, and retire behind the second Line, which sustain'd the Charge with abundance of Resolution: But, as the two Armies were very unequal, and Count *Stirum* perceiving himself surrounded by the Enemy, he thought fit to retire under the Cannon of *Nordlingen*.

Battle of
Schwemmin-
gen.

WHILST the *French* succeeded so well in *Germany*; This YEAR afforded a better Prospect to the Confederates upon the lower *Rhine*, and in *Flanders*.
RHIN-

RHINBURG, which had been block'd up by Count **ANNO Lottum** (General of the *Prussian* Troops) surrender'd : 1703.

The Capitulation being sign'd the 9th of *February*, between the said Count, and the Marquis *De Grammont*, who was Governour. After the Reduction of that Place, Count *Lottum* block'd up **GUELDERS**; and on *April* the 24th, (a) **BONNE** was invested by the *Prussian* and *Lunenbourg* Cavalry, under Lieutenant-General *Bouleau*. On the 25th, General *Fagel* arriv'd with the Foot; after him, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Baron *D'Obdam*; and the next Day, Lieutenant-General *Coeborn*. The Generals having held a Council of War, order'd the Town to be attack'd in Three Places: One was against the Fort on the other side of the *Rhine*; and the other two, against the City, and the Out-works that secur'd it. The first of these Attacks, was commanded by General *Coeborn*; the second, by the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*; and the 3d, by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*. Twelve Regiments were order'd to each of these Attacks, who took their Posts accordingly the 27th. On the 3d of *May*, the Trenches were open'd in all the three Attacks, and the Besiegers continu'd their Approaches with extraordinary Diligence, and inconsiderable Loss. On the 8th, the Batteries being ready, the Cannon and Mortars play'd Vigorously against the TOWN and FORT; and, the same Day, the Chain which held the Flying Bridge (by means of which the Fort communicated with the Town) was broke by a Cannon-Shot, and the Bridge broke in Peices, and carried away; notwithstanding, the Enemy us'd their utmost Endeavours to save it, with the Loss of several Men Kill'd and Wounded. But, in the Evening, a very unhappy Accident fell out, in Major General *Dedem's* Attack, where 150 Bombs, and as many Grenado's took Fire, and were Destroy'd, together with a Lieutenant, and five Workmen. However, the Batteries at that Attack, as well as those at

Bonne Besieged by the Confederates.

F 2

the

(a) **BONNE**, is an ancient, and very strong City of Germany, in the Circle of the lower Rhine, and Arch-Bishoprick of *Cologne*, anciently Imperial, and now Subject to this Prince, and his usual Seat: Taken from the French in the Year 1689; but in the beginning of the present WAR, it stood by its Elector for the French Interest; and was reduc'd by the Confederate Army this CAMPAIGN, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*. It stands on the River *Rhine*, 14 Miles almost South of *Cologne*, 24 South-East of *Juliers*, 55 almost North-East of *Triers*, and 60 North-West of *Mentz*. Longitude 26. 36. Latitude 50. 44.

ANNO the other two, began to play on the 9th in the Morning; and the Besiegers having Intelligence that the Garrison of the FORT was not Numerous, and the Battery which play'd upon it making a very wide Breach, they resolv'd to STORM it in the Evening, which was executed by 400 Grenadiers, supported by Four Battalions. During this Attack, the Enemy set Fire to all the Barracks, and other Buildings, that they might retire into the City by favour of the Smoak; but most of them were so closely pursu'd into the Ravelin, that they had not time to effect their Design. Some who were taken Prisoners upon this Occasion, reported, that 50 Men remain'd in a Redoubt within the Fort; whereupon, our Men presently scal'd the Ramparts, and took that Redoubt Sword in Hand, after a short Resistance; most of those who defended it were Kill'd upon the Spot, and several were made Prisoners as they were endeavouring to escape in a Boat: The Commander of the FORT and Three other Officers, were also taken Prisoners: And on our side, there were but Three Soldiers Kill'd, and Five Wounded.

The Fort taken by Storm.

THE Confederates having thus made themselves Masters of the Fort, they soon after caus'd a new Battery to be erected against the TOWN, of 70 Peices of Heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars, which began to Play the 12th, in order to make two Breaches, with a Design to Assault the Place. The 13th about Noon, the Besieged with about 1000 Foot, supported by all their Horse and Dragoons, made a Sally upon General *Dedem's* Attack: Our Men were at first put into Disorder; but, after some Resistance, the Enemy were repuls'd with the Loss of about 100 Men Kill'd, and as many Wounded, besides a Major and three Captains taken Prisoners; whereas the Loss on our side, did not amount to above half the Number. All things being now in a readiness for assaulting the first Counterscarp on the Prince of *Hesse's* side, in order to make a Lodgment; the Attack was begun the same Evening. And the Prince being there in Person, animated the Soldiers with so much Courage and Resolution, that in less than an Hours time, they beat the Enemy from their Works, and made their Lodgment. In this Action, Major-General *Tettau* (who Commanded) was Wounded, with seven or eight Inferior Officers; and 150 Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded, together with the Engineer who

who commanded in the Works. The next Day (May 14th) the Besiegers made such a terrible Fire from their Artillery, that at Three in the Afternoon, the Marquis D'Alegre (the Governour) caus'd a Parly to be bear; at Six the Hostages were exchange'd: And, the next Day, the Duke of Marlborough having agreed to the Capitulation, it was Sign'd and Exchange'd on the 16th, and three Days after, the Garrison march'd out, and were conducted to *Luxemburgh*.

ANNO 1703.
The Town Surrender'd.

WHILST the greatest part of the Confederate Troops were Engag'd at *Bonne*, the French King Orders the Marshalls *Boufflers* and *Villeroy* to undertake the Siege of the Town and Castle of *Leige*; and in order thereto, all their Troops assembled between *Mons* and *Namur*, and Directions were given for 15000 Pioneers, and 3000 Waggon's to be got ready. But the Marquis D'Alegre having acquainted those Generals, that he could not defend *Bonne* many Days longer, they made a Motion towards *Maastricht*, pretending to surprize the Confederate Troops that were assembled there, and to Bombard the Town. So that on the 9th of May, they advanc'd on a sudden into the Neighbourhood of (a) *TONGEREN*, with an Army of 40000 Men; *Boufflers* coming up with part of these Forces on one side of the Town, and *Villeroy* with the rest on the other. The Confederates who were marching with a Design to have posted themselves in that Place, were, upon this Motion, oblig'd to Retreat with speed under the Cannon of *Maastricht*. In the mean time, the Enemy fell upon *Tongeren*, where the Battalions of *Eliot* and *Portmore* were Quarter'd; who having made a Resistance of 28 Hours, with extraordinary Bravery, were forc'd at last to surrender at Discretion. After this, the Enemy advanc'd forwards, with a Design to have forc'd the Confederate Cavalry to re-pass the *Maes* at *Nimeguen*, and the Foot to retire

Tongeren taken by the French.

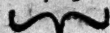
F 3

under

(a) *TONGEREN*, is a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, and County of *Lortz*, Subject to this Prince, and Possess'd by the Confederates in 1702. The French (after a sharp Engagement) took it this CAMPAIGN; but soon after abandon'd it. It was here that the Duke of Marlborough join'd the Army of the States, May 13th, 1706. being just 10 Days before the Glorious Victory of *Ramillies*; to which the Confederates owe the Reduction of the Netherlands. It stands on the River *Jecker*, 8 Miles almost West of *Maastricht*, and 13 North-West of *Leige*. Longitude 24. 39. Latitude 50. 53.

ANNO

1703.



under the Out-works of *Maeſtricht*, and there to have play'd upon them with their Bombs; but contrary to their Expectations, they found the Confederate Army drawn up in Order of Battle (under the Command of Monsieur *Auverquerque*.) advantageously Poſted, and ready to receive them, altho' they were much Superior in Number. The Two Mareſchals being fruſtrated in their Deſigns, and having made ſeveral Motions to no Purpoſe, they thought it not proper to attack the Confederates, and ſo march'd back, the ſame way they came, to *Tongerren*; leaving to Monsieur *Auverquerque* all the Honour of that Day.

SOON after the Siege of *Bonne* was at an end, the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd to the Confederate Army conſiſting of 130 Squadrons, and 59 Battalions, and ſet forward towards *Leige*, with a Deſign not only to ſecure that Place, but to force the Enemy to decamp from *Tongerren*, where they ſeem'd to be very advantageouſly Poſted. This gave a new Face to the Affairs of the *French* Army, and alter'd the Plan of their Deſigns: For, the Allies having then a Powerful Army, (being Re-inforc'd with the Troops that had form'd the Siege of *Bonne*) made ſeveral Motions, in order to oblige Mareſchal *Villeroy* to a Battle, who conſtantly declin'd it. So that (on May 25th) the Duke of *Marlborough*, having paſſ'd the River *Jecker*, advanc'd to *Hautin*, where the Enemy intended to have Forag'd that Morning; but, upon Notice of the Confederates Approach, they march'd with great Precipitation to *Bookworm*, not thinking fit to ſtand the Hazzard of a Battle: They alſo abandon'd *TONGEREN*, after they had blown up the Walls and the Tower. The Duke purſu'd them with all poſſible Diligence, and advanc'd within half a League of their Camp; and altho' the *Jecker* parted the two Armies, and the Enemy had ſecur'd all the Bridges and Paſſes of the River, yet they imagin'd themſelves not ſecure enough, but retreated to *Hannuye*; ſo that the Allies march'd to *Thys*, and there Encamp'd: Whereupon, the *French* drew up in Order of Battle, and ſent away their Baggage, as if they had intended to have come to an Engagement; but they thought better of the Matter, and immediately retir'd before the Confederates.

Who quit it
upon the Ap-
proach of
the Confede-
rate Army.

THE Allies by theſe means, finding it impracticable to bring the Enemy to a Battle, reſolv'd to put ſome
Important

Important Design in Execution in *Spanish-Flanders*; ANNO 1703.

and in Order thereto, General *Coeborn* (who had drawn together a very considerable Army) towards the end of June, made the necessary Dispositions for attacking the French LINES in several Places at once. Baron *Spaar* was appointed to Command some Troops, that were to act near *Steken*; Monsieur *Coeborn* with another Detachment, pass'd over the *Scheld*, to make an Attack near *Liefkenshoek*: And, General *Obdam* (with the rest of the Army) staid on this side the *Scheld*, in order to make an Attempt on the Lines before *Antwerp*. The French had at that time two flying Camps; one commanded by the Marquis of *Bedmar*, and another about *Bruges*, by the Count *De La Motte*. Baron *Spaar* on the 27th of June in the Morning, perceiving that the Count observ'd him Diligently; to deceive him, feign'd a March towards *Bruges*; but returning, advanc'd directly to the LINES, and attack'd them in the Country of *Waas*, near *Steken*: Where, after a very Bloody and Obstinate Dispute, he forc'd them Sword in Hand. Upon this Occasion, 1200 Men of Baron *Spaar*'s Detachment were Kill'd and Wounded, among whom, were several Officers of Distinction; particularly, two Brigadier - Generals Wounded, and Monsieur *De Vassy* (Governor of *Sas-Van-Ghent*) Kill'd. Baron *Spaar* had also one slight Wound, and his Purse (which had only one Pistol in it) sav'd his Thigh. About the same time, Monsieur *Coeborn* attack'd the Enemy's LINES at the Point of *Callo*, which were (after a short Resistance) forc'd; the Redoubt on the Point of *St. Anthony* was also attack'd, which the Enemy seem'd at first resolv'd to defend; but at last, they surrender'd at Discretion.

The Allies force the French Lines in Flanders.

THE forcing of the French Lines, occasion'd no small Joy at the *Hague*, and in the Confederate Army, who imagin'd hereupon, that *Antwerp* would soon fall into their Hands: For, on June 28th, at Two in the Morning, the Troops commanded by General *Obdam* broke up, and march'd towards (a) ECKEREN,

F 4

(which

(a) ECKEREN, is a Village in the Netherlands, in Spanish Brabant, in the County of Ryem, at which there was a Sharp and Bloody Battle between the French and the Confederate Troops under General *Obdam* in 1703. It lies 6 Miles and a half almost East of Lisle, 4 Miles North of Antwerp, 23 Miles S. South-West of Breda, and 16 S. South-East of Bergen-Op-Zoom. Longitude 24. 8. Latitude 21. 51.

ANNO (which was intended for their Head-Quarters) with a
 1703. Design to shew themselves that Day before the Lines of
 Antwerp, to alarm the Enemy on that side, and hinder
 them from sending any Detachments over the Bridge of
 Eckeren. Antwerp into Flanders. But, as nothing is more Precar-
 ious than the Fortune of War, their Expectations
 were soon at an End, by a surprizing Account sent by
 General Obdam from Breda, wherein he acquainted the
 STATES, that the French had surronded the Body
 of the Forces under his Command, and having march'd
 from Lillo to Eckeren, had put them to a total Rout:
 That, he had made his Escape to Breda with only 30
 Horse, and could give no farther Account of their Ar-
 my. This put the Dutch into a very great Consternation,
 till they had receiv'd several more satisfactory Re-
 lations of this Battle; particularly one from Monsieur
 Hop, and another from Lieutenant-General Standenbourg.
 But to give a just Idea of this Action (which was the
 most considerable, that this CAMPAIGN afforded
 in the Low-Countries) I shall recite General Standen-
 bourgh's Letter to the States, which will plainly shew to
 whom the Victory ought to be Attributed,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

General
 Slangen-
 bourgh's
 Letter to the
 States about
 the Battle of
 Eckeren.

"AFTER that, by Order of your High and Migh-
 "tinesses, your Army under the Command of the
 "Baron D'Obdam, was diminish'd to 13 Battalions and
 "26 Squadrons; and that 'twas likewise thought pro-
 "per, that this little Army should march from the Camp
 "at Strabrock, towards Eckeren: Count Tilly and my
 "self, represented the ill Scituation of a Camp there,
 "with so small a Number of Troops, being but three
 "quarters of a League from the Enemies Line, who,
 "according to the Report of General Coehorn, were
 "able to Assemble 50 Battalions, that they had Posted
 "from Lier to Ostend; besides that, they might be
 "reinforc'd from their Grand Army, whereas we had
 "no succours to expect upon an Exigency, even not
 "from the Troops that General Coehorn Commanded.

"COUNT Tilly and my self further Represented,
 "That the Enemy being superiour to us there, they might
 "at any time cut off our Retreat; and having repeated
 "Advice that the Enemy were stronger in their Lines,
 "than we in our Army; and that our Grand Army
 "had

" had march'd on the other side of the *Jecker*, as also, *ANN*
 " that of the Enemy, which was advanc'd as far as *1703.*
 " *Tirlemont*, and that we had besides, Advice, that the
 " Enemy expected Reinforcements in their Lines: We
 " have not been able to obtain any thing more, from all
 " these Remonstrances, than that our heavy Baggage
 " might be sent to *Bergen op Zoom*; which was sent
 " away the same Morning, about the time, that
 " *Mareschal Boufflers* arriv'd in his Lines, with a consi-
 " derable Body of Cavalry and Dragoons, and, ac-
 " cording to the Report of Prisoners, 70 Companies
 " of Grenadiers; who, without loss of Time, drawing
 " all the Troops together out of their Lines, with the
 " *Marquiss de Bedmar*, *Prince Serclas*, *Mareschal Vil-*
 " *leroy's* Son, and several other General Officers,
 " march'd with incredible Diligence; and, having post-
 " ed an Ambuscade of Dragoons before our Left Wing,
 " advanc'd with the Gross of their Army to *Capelle*,
 " which is on the back part of our Camp, before we
 " had the least Advice of their March, or of their
 " Design. We should not have had any Intelligence
 " of 'em, before we had been surrounded, if Count
 " *Tilly*, my Self, and some of our Major Generals, go-
 " ing a little out of our Camp, had not met the Am-
 " buscade of Dragoons about one a Clock, very near
 " our great Guard of Cavalry. We all discovering
 " the said Ambuscade, believ'd the Enemy design'd to
 " attack us; we put our Troops under Arms, and in-
 " form'd Monsieur *Obdam* of what we had done. A
 " Guard, that was upon the Tower of *Eckeren* Church
 " at the same time, advis'd us, that the Enemy appear'd
 " with a great Force about *Capelle*, and that they con-
 " tinu'd to Advance. Monsieur *Obdam* resolv'd there-
 " upon to retire under *Lillo*, and order'd two Squa-
 " drons of Dragoons to possess themselves of the Post
 " of *Howen*, to cover the March of the Army. Whilst
 " Monsieur *D'Obdam* was busy in disposing the Troops
 " for their March, we had Advise that the Enemy
 " were advanc'd to *Howen*, and had push'd back the
 " two Squadrons of Dragoons, by which our Retreat
 " to *Lillo* was cut off. Brigadier *Schulemburgh* was
 " detach'd, in the beginning, with two Regiments of
 " *Saxe Gatha*, to take Post at *Muinbrock*, and *Gekug*, on
 " this side *Howen*, to cover our Retreat. But, being
 " arriv'd there, he found that Post well guarded by
 " the Dragoons and Grenadiers; and their Forces be-
 " ing

ANNO
1703.

“ing much superior, he thought fit to Retreat, and at-
“tempt to seize the Post at *Houteren*; but he found
“the Enemies also possess’d of that, which oblig’d him
“to go to *Weteringh*, between *Houteren* and *Muisbroek*.
“It was resolv’d thereupon, to Attack the Enemy, and
“oblige ’em to retire, if it were possible; but, they
“were already so strongly Posted, that ’twas impossible
“to do it. But the Enemy, on the contrary, advanc’d
“to us, and vigorously attack’d Monsieur *D’Elberfeld*,
“(Major General of the Troops of *Munster*) and be-
“gan a furious Combat with the Infantry, about three
“a Clock in the Afternoon.

“SEEING the great Superiority of the Enemy,
“we were oblig’d to alter our Design, and expose our
“selves to a terrible Fire of their Muskets. Monsieur
“*Obdam* and Count *Tilly*, who were upon the Road
“with the Cavalry, upon the Dike that leads to *Wil-*
“*lemerdonck*, were willing to continue their March
“opposite to *Houteren*, along the Dikes of the *Scheld*,
“to retire to *Lillo*; but, when they arriv’d at *Houte-*
“*ren*, they found the Enemy advanc’d, and possess’d of
“that Post, but were forc’d from it by our Regiments.
“The Infantry, nevertheless, continu’d the Charge be-
“tween *Howen* and *Eckeren*, which lasted with a con-
“tinual Fire, on both sides, till eight a Clock in the
“Evening; especially along the Dike, which is be-
“tween *Eckeren* and *Willemerdonck*, where Lieute-
“nant General *Fagel*, and the Major Generals *Freisheim*
“and *Elberfeld*, have given Marks of their Valour
“and Conduct, which cannot be too much Admir’d.
“Lieutenant General *Fagel*, being wounded in the
“Head and Foot; and those Regiments not being
“supported, the Enemy seeing that we wanted Infan-
“try, took this Occasion to oblige those Troops to re-
“tire, that were Posted at *Houteren*, and became again
“Masters of that Post, and some Sluices that are near
“it, between that Village and Fort *La Croix*. By
“these means, we found our selves surrounded on all
“sides; having behind us, the Town of *Antwerp*, and
“the Enemies LINES; and on the Left, Fort *Phi-*
“*lipine*, and the *Scheld*; which oblig’d me to send
“to Monsieur *Obdam*, and Count *Tilly*, to Consult to-
“gether, how we might best force a Passage out of
“this Labyrinth. I was answer’d, that Monsieur *Ob-*
“*dam* had been absent some time; and Count *Tilly*
“coming

"coming to me, told me he thought he was Dead or
"made Prisoner.

ANNO

1703.

"UPON this, we resolv'd to make the most Vi-
"gorous Attempts we could : Count *Tilly*. detach'd some
"Cavalry, under Major General *Hompesch*, to support
"the Infantry along the Dike, which had been a long
"time engag'd in a most Bloody manner ; and the
"French Cavalry had done the same thing, to support
"their Infantry. Major General *Hompesch*, upon this
"Occasion, Conducted the Cavalry with so much Pru-
"dence, and Bravery, that several French Squadrons
"were forc'd, from whom we took some Standards,
"and Kettle Drums ; several Battalions were put to
"the Rout, and the Enemy push'd back above a quar-
"ter of a League.

"BRIGADIER *Wyke*, and all the other Briga-
"diers and Colonels, having spent their Powder and
"Ball, caus'd their Bayonets to be fix'd to the Mouths
"of their Muskets, to pursue the Enemy. As the
"BATTLE was Obstinate and Bloody, all the Way
"along the Dike, and thereabouts, was cover'd with
"Dead and Wounded Men.

"I THEN took Post upon the Key of a Canal,
"joining to the Dike, where I put two Battalions, and
"the Cavalry behind, to maintain it to the last Extre-
"mity, in case the first Troops should happen to be
"broken ; and for the Security of the rest of the Re-
"giments, which were expected in the Night.

"BUT, the Enemy was so much Disorder'd, that
"they had no desire to renew the Fight there : They
"tried, during the Heat of the Attack, (which I have
"just now spoke of) to force us behind ; having caus'd
"four Battalions of *Antwerp*, and of *Fort la Croix*, to
"Attack us on the side of the Village, and along ano-
"ther Dike of *Willemerdonck*. But, as they found that
"Post well Defended, they retir'd, being oblig'd there-
"to by the terrible Fire of our Troops : So that De-
"sign was not of much Use to them ; but the Night
"coming on, and we finding our selves invested on all
"sides, we were oblig'd to force our Passage Sword in
"Hand. The Enemies possess the Post of *Houteren*,
"and several others about the Sluices, which cut off
"our

ANNO
1703.



“our Communication with *Lillo*; and as Monsieur *Hop* was near me, and also Count *Tilly*, we resolv'd to attack that Post with the utmost Vigour, altho' the Infantry wanted Powder and Ball; so that they were oblig'd to attack the Enemy with their Bayonets in the Muzzels of their Muskets,

“MAJOR General *Freisheim*, and C. *De Dona*, (a Brigadier,) were detach'd with four Battalions, and march'd over Ground Travers'd with Ditches, where they were forc'd to wade up to their Middle in Water to attack the Enemy in the Flank, and behind that Post. We caus'd also some Regiments to Advance along that Dike, and Count *Tilly* march'd with some Squadrons of Dragoons, after having fired several Cannon Shots upon that Post, so that the Enemy was Attack'd with the utmost Vigour, in Flank, Front, and Behind; and oblig'd, not only to abandon that Post, from whence we drove them, but we also push'd them from the Sluices, where they were Intrench'd: We Pursu'd them as far as Fort *la Croix*, which open'd us a Passage along the Dikes to *Lillo*; where we Retir'd in good Order, and Arriv'd there Yesterday Morning, and are there still Encamp'd.

“I CAN assure your High and Mightinesses, that all the Troops, Cavalry, Infantry, and Dragoons, have fought with exceeding Bravery; and that Lieutenant General *Fagel*, as well as all the other Generals, have behav'd themselves in this Sharp Engagement with a wonderful Conduct; and have no other Chagrin, than the Loss of so many Brave People. There are some Prisoners, and many Wounded; of whom I shall send you a List by the next Courier. We have taken some Standards, Drums, and Colours, and my Regiment has taken one Peice of Cannon, and one Colour. I hope your High and Mightinesses will consider the little Number of Troops that our Army consist'd of, and also, that the Enemy was double our Strength, and that their Loss is much greater than Ours, being almost all retir'd in Confusion, having left the Field of Battle: And, that on the contrary, we are retir'd here in good Order. My Advice, Count *Tilly*'s, and all the other Generals that were present, never was to Expose our selves in

of the Present W A R.

77

" so Disadvantageous a Camp, which ought also to give
" your High and Mightinesses the greater Satisfaction
" upon this Occasion, and will further Augment the
" Reputation of your High and Mightinesses Troops.

ANNO
1703.

" I HAVE forgot to tell you, that Major General
" Count *d'Oest Frise*, and the Count *Vander Nat* have
" very much Distinguish'd themselves upon this Oc-
" casion ; and that Colonel *Ivois* has always assisted me,
" and serv'd with abundance of Care, Bravery, and
" Good Advice ; not doubting, but that your High and
" Mightinesses will be mindful of their Merits. Mon-
" sieur *Fagel* is embark'd this Day, to have his Wounds
" the better taken care of. General *Coeborn* came to
" *Lillo* the same Night after the Battle, with some Re-
" giments of Foot, but he sent them back immedi-
" ately, under the Command of Major General *Dedem*.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

I AM, &c.

AFTER the Perusal of this Letter, the States came
to a Resolution, that Thanks should be given to Lieu-
tenant-General *Slangenbourgh*, for the great Conduct,
Zeal, and Courage, which he exerted in the said Battle
of *Eckeren* ; and, that he should be made acquainted,
that their High-Mightinesses were likewise very well
satisfied with the good Conduct and Valour of the
other General Officers, as also, with the extraordinary
Courage and Bravery, discover'd as well by the Supe-
rior and Sub-altern Officers, as by the Private Soldiers,
for having maintain'd the Honour of the Troops of
that State, and perform'd their Duty in the Service of
their Country : And, that Monsieur *Slangenbourgh*
should (on the Part of their High-Mightinesses) signify
to every one of them, in the best and properest Form,
the Satisfaction they had given upon that Occasion.
Whereupon, General *Slangenbourgh* drew up his Troops,
and gave them Thanks in behalf of the States, in these
Terms. " Their High-Mightinesses the States-General,
" and their Mightinesses, the Nobles of the Council of
" State, have order'd Me (in their Names) to Thank
" the Officers High and Low, and the Soldiers, for the
" Bravery, Courage, and Zeal, which you have de-
" monstrated in the Battle so particularly known to you
" all :

The States
Resolution
thereupon.

ANNO "all: I have Orders to tell You, that they will upon
1703, "all Occasions, testify their Acknowledgments to You
" for the same.

Numbers of
the Kill'd
and Wound-
ed.

ACCORDING to the best Computation, the *Dutch* lost in this Engagement 1717 Men Kill'd, 1003 Wounded, 694 Prisoners or Deserted, and 376 Horses; whereas the *French* had near 1600 Men Kill'd and Wounded, besides 150 Officers: And notwithstanding, Monsieur *Obdam* (whose Conduct was severely censur'd) went off in the midst of the Action, yet the other *Dutch* Generals, maintain'd the Fight with such admirable Presence of Mind, that the Enemy were oblig'd to abandon the Field of Battle, and march off by Night, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, towards their Lines. Mareschal *Boufflers* Army was at least 30000 Men: The greatest Part of their chosen Troops, a great many General Officers, and Young *French* Lords accompanied him: The first to assist him, and the latter to acquire Glory, and signalize themselves: Whereas the Confederate Army did not exceed above 10000 Men. But, the *French* Court, to make that Action appear with all the Lustre of a compleat Victory on their side, made no Scruple to Acknowledge, that the Allies were Superiour in Infantry, Advantageously Posted, Oblig'd to abandon the Field of Battle; as also, their Wounded, Tents, Baggage, 6 Peices of Cannon, 44 Mortars, their Ammunition, Provisions, 150 Artillery Waggon, several Colours and Drums, with the Loss of 4000 Men upon the Spot, and 500 made Prisoners. But the Relation Monsieur *Slangenbourg* has given of the Battle, seems to be more Faithful and Authentick, than any that have been given in *France*, where generally a greater Regard is had to the Glory of the KING, than to the Truth of the FACT.

THE Allies, being willing to repair the Disadvantages they sustain'd in the Action at *Eckeren*, join'd all their Forces together, with a Design to come to an Engagement with Mareschal *Villeroy*, who encamping near *St. Job*, rang'd all his Forces in Order of Battle; and gave out, that he resolv'd to stay there for the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Duke, and General *Auverquerque*, hoping he would be as good as his Word, march'd with their Army under their Command, in several Columns to *Hoogstraet* (which was but half a League from the Enemies

Enemies Camp) who, to all outward Appearance, made great Preparation for a Vigorous Action. General *Slangenbourg*, decamping from *Lillo*, march'd all Night, and arriv'd early in the Morning, between *Eckeren* and *Capelle*, to attack them on that side : And, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Army, advanc'd in a great Plain over against the Enemy, and caus'd four Peices of Cannon to be discharg'd for a Signal to General *Slangenbourg*, in order for him to begin the Attack. But as he advanc'd, the *Mareschal Villeroy* declin'd the Engagement ; and, having set Fire to his Camp, order'd his Army to retire within their LINES. The Duke of *Marlborough*, thus finding it impossible to bring the French to an Engagement, (*July 27th, N.S.*) march'd with a considerable Guard to View the Enemies LINES. In which Motion, a Detachment of the *English* Royal Regiment of Dragoons, happen'd to fall in with one of the Enemies Out-Guards of Forty Horse ; who, after one Discharge retir'd, and were chas'd by the *English*, to the very Barrier of their Intrinchments ; which afforded a very seasonable Opportunity to the Confederate-Generals, to have a perfect View of the Enemies Lines.

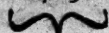
The Confederates view the French LINES.

ON the 16th of *August*, a great Detachment of the Confederate Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, came before (a) *HUY* ; upon whose Approach, the Governour of the Place broke down the Bridge, and retir'd with his Garrison into the Castle and Forts. The Trenches were Open'd on the 17th in the Night ; the Prince of *Anhalt*, commanded the Attack against Fort St. *Joseph*, and Colonel *Frederick Hamilton*, that against Fort *Picard*. The Approaches were carried on with all possible Diligence, and some of the Besiegers Batteries being ready the 21st, began to throw several Bombs into the Enemies Works, and the next Morning, to Fire with Cannon and Mortars ; whereupon, the Garrison

HUY Invested.

(a) *HUY*, is a considerable Town, in the Low-Countries, with 4 Churches, and a Castle. It was Garrison'd by the French in 1702, and taken by the Confederate Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* this CAMPAIGN. It was re-taken by the French in 1705, and again Re-possess'd by the Confederates that same Year, in whose Hands it now continues. It stands on the River *Maes*, 14 Miles almost South of *Liege*, and 17 almost North-East of *Namur*. Longitude 24. 25. Latitude 50. 36.

ANNO
1703.



The Garrison
surrender
Prisoners of
War.

Garrison quitted the Forts, of which the Besiegers took Possession : As also, of Fort *Rouge*, which is in a manner commanded by the other Two. On the 23d, the Besiegers began to Play upon the Castle ; and on the 25th, all things being ready for a General Storm, the Batteries Fir'd without Intermission the whole Afternoon : And, several Ladders being fix'd to the Foot of the Castle, the Besieg'd thought fit to beat a Parly, and offer'd to Surrender, provided that the Garrison should be allow'd to March to *Namur*, with the usual Marks of Honour. This Proposition was rejected by the Duke of *Marlborough* ; who sent word to the Governor, That (notwithstanding the Advantages he had over him) if the Garrison would lay down their Arms, all that belong'd to the Officers and Soldiers should be allow'd them, and they should be exchang'd for a like Number of the Confederates Men, whenever *Mareschal Villeroy* should require it. These Conditions not being at first allow'd of, Orders were given for renewing the Assault : But, the Soldiers refusing to defend the Place any longer, Monsieur *Millon* (the Governor) was forc'd to accept the Terms offer'd him by the Duke of *Marlborough* ; and, the Garrison (amounting to 900 Men) were made Prisoners of WAR, and to remain till the two Regiments taken some time before in *Tongeren* by the *French*, were releas'd. There was found in the Castle, a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions ; And during the whole Siege, the Confederates had not above 20 Men Kill'd, and 35 Wounded : Whereas the Loss of the Enemy was above double the Number. In pursuance of the Articles agreed on, the Garrison march'd out of the Citadel the 27th in the Morning, and were all disarm'd except the Officers, who had the Favour granted them of keeping their Swords.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* (as I have intimated before) having with great Care and Diligence, inform'd himself of the Condition of the Enemies LINES, and taken the best Advice where they might be Forc'd with greatest Probability of Success ; occasion'd a Grand Council of WAR, which was held in the Confederate Camp, at *Val-Notre-Dame*, a few Days before *Huy* was surrender'd. The Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States-General, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, Monsieur *Slangenburgh*, and several Lieutenant and Major-Generals were present, where the Question in Debate was,

ANNO
1703.

was, What would be most proper to be put in Execution, after *Huy* should be in their Possession. And, the Siege of *Limbourg* being Propos'd, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and some other Generals, were of Opinion, that Attacking the Enemies LINES between the *Mehaigne* and the *Leuwe*, might be an Enterprize, that would contribute much more to the Glory and Advantage of the Confederate Arms. But, this Proposal (tho' back'd with very cogent Arguments) was Oppos'd by the Deputies of the States, and the *Dutch* Generals, who would not consent to hazard their Troops in an Action so very Precarious; and in which, if the *French* should gain the Victory, the United-Provinces would remain expos'd to their IncurSIONS. So that, the Project of attacking their Lines was laid aside, and a Resolution taken to Besiege (a) *LIMBOURG*, which was accordingly Invested (on September 19th) by Lieutenant-General *Brulan*, with 24 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons. The next Day the Foot arriv'd, and the Cannon and Ammunition being come to *Liege*, the Duke of *Marlborough* came the Morning following, with the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and a farther Detachment of 15 Squadrons, and 24 Battalions. The Besiegers, having march'd to their several Posts, and all the Artillery and other Necessaries being come up; a Lieutenant-Colonel with 300 Men, was order'd to Attack the Lower Town, from whence the Enemy retir'd upon the first Assault, and the Besiegers took Possession of it. On the 25th, and 26th, the Confederates play'd upon the Upper Town with their Cannon Night and Day, with such Success, that having made a very wide Breach, they were preparing for a General Storm the next Day; which the Enemy perceiving, beat a Parly, and Surrender'd to the Allies: The Garrison, to the Number of 1400 Men, being made Prisoners of War. The Duke of *Marlborough* appointed the Baron of *Rechteren* to be Governor of the Place.

Limbourg
Invested by
the Confederates.

G

THERE

(a) *LIMBOURG*, is a strong, but no very large City of the Low-Countries, the Marquisate of the Dukedom and Territory of *Limbourg*, subject to the King of Spain, but taken by the Confederates this CAMPAIGN, on the behalf of King Charles III. It is situated upon a Rock, among shady Woods on the River *Wesdret*, 16 Miles South-West of *Aix-La-Chapelle*, 19 almost East of *Liege*, 43 almost South-West of *Cologne*, 54 North of *Luxembourg*, and 70 almost East of *Brussels*. Longitude 25.30. Latitude 50.38.

ANNO

1703.

*Guelanders
surrender'd
to the Confe-
derates.*

THERE is nothing more, very remarkable this Campaign, in the *Netherlands*, but that the City of *GUELDEERS* (which had several Months been block'd up by the *Prussian Forces*) surrender'd on the 17th of *December*, to Count *De Lottum* upon Articles; and on the 21st, march'd out with two Peices of Cannon, to be conducted to *Mechlin*, leaving behind them a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions: By the Taking of which Place, the Allies became entire Masters of the *Spanish Guelderland*. The Loss of so many important Places, was no small Disadvantage to the *French*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* held daily Consultations, and us'd all possible Stratagems to bring them to a decisive Battle; but, they were contented to stand upon the Defensive.

*Proceedings
in Germany.*

HAVING already mention'd the Junction of the *French Army* under the Marechal *De Villars*, with that of the Elector of *Bavaria*, which had so far elevated his Highness, that his Minister at *Ratisbonne*, triumph'd over the Dyet there, as if they had been his Master's Captives; and the Elector not being satisfied with that, Publish'd a MANIFESTO, wherein he Villified and Calumniated both the Emperor, and his Allies, "Accusing them of Exorbitant Plundering, Extorting Contributions, Burning his Country, Murther and Outrages committed even in the Churches: And thence Insinuating, that he took up Lawful Arms in his own Defence. So having concerted Measures to Invade the Country of *TIROL* on one Side, while the Duke of *Vendosme*, with part of the *French Army* in *Italy*, was to force his Way thro' the *Trentine*, and to make an Irruption into *GERMANY* on the Other; his Highness (on *June 15th*) advanc'd with the main Body of his Forces from *Rosenhaimb* towards *KUFFSTEYN* (a strong Town, and a very Important Post, on the Borders of *Tirol*) that fell into his Hands by an Accidental Fire, which seizing on two Towers full of Gun-Powder, and these blowing up part of a Bastion along with them, gave the Elector a favourable Opportunity of Storming the Place: So that (on the 19th) the Governor, and part of the Garrison, betook themselves to a speedy Retreat, and the rest were made Prisoners. On the 22d, he march'd to *ROTENBURG* (a very strong Fort on the River *Ihn*) the Trenches being

ANNO
1703.


being Open'd the same Evening, the Garrison surrender'd the next Day. On the 25th, his Highness proceeded to *HALL*; and afterwards, made a Triumphant Entry into *INSBRUCK* (the Capital City of *Tirol*) where the Chancellors of the Regency, made their Submission to him, and, at his Desire, order'd the Inhabitants of that Place to lay down their Arms. During his continuance there, he took upon him to Regulate the Government of that part of *Tirol*, from which, he demanded Homage, and a Monthly Contribution of 120000 Florins, besides a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions. He also sent out several Detachments, in order to make himself Master of the remaining Posts upon those Frontiers; One of which, took Possession of *EBERENBURG* (a Place well Fortified both by Nature and Art) where they found considerable Stores of all sorts of Provision, design'd for the Imperial Army in *Italy*.

HIS Electoral Highness, flush'd with these Advantages, thought his Conquests would never be at an End; but, the Tide turn'd, and his Fortune changing on a sudden, put a Stop to his Career. For, a very formidable Number of Hunts-men and Boors in a Valley upon the *Ibn* (leading towards the Vale of *Ennadinna*) having put themselves in a Posture of Defence, defeated a *Bavarian* Detachment at *Brutz*: About 1000 of them were Kill'd upon the Spot, and the Commanding Officer was taken, with 50 Soldiers, 60 Horses, and a considerable Quantity of Baggage. This unexpected Action of the Boors, set an Example to several Hundreds of the Inhabitants of those Parts, who got together under the Command of the Baron of *Heindel* (Major of General *Geschwind*'s Regiment) who had with him a few Hunts-men, and about 400 Regular Troops. With this Body, he march'd along the *Ibn*, and (on July 21st) surrounded a Party of 140 *Bavarian* Foot and Dragoons near *Inspruck*; who were all cut off, except the Officers, and 24 Private Men, who had Quarter given them. After this Victory, the Major advanc'd towards *Scharnitz* (the most Important Pass between *Tirol* and *Bavaria*) of which he took Possession the same Day, with inconsiderable Loss; and found there 22 Peices of Cannon, of which 4 were Adorn'd with the Elector's Coat of Arms. On the 22d, another Party of Soldiers and Peasants, Re-took the Town and

And after
several Con-
quests is De-
feated.

ANNO 1703. Castle of *Rotenburg*, where the Governor was made Prisoner; and soon after, they Possess'd themselves of the strong Castles of *Ebenburg* and *Clausen*: The first of which Places, was provided with Ammunition and Provisions for a whole Year, and the Loss of it was so great a Mortification to the Elector, that it cost the Governor (Major *Heydam*) his Head, for delivering it up so soon to the Imperialists.

He abandons
TIROL.

DURING these Transactions, his Electoral Highness mov'd another Way, having March'd from *Inspruck* (on *July* 20th) with the best part of his Troops, intending to force his Way to *Brixen*, and so proceed to *Italy*, thro' the *Lugg* Pass, or over Mount *Brenner*. On the 23d, he began to Intrench himself near the Top of that Mountain, upon Notice that two Imperial Generals (the Counts of *Guttenstein* and *Solari*) were in Motion towards *Stertzing*, with about 6000 Regular Troops, designing to give him Battle. The next Day, they Advanc'd near to his Camp, and having Examin'd the Scituation of it, they made all the proper Dispositions for an Attack the next Morning: But, the Elector not thinking fit to run the Hazard of an Engagement, retir'd in great Disorder, leaving behind him most of his Tents, with his Plate, and several other Things to a considerable Value, which were distributed among the Imperial Troops, and the Peasants who accompanied them. Upon this, his Electoral Highness was pursu'd as far as *Matray*, by Count *Guttenstein*, and after that, he fell back to *Inspruck*: But, not thinking himself secure there, he decamp'd the 27th, in the Morning, which gave an Opportunity to General *Guttenstein* to Possess himself of that Capital City. The *Bavarian* Troops in their Retreat from *Inspruck*, were closely follow'd by the Imperial Forces and Country People, who skirmish'd frequently with their Rear-Guard, and (on the 29th) posted themselves on a Hill near *Seasfield*. This gave an Opportunity for a good turn of Fortune to the Elector, who finding himself so hardly press'd upon by his Adversaries, sent out Major-General *Lutzelbourg* (with a Detachment of Foot and Dragoons) to Attack them; which he perform'd so successfully, that he Kill'd near 400 of the Disciplin'd Troops, took 200 Prisoners, and pursu'd the rest to *Czierl*, near which Place, they got over the *Ihn*, and broke down the Bridge behind them: General *Wetschel* also, with another

ANNO
1703.


ther Body of *Bavarian* Troops, near *Kuffstein*, fell upon the Peasants, who were drawing together, to besiege that Fortress, and oblig'd them to Retire, with the Loss of about 500 Men Kill'd, or taken Prisoners. But, these small Advantages, did not make the Elector amends for the Losses he had sustain'd before; for, having been forc'd to quit all his Acquisitions in *Tirol* (except *Kuffstein*) he retir'd into his own Country, upon Information, that Major-General *Ravenstau* had enter'd it by the Way of *Passaw*. These Disgraces so far irritated his Electoral Highness, that (on *August* 28th) he sent Orders to General *Santini*, to make himself absolute Master of *Ratisbonne*, which Place, was in a great Measure in his Possession before. After this, the Elector (hoping to make some Reparation for his ill Success in *Tirol*) resolv'd to seize and take the Episcopal and Imperial City of (a) *AUSBOURG*: But, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, having seasonable Information of the Elector's Designs, (who had already demanded one of the Gates to be put into his Hands) march'd with the greatest Expedition, and having sent some Officers before to encourage the Inhabitants, on the 5th of *September*, he came in sight of the Place, and that Evening, encamp'd close by it: Upon which, the Magistrates admitted two Battalions of the Imperialists into the Town to strengthen the Garrison, and, at the Prince's Request, fir'd their Cannon upon the Enemy. Whereupon, the *Bavarians* (who stood upon a Rising-Ground between *Wellemburg* and *Hailhofen*) divided themselves in two Bodies, the Elector, and the *Mareschal De Villars*, marching towards *Donawert*; and, Count *D'Arco* (General of the Elector's Forces) retreating over the *Lech* to *Friedburg*: Which Place, was soon after surrender'd to the Imperialists.

And fails in
his Design on
Ausbourg.

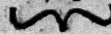
G 3

WHILE

(a) *AUSBOURG*, is a Large, and one of the most Celebrated Cities of Germany, adorn'd with Magnificent Churches, Palaces, Magazines admirably well Provided, and several excellent Hospitals. 'Tis Famous for several Imperial DIETS that are usually held in it; and it was here, that the present King of the Romans was Chosen and Crown'd, Anno 1689. The Elector of Bavaria in vain attempted the taking of it in August 1703. But made himself Master of it the latter end of the same Year. Tho' he was forc'd to abandon it, after the Glorious Battle of *Hockstet* in August 1704. It stands on the River *Lech*, by the Borders of *Bavaria*.

ANNO

1703.



Count Stirum
defeats
the Marquis
D'Usson.

WHILE these things were in Agitation, the Prince of *Baden* order'd Count *Stirum* to pass the *Danube*, and endeavour to Oblige the Elector to quit an Advantageous Post which he Possess'd upon the *Lech*. Whereupon, the Elector and the Mareschal, having Intelligence of Count *Stirum's* Motion, resolv'd to Attack him; and, in Order thereto, sent to the Marquis *D'Usson* (who was left in the Camp at *Lavingen*) to come forth on a certain Signal, and fall upon the *Imperialists* in the Rear, whilst THEY charg'd them both in Front and Flank. The Preliminaries to the Action being thus Adjusted, the Elector and the Mareschal pass'd the *Danube* at *Donawert*, and discharging Six Guns, were answer'd with Two from the Marquis. Thereupon Count *Stirum* (who knew the Meaning of the Signal) March'd and Attack'd the Marquis (having with him 15 Battalions, and as many Squadrons) before the Elector and Mareschal could come up: And Observing, that General *D'Usson's* Horse were separated from his Foot, he Advanc'd with some Select Squadrons, and charg'd the Enemy so well, that they were entirely Broken and Routed, having lost 20 Standards, and several Hundreds Slain. Monsieur *D'Usson*, finding his Cavalry totally defeated, march'd with his Foot, with great Precipitation to his Camp at *Lavingen*, so that all his Men were in Danger of being either Kill'd or taken Prisoners, had not the Elector and Mareschal come up seasonably, and charg'd the *Imperialists* at the same time. General *Schuylenburg* (Commander of the *Saxons*) stood the first Shock, with admirable Bravery and Resolution; but, a Regiment of *Bavarians* giving Ground, and the Enemy being much Superiour in Number, Count *Stirum* retreated in good Order to *Nordlingen*. The Fight continued from Six in the Morning, till Four in the Afternoon, when the *French* and *Bavarians*, being no less weary of an Obstinate Resistance, gave over the Combat, and let the *Imperialists* march off without much Molestation, having lost in the Battle (besides their Cannon and Baggage) above 12000 Men.

But at last,
is oblig'd to
Retreat.

THE *Imperialists* being all employ'd in driving the Elector of *Bavaria* out of his Dominions, and Watching the Motions of the Mareschal *De Villars*; Count *Tallard*, and the Duke of *Burgundy*, projected the

the Siege of (a) Old **BRISAC**, wherein Monsieur De **ANNO**
Vauban (the famous French Engineer) assisted. Upon 1703.
 the 22d at Night, the Line of Circumvallation being
 finish'd, the Trenches were Open'd, and the Besieg'd **BRISAC**
 made a very Vigorous Defence, tho' with the Loss of a Besieg'd by
 considerable Number of Men. But, the Besiegers be- the French.
 ing provided with a Train of 100 Pieces of Cannon,
 and 30 Mortars, with plenty of all other Materials,
 and, the Confederates not having a sufficient Number
 of Men to attempt the Relief of the Place, the Gover-
 nor thought fit to surrender it, after a Siege of 14 or 15 Days. For which slender Defence, the Governor, *And Surrender'd.*
 was condemn'd by a Council of War, to be Beheaded,
 and all the other Officers that sign'd the Capitulation,
 were Punish'd.

THE Duke of *Burgundy*, having left a numerous
 Garrison to secure this Conquest, return'd Triumphant-
 ly to *Versailles*; and the Emperor's Affairs being in a
 declining Condition, since Count *Stirum's* Defeat, Ma-
 reschal *Tallard* was order'd to Besiege (b) **LANDAU**, *LANDAU*
 which he Invested on the 7th of October (N. S.) The Besieg'd by
 Confederates, knowing of what Importance the Preser- the French.
 vation of that Place would be to the common Cause,
 order'd the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* to attempt
 the raising of the SIEGE. He set forwards from the
Netherlands, with 12 Battalions, and 29 Squadrons,
 and having on the 13th, joyn'd the Count of *Nassau*
Weilburg (General of the *Palatine* Forces, near
SPIRES, within 4 Leagues of *Landau*) they concer-
 ted Measures for Relieving the Place. The French
 having Intelligence of their Proceedings, Order'd Mon-
 sieur *Pracontal* (with a Body of 10000 Men) to follow
 the Prince with all possible Expedition, who was so di-
 ligent in his March, that he joyn'd Marechal *Tallard*,
 before the Confederates had any Notice of it. On the
 14th, all things were prepar'd to Attack the Enemy in
 their

G 4

(a) **BRISAC**, is a very considerable City and Castle of Germany,
 and esteem'd one of the Strongest Places in Europe; whether its Situation
 upon a high Hill be consider'd, or what Art has contributed to render it Re-
 gular. The Fortification is a French League in Compass, the Bastions are
 fill'd with Earth, fac'd with Brick, and secur'd by a large broad Ditch full of
 Water: And, it will require (in time of WAR) 8 or 10000 Men to defend
 it. It stands on the River Rhine, 26 Miles North of Basil, and 30 South
 of Strasburg.

(b) **LANDAU**. Vide Page 35 of this HISTORY.

ANNO
1703.



Battle of
Spirebach.

LANDAU
Surrender'd.

their Lines on the 16th ensuing; but on the 15th, when his Highness thought to have been Re-inforc'd by some other Battalions, Count *Nassau* came Riding to the Princes Quarters, and told him that the Enemy was at Hand, marching directly to Attack him, and desir'd him to Command the Right Wing to their Arms. This was very surprizing News to the Prince, because the Count had constantly assur'd him, that *Mareschal Tallard* was not in a Condition to come out of his Lines. However, he mounted immediately, and observing, that the *Palatine* Quarter-Master-General had rang'd the Army in a very disadvantageous Place (where they lay expos'd in Flank to the Enemy) he dispatch'd his *Aid-de-Camp* to the Count, to desire him to March slowly, that he might joyn him with his Right-Wing. But, before the Messenger could return, Count *Nassau* had engag'd the Enemy, and at first, had the Advantage: But, the Enemy renewing the Charge, fell on with so much Fury upon the Foot, that they were forc'd to Retire in great Disorder, before the Right-Wing (Commanded by the Prince of *Hesse*) could come up to their Relief. By this means, the Left-Wing being in great Confusion, the Enemy pour'd all their Force upon the Right-Wing, which was defended for some time, with a great deal of Bravery: But, the Defeat of the Left, having open'd a Way for the Enemy to Attack the *Hessian* Foot in Front and Flank, they were forc'd to Retreat, after an Obstinate and Bloody Resistance, which continu'd from One in the Afternoon till Night. The Prince of *Hesse* (during the whole Action) perform'd all that could be expected from a Brave and Experienc'd Commander, having 3 Horses Kill'd under him, and slew a *French* Officer with his own Hand. In this Action several Persons of Distinction fell on both sides (particularly, *Monsieur Praconal* who commanded the *French*) besides some Thousands of Private Men. But that, which was the greatest Consequence of this Victory, was the Enemy returning to the Camp before *LANDAU*, where the Count *De Frize* (Governor of the Place) despairing of any farther Relief, surrender'd that Important Fortress, upon the same Conditions that were granted the Year before to *Monsieur De Melac*, the *French* Governor. The Enemy Valu'd themselves very much upon the Success both of the Battle and the Siege; and Count *Tallard* could not have concluded the CAMPAIGN with more Glory on the *French* Side,

Side, and with greater Disgrace to the Allies, whose OFFICERS were many of them Drinking, and Celebrating the Feast of *St. Leopold*, in Honour to the Emperor, when the Enemy unexpectedly surpriz'd them, which unfortunately Occasion'd the Loss of the BATTLE, and Surrender of the TOWN.

ANNO 1703.



T H E R E was nothing more very remarkable this Year in Germany, but the taking of *Ausburg* by the Elector of *Bavaria*, which was Invested the 6th of December, and the Trenches being Open'd, and the Batteries finish'd, he began to Fire upon the Place with 120 Peices of Cannon and 40 Mortars, and continu'd to Batter it till the 13th, when a Letter directed to General *Bibra* (the Governor) was Intercepted. His Electoral Highness, finding by the Contents of it, that the Governor was advis'd to take such Measures as he should think most Expedient for the Preservation of the Garrison, and the City from being destroy'd, but that there was no Probability of his being Reliev'd: That Prince sent in the Letter by the same Messenger that he had taken it from, and order'd him to let the Governor know, that if he did not immediately deliver up the Place, he would lay it in Ashes, and put all the Garrison to the Sword. Whereupon, a Capitulation was agreed on the 14th, and they were allow'd to March out, with Four Peices of Cannon, and other Marks of Honour, to be Conducted to *Nordlingen*.

Ausburg besieg'd by the Elector of *Bavaria*.

And Surrender'd.

T H E French Army in ITALY, being this Year far superior in Number to the Germans, the Duke of *Vendosme*, with a considerable Number of Troops (on May 14th) pass'd over the *Mincio*, and, having advanc'd near *PONTE MOLINO*, Order'd a Detachment to Attack that Post: But, the Imperialists receiv'd them with so much Bravery, that they were glad to give over the Enterprize. After this (on June 5th) the Duke pass'd the *Tartaro*, in order to Besiege *OSTIGLIA*, but the Confederates advancing along the Po, with a Powerful Number of Troops, the Enemy retir'd with Precipitation towards *Ponte Molino*, and the River *Secchia*. At this time, Monsieur *Albergotti* (with another Body of French Troops, consisting of 8000 Men) was Attack'd by Count *Guido Staremberg*; who with 11 Battalions of Foot, 10 Companies of Grenadiers, 1200 Horse, and 12 Peices of Cannon, arriv'd in

Proceedings in ITALY.

ANNO 1703. in the Neighbourhood of *Mirandola*, where they fell upon the Enemy with such Vigour, that they entirely Routed them, and oblig'd them to march off in great Confusion, with the Loss of above 1000 Men Kill'd, and 100 taken Prisoners, besides the Abandoning *Final De Modena*, of which the *Imperialists* took Possession. But the *French* made themselves Reparation for this Disadvantage, by the Surrender of the Strong and Important Fortrefs of *BERSELELO*, which after a long Resistance, was (on *July 27th*) Oblig'd to Capitulate.

The French
take Bersello

IN the *Interim*, the Duke of *Vendosme* was preparing to Invade the *Trentine*, and thereby, endeavour to Open a Communication with the Elector of *Bavaria*. In Order hereto, he broke up with his Army (on *July 20th*) from *Due Castelli*, and March'd to *San Cetro* (near *Villa Franca*) and from thence to *Rivoli*. On the 26th, the *Germans* quitted *Monte Baldo*; and, on the 30th, General *Medavi* (with a Body of 6000 Men) forc'd the *German* Lines in the Vale of *Leder*: After which, he march'd to *Riva*, which the *Germans* abandon'd at his Approach. From *August* the 21st, to the 26th, *Torbole*, the Villages of *Nago* and *Mori*, *Castlebarco*, the Town of *Arco*, and the Castles of *Brena*, *Madruzgo*, and *Toblino*, all submitted to the Enemy. The latter end of *August*, having pass'd the River *Sarca*, the Duke of *Vendosme* march'd towards *TRENT*, and sent a Trumpeter to summon the Town to pay Contributions; but, the Inhabitants not complying with his Demands, he Bombarded the Place, which doing but little Damage, he drew off from before it, and march'd back towards *Riva*, having fail'd in his Design of Opening a Communication with the Elector of *Bavaria*.

The Duke of
Vendosme
Invades the
Trentine.

THE *French* King, having discover'd the Duke of *Savoy's* Inclinations to the Confederacy, by an Intercepted Letter, sent Orders to the Duke of *Vendosme*, to Disarm his Troops, which he perform'd the 29th of *September*, being in all 2200 Men, and the Marquis *Palavicini* who Commanded them; He also sent 20000 Men to *Piemont*, to seize such Towns and Fortresses, as were in subjection to the Duke. This occasion'd a great Consternation at *Turin*, and so much Insens'd his Royal Highness, that as soon as he had made the best Preparations he could to Oppose the *French* Army, he resolv'd to strengthen himself by proper Alliances, that he

He disarms
the Troops of
Savoy.

he might render himself Capable to Oppose the Enemy. **ANNO**
To this End, he sent Letters to the *Emperor, England,* **1703.**
and *Holland,* to inform them of the *French King's* un-
warrantable Proceedings, and of his hearty Inclinations
to Join with the Allies, in Order to reduce the exorbi-
tant Power of *France.*

COUNT Staremberg, being sensible of the Dis-
advantages the Duke of *Savoy* must necessarily be under
at that time, sent him a Detachment of 1500 Horse
(Commanded by Major-General *Hannibal Visconti*)
who, notwithstanding all the Diligence and Secrecy he
could Use in his March, was Attack'd by a Body of
4000 *French* (under the Duke of *Vendosme*) in the
Mountains of *St. Sebastian*: And, after a Sharp En-
gagement, escap'd with the Loss of his Baggage, a-
bout 150 Men, and several Horses. Soon after, Ge-
neral *Staremberg* himself (according to the Positive Or-
ders he had receiv'd from the *Imperial Court*, to At-
tempt a Junction with the Duke of *Savoy*) began his
March for *Piedmont* on *December* the 23d, with an Ar-
my of 15000 Men, from the *Secchia*, thro' the Enemy's
Country. And after abundance of Fatigue and Trou-
ble, they at last advanc'd to *Canelli*, where he join'd
the Duke of *Savoy*, and encamp'd within a Mile of
each Other. Matters thus dispos'd, and the *French*
King perceiving that the Breach between Him and the
Duke of *Savoy* was Irreconcilable, Resolv'd to Declare
W A R against Him, which was accordingly Publish'd
on the 4th of *December.*

THE Campaign of 1703 being ended, the Duke of
MARLBOROUGH, having given necessary Directions
for the Disposition of the Troops, proceeded (with se-
veral other Generals) to the *Hague*, in order to Embark
for *ENGLAND*, being Saluted in the Places thro'
which he pass'd, with all possible Demonstrations of Joy
and Respect. The chief Generals of the *FRENCH*
Army, likewise, return'd to Court, where it was thought
fit not only to Honour the Count of *Marfin* with
M. Villars's Post, but they advanc'd him to the Digni-
ty of a *Mareschal of France*, to give more Respect and
Lustre to his Command. Several other Generals also re-
ceiv'd great Marks of Esteem: The Elector of *Bavaria*
was Congratulated upon the Victory he Obtain'd over
Count *Stirum* at *Schemingen*. Count *Tallard* was par-
ticularly

General Vis-
conti defeat-
ed.

The CAM-
PAIGN en-
ded, in 1703.

ANNO 1703. ticularly Respected for his Acquisitions in the Battle of *Spirebach*, and taking of *Landau*. Mareschal *Villeroy*, was highly Applauded for having so well Conducted the Army, as to Preserve the Lines, and avoid coming to a General Battle with the Duke of *Marlborough*, (who endeavour'd all he could to engage him to it:) And, Mareschal *Boufflers* was look'd upon as a Heroe of the Campaign in *Flanders*; and (according to the Talk at Court) had done Wonders at the Battle of *Eskeren*. But, all these Advantages were Eclips'd by the King of *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, having declar'd themselves in Favour of the Allies; and did not make the *French* King amends, for the Loss of so many Towns, that the Confederates had made themselves Masters of the Preceeding CAMPAIGN.





A
COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1704.



ALTHO' the Affairs of the *Empire*, ANNO 1704. were in a very declining Condition, the Preceding Year, yet the Operations of the Present CAMPAIGN were exceeding Glorious to the Confederates. And, in Order to make those Preparations which were absolutely Necessary to Repair the Disadvantages that the *Emperor* had sustain'd, Count *Wratislaw*, the Imperial Envoy (on the 2d of *April*) Presented a Memorial to the QUEEN; Importing, " That he had several Times, Verbally Re-
presented to Her Majesty's Ministers, the extraordinary Calamity, and imminent Danger, the EMPIRE was expos'd to, since the Elector of *Bavaria* had receiv'd a Numerous Army of FRENCH into his Country; which (together with the Insurrections in *Hungary*) had Reduc'd the Imperial Hereditary Countries,

The Imperial Envoy's Memorial to the QUEEN.

ANNO

1704.



tries, into the utmost Confusion and Uneasiness: So that, there was great Reason to believe, that there would be a General Revolution, and Desolation in Germany, unless a seasonable Provision was made, Proportionable to the Greatness of the Impending Danger. HE Intimated, that he was entirely Satisfied with the Zeal that Her Majesty's Ministers had Express'd for the Common Cause, and with the Regard they had to the Representation he had made to them. But, nothing being as yet resolv'd on, tho' the Season was far Advanc'd, and the final Resolutions on the several Schemes that had been presented, being defer'd till the Arrival of the Duke of *Marlborough* at the *Hague*, He thereupon thought himself Oblig'd before his Grace's Departure, to do his utmost Endeavour, by Declaring in Writing, the Danger wherein the EMPEROR, and the EMPIRE, were at present Involv'd. That Her Majesty, out of the same Zeal for Preserving the Liberties of EUROPE (for which she was so much Celebrated among the Potentates in Alliance with her) would be pleas'd to Order the Duke of *Marlborough* (Her Captain-General) seriously to consult with the States-General, about the most Expeditionous Method for Assisting the EMPIRE; Or, at least, to conduct part of the Troops in Her Majesty's Pay beyond-Sea, to preserve Germany from a total Subversion: It not being just in it self, nor any ways Advantageous to the Common Cause, that Her Majesty's Troops should continue on the Frontiers of *Holland*, which were not in the least threatn'd by the Enemy, and were defended by Great Rivers, and Strong Places; whilst the EMPIRE was Destroy'd by the French Troops with Fire and Sword. In the Conclusion, Count *Wratislaw* declar'd, "That the Representations he had made, were Grounded on the Alliance, concluded, between the EMPEROR, ENGLAND, and HOLLAND: Pursuant to which, he hop'd, Her Majesty would give such Orders as were necessary for the Assistance of Germany; by the want of which, he foresaw the Mischiefs that would ensue to the Common Cause: Especially, if the Orders of the States-General to Re-call their Troops from the Empire should take Place, at a Time, when France endeavour'd to send a Powerful Assistance to their Army in *Bavaria*." Hereupon, Her MAJESTY was pleas'd

pleas'd to return an Answer, Importing, " That the
" had given Directions to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to
" take the most effectual Methods with the States-Ge-
" neral of the United Provinces (Her Good Allies and
" Confederates) to send a speedy Relief to his Imperial
" Majesty, and the Empire : And to press the States, to
" take the necessary Measures to rescue *Germany*, from
" the Imminent Danger it was Expos'd to.

ANNO

1704.



AFTER this Memorial was Presented, About the
Middle of *April*, the Duke of *Marlborough* (with Gene-
ral *Churchil* His Brother, Lieutenant General *Lumley*,
the Earl of *Orkney*, and other General Officers) Em-
bark'd for *HOLLAND* ; and, on the 21st, Arriv'd
at the *Hague*, where he was Complimented by the For-
eign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction.
And, having had several Conferences with the States-
General (or their Deputies) about the Operations of
the ensuing CAMPAIGN ; His Grace propos'd
to March directly into *Germany*, as being most con-
ducive to the Advantage of the Confederacy, and the
Disturbance of the Common Enemy. He made a live-
ly Representation of the Imminent Danger that threat-
ned the whole *Empire*, and indeed all *Europe*, if an im-
mediate Check was not given to the Progress that the
French and *Bavarians* had made ; Moreover, as the
Confederates were entire Masters of the *Maese*, and all
the *Spanish Guelderland*, he was of Opinion, that a
lesser Number of Troops would be sufficient, to secure
their Frontiers : So, he hop'd, that the *States-General*
would readily concur with him, and join their Forces,
with Her Majesty's of *Great-Britain*, in so Glorious a
Cause. Their High-Mightinesses after mature Delibe-
ration, at last consented to the Duke of *Marlborough's*
Proposals, and all things were happily Determin'd and
Adjusted. About the same time, they Regulated the
Posts of their General-Officers : Monsieur *D'Auver-*
querque (their Field-Mareschal) was appointed to Com-
mand their Forces on the *Maese* (having under him, the
Counts *De Tilly*, and *Noyelles*, as Generals :) General
Slangenbourg those on the *Moselle* : Lieutenant-General
Salisch in *Brabant* : Lieutenant-General *Spaar*, and Lieu-
tenant-General *Fagel* in *Flanders* ; and, Major-General
Belcastle in *Savoy*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, on the
5th of *May*, set out from *Holland*, and having receiv'd
the Complements of the Magistrates of those Places

The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough em-
barks for
Holland.

And Proceeds
in his Jour-
ney to Ger-
many.

thro'

ANNO thro' which he pass'd, he Arriv'd at *Maastricht* on the
 1704. 10th, where part of the Army were encamp'd. On the
 16th, he Proceeded in his Journey towards *Germany*,
 and was join'd on the 18th at *Bedburgh* by the English
 Forces. He march'd from thence to *Kalschen*, where
 he arriv'd the 21st, and there took the Resolution of
 Advancing with the Horse, for the greater Expedition
 (leaving the Foot, with the Cannon and Baggage, to
 march under the Command of his Brother, Lieutenant-
 General *Churchil*) and on *June* 3d, pass'd the *Neckar*,
 near *Ladenbourg*, where he Rested till the 6th, and then
 continued his March to *Mondelsheim*, and there en-
 camp'd. Upon this, the Marechal *Villeroy*, march'd
 with all possible Speed towards the Upper *Rhine*: And,
 at the same time, a Detachment of 7 Battalions, and
 21 Squadrons from the Confederate Army in *Flanders*
 (under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*) follow'd the Duke of
Marlborough. The 10th in the Morning, his Grace
 had Information, that Prince *EUGENE* of *Savoy*,
 and Count *WRATISLAV* were upon the Road,
 intending to pay him a Visit; and accordingly, at 3 of
 the Clock in the Afternoon, they arriv'd at the Duke's
 Quarters. Prince *Eugene* was extreamly pleas'd to see
 the Duke of *Marlborough* (for whom he had entertain'd
 a very particular Esteem) and, my Lord Duke on his
 side, receiv'd him with all the Marks of Honour and
 Civility due to his Rank and Quality: These two Ge-
 nerals, contracted in this Interview, such a mutual
 Friendship, as very much contributed to the Glorious
 Success of the Allies in *Bavaria*. Their Consultations
 lasted several Hours, and it was agreed upon, that the
 two Armies should join, and that the Duke of *Marlbo-*
rough and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, should Command
 each Day alternately; and that Prince *Eugene* should go
 upon the *Rhine*, to Command a separate Army. The
 12th, in the Morning, the Troops being drawn up in
 Order of Battle, his Grace accompanied Prince *Eugene*
 to a Review of them, and his Highness seem'd won-
 derfully pleas'd, to find them in such excellent Order,
 after so hard a March. On the 13th, Prince *Lewis* of
Baden Arriv'd in the Camp, at great *Heppach*, where a
 Conference was held in the Evening. The Day follow-
 ing, the Troops march'd from Great *Heppach*, and
 Prince *Lewis*, went to his Army on the *Danube*, Prince
Eugene went Post for *Philipsbourg*, (to Command
 the Army on the *Rhine*;) and his Grace joyn'd his Troops
 in

Prince Eu-
 gene Arrives
 in the Army.

in the Evening at *Ebenbach*. On the 22d, the latter join'd Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* at *Westerstet*. The 24th, the Army march'd from thence to *Elchingen*, and the 25th to *Gingen*. The 27th, the English Foot and Artillery, (under the Command of General *Churchill*,) who had been join'd in their March, by a Battalion of the King of *Prussia's* Forces, arriv'd in the Camp at *Gingen*; so that all the Forces the Duke of *Marlborough* expected had join'd him, except the *Danish* Horse, which were detach'd after him from the *Netherlands*. The 30th, the Army march'd from *Gingen* to *Landshausen* on the Right, and *Balmertsboffen* on the Left. They pass'd so near the Enemies Camp, that Lieutenant-General *Bulau*, was sent out the Night before, with a Detachment of 2000 Horse and Dragoons, to secure the Avenues, by which they might have disturb'd the March of the Allies, who by these means proceeded without any Opposition. On the 1st of *July*, they continued their March in sight of the Enemy's Entrenchments at *Dillingen*, and Encamp'd the Right at *Amerdighen*, and the Left at *Onderingen*.

WHILE they lay in this Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had sent the best of his Infantry to Re-inforce Count *D'Arco*, who was Posted at (a) *SCHELLENBERG* near *Donawert*; where, for several Days, he had caus'd some Thousands of Men to work upon Intrenchments, as being a Post of great Importance. Hereupon, his Grace resolv'd to March and Attack the Enemy; and, the necessary Directions being given to the Army, on *July* 2d, early in the Morning, he advanc'd with a Detachment of 30 Squadrons of *English* and *Dutch*, a considerable Number of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Goor*, Three Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the rest of the Army follow'd with all possible Diligence: But, the March being long, and the Ways very bad, they could not reach the River *Wermitz* (which runs by *Donawert*) till about Noon, and it was 3 Hours before the Bridges were finish'd for the Troops and Cannon to pass over.

H

About

(a) *SCHELLENBERG*, is an Eminence on the North-side of *Donawert*, upon the *Danube*, with a Fort and strong Intrenchments; in forcing which, the Duke of *Marlborough* obtain'd a Glorious Victory over the French and Bayarians.

ANNO About Five of the Clock at Night, they came before
1704. SCHELLENBERG, and the Duke of Marlborough

Battle of
Schellenberg

mov'd up with the Horse, as near the Enemy's Intrenchments, as was necessary, to take a View of them. In the mean time, the Artillery began to Fire upon the Enemy, who answer'd briskly from their Batteries, and caus'd us to judge by their Dispositions, that the Dispute would be very Sharp. After the Cannon on both sides had Play'd above an Hour, the *English* and *Dutch* Foot, supported by the Horse and Dragoons, began the Attack with wonderful Bravery and Resolution, before the *Imperialists* could arrive; but, having the greatest part of the Enemy's Forces to deal with, they were at first oblig'd to give Ground. Soon after, the *Imperialists* came up very seasonably, and being led on in good Order by the Prince of *Baden*, advanc'd to the Enemy's Works, without once firing, threw their Fascines into the Ditch, and pass'd over with inconsiderable Loss. The Enemy's Horse charg'd them Vigorously, but were Repuls'd; and then the *Imperial* Cavalry entering their Intrenchments, and the *English* and *Dutch* breaking in about the same time, the Confederates made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy. Lieutenant General *Goor*, (who commanded the first Detachment of Foot) and Major-General *Beinheim* (both in the *Dutch* Service) lost their Lives, very much lamented. The Horse and Dragoons shar'd the Glory of the Day with the Infantry; and all the Confederate Troops, behav'd themselves with incredible Bravery and Resolution: But, as the Attack was begun by a Battalion of the *English* Foot-Guards, and the Regiments of *Orkney* and *Ingoldsby*, they suffer'd very much. The Enemy's Forces consisted of 32000 Men, (all choice Troops) commanded in chief by Count *D'Arco*, and under him, by two *Bavarian*, and two *French* Lieutenant-Generals. As soon as the Confederates had possess'd the Intrenchments, the Enemy ran away in great Confusion to *Donawert*, and the *Danube*; but, being closely pursued by the Horse and Dragoons, a great many follow'd the Example of their Generals, who sav'd themselves by swimming over that River. The Loss of the Enemy was computed to be about 6000 Men. The Confederates made themselves Masters of 16 Pieces of Cannon, 13 Colours, with all their Tents and Baggage. The Duke of *Marlborough* acquir'd great Honour in this Action; giving Directions with extraordinary Presence of Mind,

and

and exposing his Person to the greatest Danger. Prince Lewis of *Baden* was Wounded, who perform'd the Part of a brave Experienc'd General, as was also the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, who, thro'out the whole Action, gave signal Proofs of an undaunted Courage. The Heroick Count *Stirum* was mortally Wounded. General *Thungen*, Count *Horn*, Lieutenant-General *Wood*, Major-General *Paland*, and several other Officers of Distinction, were likewise Wounded. The next Day the *Bavarian* Garrison quitted (a) *DONAWERT*, upon the Approach of the Confederates, and broke down the Bridges; but, had not time to destroy their Ammunition and Provisions, as they had intended. The Elector of *Bavaria*, hearing of the Defeat of his Troops, repass'd the *Danube* with the utmost Precipitation, and march'd towards the *Lech*.

Donawert
abandon'd
by the Bava-
rians.

THE aforesaid Relation may be depended upon as Authentick, but to give a more Circumstantial Account of this Bloody Action (which was the Prelude of the Misfortunes which attended the Elector of *Bavaria's* Arms) it will not be improper to insert the Duke of *Marlborough's*, and General *Hompesch's* Letters to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

“UPON our Arrival at *Onderingen* on Tuesday, I understood that the Elector of *Bavaria* had detach'd the best of his Foot to guard the Post of *SHELLENBERG*, where he had been casting up Intrenchments for some Days, because it was a Post of great Importance. Therefore, I resolv'd to Attack him there; and march'd Yesterday Morning, by 3 o'Clock, at the Head of a Detachment of 6000 Foot, 30 Squadrons of YOUR Troops, and 3 Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers. Whereupon, the Army began their March to follow us; but, the Way

The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough's Les-
ter to the
States-Ge-
neral.

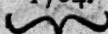
H 2

“being

(a) *DONAWERT*, is a City of Germany, in the Confines of Suabia, Neubourg, and *Bavaria*. It was taken by the Duke of *Marlborough*, after the memorable Victory above-mention'd. It stands on the River *Danube*, 25 Miles North of *Ausbourg*, 17 West of *Neubourg*, and 44 North-East of *Ulm*. Longitude, 30. 48. Latitude 48. 48.

ANNO

1704.



“ being very long and bad, we could not get to the
 “ *Wermitz* till Noon, and it was 3 o’th’ Clock, before
 “ we could lay Bridges for our Troops and Cannon to
 “ pass over; so that all things being ready, We attack’d
 “ them about 6 in the Evening. The Attack lasted
 “ above an Hour: The Enemy defended themselves
 “ very Vigorously, and were strongly Intrench’d: But,
 “ at last, were Oblig’d to give Way to the Valour of
 “ our Men, and GOD has given Us a Compleat Vi-
 “ ctory.

“ WE have taken 15 Pieces of Cannon, with all
 “ their Tents and Baggage. The Count *D’Arco*, and
 “ the other Generals that Commanded them, were
 “ Oblig’d to save themselves, by swimming over the
 “ *Danube*. I heartily wish your High-Mightinesses
 “ good Success from this Happy Beginning; which
 “ is so Glorious for the Arms of the ALLIES, and
 “ from which, I hope (by the Assistance of Heaven) we
 “ may reap many Advantages.

“ WE have lost many Brave OFFICERS; and
 “ we cannot enough bewail the Loss of the Sieurs *Goor*
 “ and *Beinheim*, who were Kill’d in this Action. The
 “ Prince of *Baden*, and General *Thungen*, are slightly
 “ Wounded. Count *Stirum* has receiv’d a Wound cross
 “ his Body; but ’tis hop’d he will Recover. The He-
 “ reditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, the Count *De Horn*,
 “ Lieutenant-General *Wood*, and *M. Pallant*, are also
 “ Wounded. I cannot yet give your High-Mighti-
 “ nesses a more Ample Account, but I will not fail to
 “ send it you the first Opportunity.

“ A LITTLE before the Attack began, the Baron
 “ *De Moltenberg* (Prince *Eugene’s* Adjutant - General)
 “ came to inform Us from his Highness, that the Ma-
 “ reschals *Villeroy* and *Tallard* were march’d to *Stras-*
 “ *burg*, having Promis’d a great Re-inforcement to the
 “ Elector, by the BLACK-FORREST; and, I
 “ have Advise from other Hands, that they design him
 “ a Body of 50 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons, of their
 “ best Troops. Since I was Witness, how much the
 “ *Sieur Mortagne*, distinguish’d himself in the whole
 “ Action, I cannot omit doing him the Justice, to re-
 “ commend him to your High-Mightinesses, to make
 “ up to him the Loss of his General: Wherefore, I
 “ have

"have pitch'd upon him to bring this to your High-
"Mightinesses, and to inform you of the Particulars.

From the Camp at
Ubermargen, July 3^d.

The DUKE of
MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I CANNOT Omit giving you an Account of the General
"Advantage we have gain'd, by the Blessing of Hompelch's
"GOD, over our Enemies at *Donawert*; and sending Letter to the
"the *Aid de Camp*, who was with me upon this Occa- States-Ge-
"sion, to give Your High-Mightinesses a more Satis-
"factory Relation of the Particulars.

"OUR Army march'd Yesterday from *Hemerdin-*
"gen (which lies Six Miles from *Donawert*) and, altho'
"we had march'd Two or Three Days successively, and
"had not time before, to clear the Roads, nevertheless,
"by the Diligence and Care of the Duke of *Marlbo-*
"rough, the Army made the same Day the intended
"March, and pass'd it Yesterday at *Ubermargen*, by
"the River *Wermitz*. The Cavalry and Dragoons
"pass'd upon a Bridge, and by a Ford, and we made
"Use of Pantons, which we brought with Us, to make
"another Bridge, upon which the Infantry pass'd with
"all possible Expedition. The Avant Guard (where
"my Lord Duke was in Person, with the Hereditary
"Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, Lieutenant-General *Lumley*,
"my Self, Generals *Bonafan* and *Wood*, the Prince of
"*Hombourg*, the Count *D'Arbach* and *Schulemberg*) was
"compos'd of 32 Squadrons.

"THE Infantry consisting of 5850 Men, were led
"(according to my Lord Duke's Order) by Lieutenant-
"General *Goor*, and 30 Battalions under the Command
"of Lieutenant-General *Horn*, who had with him the
"Major - Generals *Withers*, *Luyck*, *Palland*, and *Bein-*
"*heim*, with Orders to Support them.

"THE Cavalry having pass'd the River, the Duke
"of *Marlborough* took them with him, to View, as near
"as possible, the Enemies Camp and Intrenchments.
"The Infantry being arriv'd on the other Side of the

ANNO 1704. "River, and ready for the Attack, march'd before the
 "Cavalry; and was led to the Attack by Lieutenant-
 "General *Goor*, supported by the rest of the Foot,
 "which the Duke of *Marlborough* had Order'd to Re-
 "inforce him, under the Command of Lieutenant-
 "General *Horn*. The whole was follow'd and suppor-
 "ted by the aforesaid 32 Squadrons.

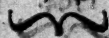
"THE Attack being thus dispos'd, the *English* and
 "Dutch Troops drew nearer the Intrenchments, having
 "on one side, the Town, and on the other, a Wood.
 "They, and the Enemy, Cannonaded each other about
 "an Hour, whilst they waited the coming up of the
 "Imperialists. As soon as they Arriv'd, the *English* and
 "Dutch began the Attack with great Vigour, and the
 "Enemy defended themselves with abundance of Bra-
 "very. The *Imperialists* advanc'd as Expeditiously as
 "they could in good Order; and the Prince of *Baden*
 "having also attack'd them, the Intrenchments were
 "forc'd, after a very Stubborn Fight, of about an
 "Hour and an Half. The Dragoons were at the Head
 "to sustain the Infantry, under the Command of the
 "Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, and he continued expos'd
 "to their Fire, till he was Wounded in the Side,
 "Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, and my Self, with Ge-
 "neral *Wood*, the Prince of *Hombourg*, Count *Erbach*,
 "and M. *Schulemberg*, commanded the Cavalry. Lieu-
 "tenant-General *Goor* (who commanded the Infantry)
 "was Kill'd, and also Major-General *Beinheim*.

"THOSE that are Wounded among the Infantry,
 "are, Lieutenant-General *Horn* in the Leg, Major-
 "General *Palland* in the Groin (without Danger) and
 "Brigadier *Tobias* in the Belly.----- Those that are
 "Wounded amongst the Cavalry, are, the Hereditary
 "Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, and General *Wood*: The
 "Count *D'Erbach* had one Horse Kill'd, and another
 "Wounded: The Prince of *Saxony* is Wounded in the
 "Arm (without Danger) and Brigadier *Bodmar*. Of
 "the *Imperialists*, the Prince of *Baden* is Wounded in
 "the Foot; he had also a Horse Kill'd. Count *Sti-*
 "*rum*, has had a Shot cross his Body. Velt-Mareschal
 "*Thungen* is Wounded in the Hand; Prince *Alexan-*
 "*der* of *Wertemberg* is Wounded in the Leg: And, the
 "Prince of *Bevern* (a Major-General) is Kill'd.

"AS soon as we have a List of the Officers and
 "Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded, I shall not fail to give
 "your High-Mightinesses an Account thereof. I con-
 "jecture we have about 6 or 700 Men Kill'd, and 1000
 "dangerously Wounded. The Duke of *Marlborough*
 "gave Orders thro'out the whole Action, with the
 "greatest Prudence and Presence of Mind. The Prince
 "of *Baden* every Body must own, has done all that
 "could be expected from a Great and Brave General;
 "so far, that we owe him, upon this Occasion, all
 "possible Praise and Honour.

ANNO

1704.



I am with Profound Respect, &c.

R. V. Baron VAN HOMPESCH.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, on the Fifth of July,
 pass'd the *Danube* near *Donawert*; and, on the
 Seventh, the Count *De Frise*, with a Detachment of
 4000 Men, and 12 Pieces of Cannon, march'd over
 the River *Lech*, and took Post in the Country of *Bava-*
ria. The whole Army march'd at the same time, and
 Encamp'd with the Right at *Hamler*, and the Left at
Ginderkingen. Upon the first Notice of the Allies ha-
 ving begun to pass the *Lech*, the Garrison of *NEW-*
BOURG march'd out, and retir'd to *Ingoldstadt*; The Confe-
 Whereupon, a Detachment of Dragoons was immedi- derates take
 ately sent out by the Duke of *Marlborough* to take Pos- Possession of
 session of that Place: And Prince *Lewn* of *Baden* or- Newbourg.
 der'd General *Herberville* (who commanded a separate
 Body of between 3 or 4000 Men on the other side of
 the *Danube*) to remain there, for the Security of that
 Important Place; and for the drawing of Provisions
 out of *Franconia*, for the Subsistence of the Confederate
 Troops, while they continued in *Bavaria*. The 10th,
 the whole Army pass'd the *Lech*: And, on the 13th,
 Count *Vecklen* (General of the *Palatine Horse*) arriv'd
 from Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, with an Account that the
 Marshals *Villeroi* and *Tallard*, had pass'd the *Rhine*,
 above Fort *Kehl*, in Order to Succour the Elector of
Bavaria; for which Reason, he desir'd a Re-inforce-
 ment of Horse, to enable him the better to Observe the
 Enemy's Motions. Whereupon, Prince *Maximilian* of
Hannover, was detach'd with 30 Squadrons of Imper-

ANNO 1704. rial Horse, with Orders to join Prince *Eugene* with all possible Diligence.

Rain surren-
der'd to the
Allies.

THE Enemy having left a Garrison at (a) *RAIN*, the Confederate Generals resolv'd to Attack it; and in Order thereto, the Army decamp'd from *Ginderkingen*, pass'd the *Lech*, and came with the Right to *Stauda*, and the Left to *Bercheim*. On the 14th at Night, the Trenches were Open'd before the Place. The Garrison at first seem'd resolv'd to defend it to the last Extremity; but, the Besiegers playing upon the Town with 27 Pieces of Cannon, and their Approaches were carried on so successfully, that, on the 16th, in the Morning, the Governor desir'd to Capitulate: And, the Articles being agreed on, the Garrison march'd out the next Day, to the Number of about 400 Foot, commanded by the Count *De Mercy* (Brigadier General) and, were conducted by a Party of Horse, to the Elector of *Bavaria's* Camp, near *Ausburg*. There was found in the Place, 24 Brass Cannon, a considerable Quantity of Provisions, and some Ammunition. The Allies (encourag'd by the Prosperity of their Arms) were willing to push forward their Conquests; and, on the 18th, march'd to Attack the Post of *AICHA*, which had a Garrison of 8 or 900 *Bavarians*; who, refusing to submit, were part of them put to the Sword, the rest made Prisoners of War, and the Town permitted to be plunder'd by the Soldiers.

And Aicha.

THE Confederate Army having refresh'd themselves two Days at *Aicha*, march'd from thence on the 21st, and the next Day, possess'd themselves of *FRI-BURG*. The Elector of *Bavaria* (notwithstanding the great Extremities he was reduc'd to, by the Loss of so many Important Places, whereby, he had Reason to detest the fatal Day, whereon he had enter'd into an Engagement with the two Crowns) refus'd to come to an Accommodation with the Confederates; altho' they took no other Advantage of their late Successes, and great Superiority, than to make such Proposals to him, as (considering his present Circumstances) he could not have expected. This Refusal of the Elector, was highly

(a) *RAIN*, is a little Town in Germany, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, near the *Danube*, and *Lech*, 6 Miles East of *Donawert*, and 9 West of *Newbourg*.

highly resent'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; who presently sent out the Count *De la Tour* (General of the Imperial Horse) and, the Count *D'Oost Frise* (Lieutenant-General in the *Dutch Service*) with 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to Plunder and Burn the Country of *Bavaria*, as far as *Munich*, the Capital City: Hoping, that either a Generous Compassion for his Desolate Subjects, or the want of Subsistence, would conquer the Elector's Obstinacy. In the mean time, the Inhabitants of those Parts were in the greatest Consternation, and sent Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, offering to pay large Contributions, to prevent Military Execution: But, his Grace reply'd, "That the Forces of the QUEEN OF *ENGLAND*, were not come into *Bavaria* to get "Money, but to bring their PRINCE to Reason. So that the aforesaid Generals put their Commission in Execution, with the utmost Severity, while the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Mareschal *De Marsin* (having evacuated *RATISBONNE*,) were forc'd to keep close within their strong Camp and Intrenchments at *Ausbourg*, in Expectation of another Army from *France*, under Mareschal *Tallard*, which (notwithstanding all the Vigilance and Precaution of Prince *Eugene*) arriv'd before the End of *July* at *Biberach* near *Ulm*, to the Number of about 22000 Men: Whereupon his Electoral Highness march'd with his Army from *Ausbourg*, and took that Opportunity to join the *French*.

The Confederates take Possession of Ratisbonne.

THE Confederate Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, having Intelligence of these Proceedings, decamp'd (on *August* the 4th) from *Fribourg*, and march'd that Night to *Kippach*. The next Morning they decamp'd from thence, and march'd to *Hokenwert*, where they continued the 6th and 7th. During that time, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, held a Council of W A R; wherein it was agreed, that the latter should besiege *Ingoldstadt*, whilst the other two were to observe the Elector of *Bavaria*. On the 8th, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, march'd from *Hokenwert*, to *St. Sandiszel*; and, on the 9th, from thence to *Axheim*: And, at the same time, Prince *Lewis* went another Way, and bent his March directly to *Newbourg*, in order to Invest *INGOLDSTADT*. The same Day, the Duke of *Marl-*

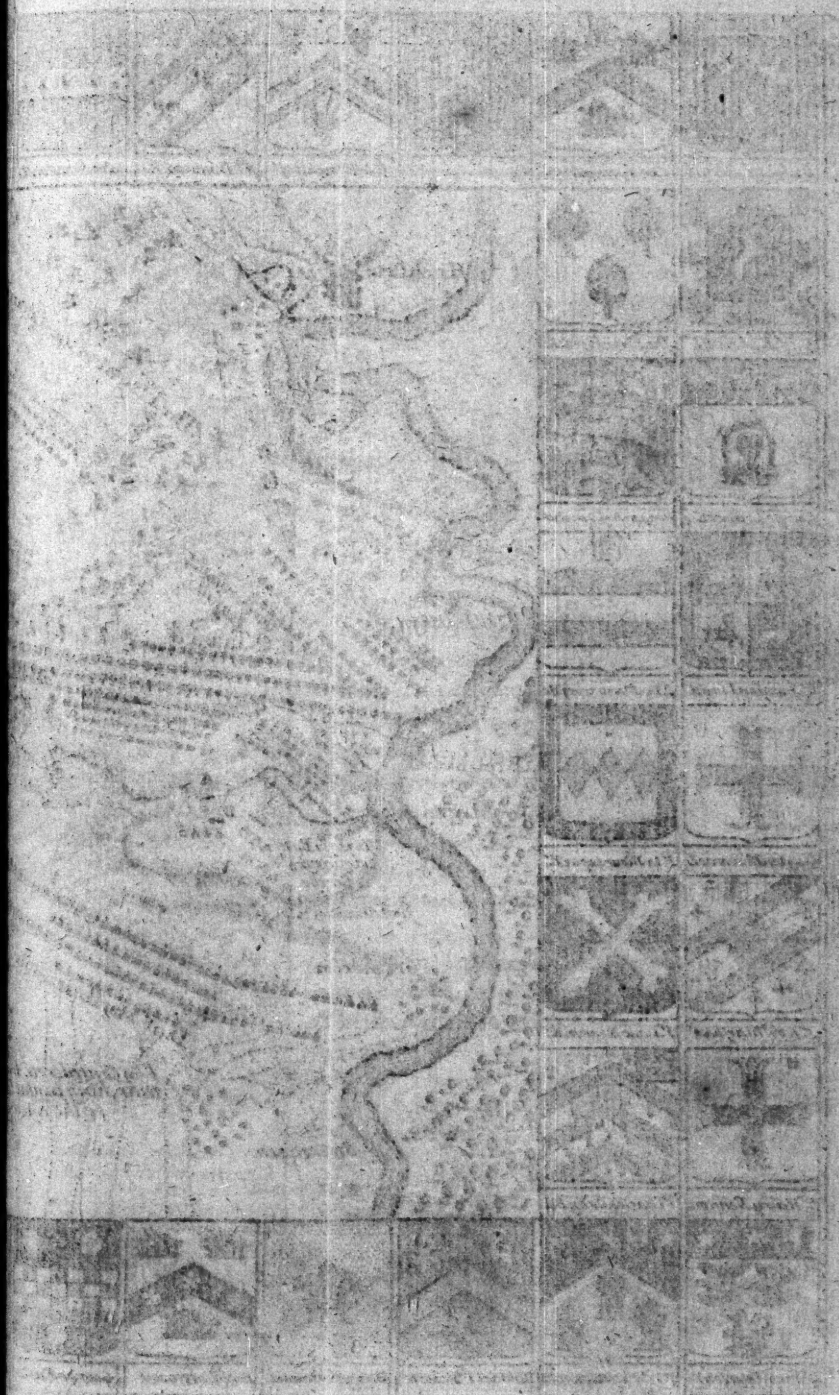
ANNO 1704. *Marlbrough* receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy had pass'd part of their Army over the *Danube* at *Lawingen*; whereupon, his Grace Order'd General *Churchill*, to march with a strong Detachment over that River at *Schonevelt*, to Re-inforce Prince *Eugene*, who lay Encamp'd near *Donawert*. The 10th, they march'd to *Schonevelt*; And, on the 11th, Intelligence was brought, that the Enemy's Troops had all got over the *Danube*:

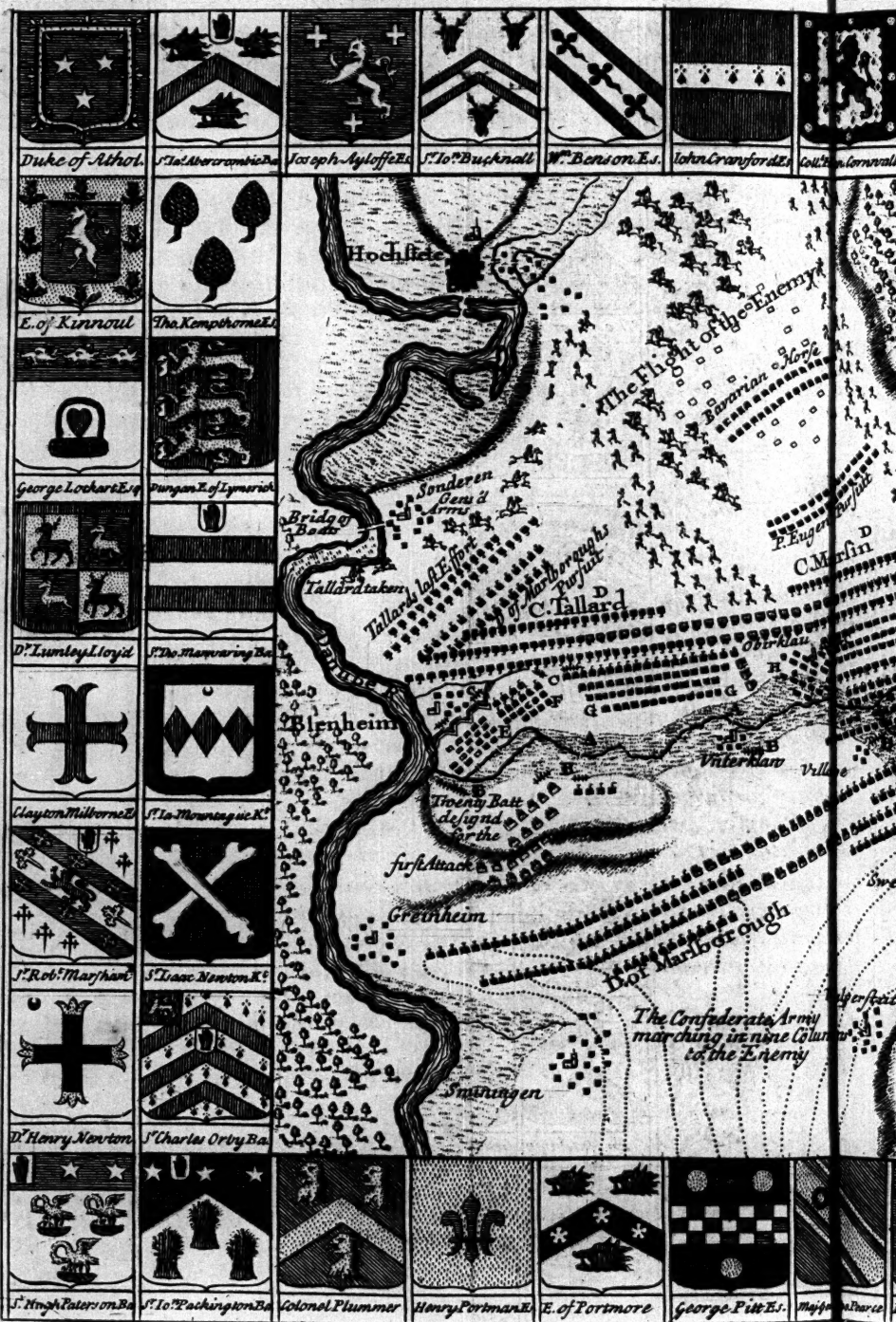
The Bava-
rian and
Confederate
Armies pass
the Danube.

So that the Duke of *Marlbrough* immediately order'd his Army to March by break of Day, and pass that River likewise, which was perform'd accordingly, and at Night, the whole Army being Rejoin'd, encamp'd at *Munster*. On the 12th, very early in the Morning, our Generals went to View the Enemy's Army, taking with them all the Piquet-Guard, which consisted of 28 Squadrons. The Duke of *Marlbrough*, and Prince *Eugene* went up to the Top of a Tower call'd *Thiffingen*, that they might better Observe the Posture of the Enemy; and, they took Notice, that their Advanc'd Squadrons (which were in Motion towards us) stopp'd short, after they had perceiv'd Ours. They were possess'd of a very Advantageous Post on a Hill near (a) *HOCHSTET*; their Right Flank being cover'd, by the *Danube*, and the Village of (b) *BLEINHEIM*, and the Left by the Village of *Lützingen*: And, they had a Rivulet before them, whose Banks were very high, and the Bottom Marshy. However, after some Consultation, it was thought proper to fall upon the Enemy, before they had time to fortifie themselves in that Post; and, in order thereto, that very Night, all the Necessary Dispositions were made for the Attack, and

(a) *HOCHSTET*, is a pretty large Town in Germany, in the Circle of *Suabia*: A Place render'd Famous to all Posterity, by the Glorious *VICTORY* (mention'd in the proceeding Page) obtain'd in its Neighbourhood, over the Joyn't Forces of France and *Bavaria*, by the English, Dutch and Imperial Arms, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlbrough*, and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*. It lies upon the *Danube* on the North-side, 29 Miles South-West of *Ulm*, and 10 Miles West-by-South of *Donawert*. Longitude 32. 39. Latitude 48.

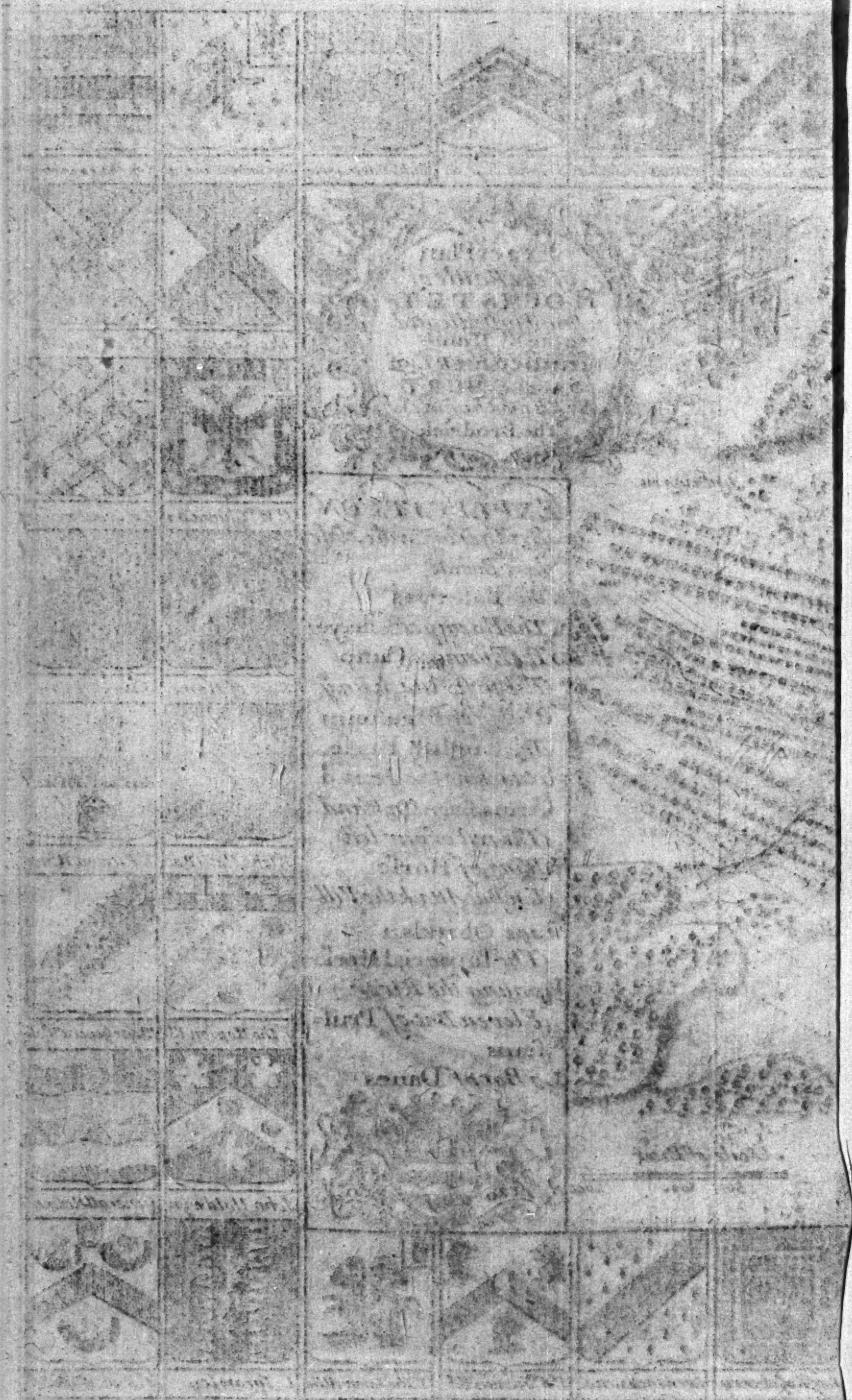
(b) *BLEINHEIM* (alias *PLENTHEYM*) a Village in Germany, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, upon the Confines of *Suabia*. It stands on the North-side of the *Danube*, and has on the North-east side of it, a very small Rivulet call'd the *Meul-Weyer*. It is 3 Miles almost East from *HOCHSTET*, 9 West South-West from *Donawert*, 30 North-East from *Ulm*, and 31 North-West from *Ausburg*. Longitude 32. 30. Latitude 48. 44.







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and the Baggage was forthwith sent to *Rietlingen*, a Village between *Munster* and *Donawert*. ANNO 1704.

Battle of
HOCHSTET

ON the 13th of *August* (a DAY, which decided the Elector's Destiny, by the Loss of all his Country) early in the Morning, the whole Confederate Army march'd from *Munster*, leaving their Tents standing; and, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, having Posted themselves on a Rising Ground, summon'd all the General Officers, to give them the necessary Directions, in order to Attack the Enemy; upon which, the Army advanc'd to the Plain, and were drawn up in Order of Battle. About 9 o' th' Clock, the Enemy fir'd some Cannon upon our Troops, as they were marching to form the Line, who were answer'd from our Batteries with good Success; and, both Armies continued Cannonading each other, till near One: During which time, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd a little Rivulet and Morass in the Front of the Enemy to be sounded; and, where it was found Impassible, Orders were given to the Horse of our second Line, to Provide themselves, each Squadron with 20 Fascines, to facilitate our getting over.

THESE Preparations being made, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders for a General Attack, which was begun about One o' th' Clock. Prince *Eugene*, and the Imperial General Officers, were on the Right: General *Churchill*, the Lord *Custis*, Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, the Lord *Orkney*, and Lieutenant-General *Ingoldsby*, with the rest of the *English* and *Dutch* Generals, were on the Left: And, the Duke of *Marlborough* (in the Centre) Commanded the Whole. The Dispute was wonderfully Sharp and Obstinate, and continued near 4 Hours; at which time, the Troops under Prince *Eugene*, being hard Press'd by the *Bavarians*, began to give Way; Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* went in Person thither, and Order'd the *Corps De Reserve* to Advance, who having pass'd the Rivulet, stopp'd the Enemy from any farther Progress. In the mean time, the *English* and *Dutch* Troops gain'd Ground upon the *French*; and soon after, oblig'd their Horse to retire in great Confusion, leaving their Foot behind them, which were for the most part cut in Pieces. The Battle was exceeding Bloody and Obstinate, and lasted 'till Sun-sett; when it pleas'd GOD to give the Allies a Compleat

ANNO

1704.

The Confederate
Army gains
the Victory.

pleat and Glorious Victory : Great Numbers of the Enemy having been cut off in the Action, as well as in the Retreat, besides, above 30 Squadrons of the *French* Horse, which the Duke push'd into the *Danube*, where he saw the greatest part Perish ; Mareschal **TALLARD** (with several of his General-Officers) being at the same time taken Prisoners. Those who fled towards *HOCHSTET* rallied once, making a shew of defending the rest ; but the Regiment of *Bothmar* fac'd them, and kept them in awe for some time, and being soon join'd by other Regiments, the Enemy Gallop'd full speed towards *Hochstet*. The *French* Horse being entirely defeated, and our Troops Masters of all the Ground, which was between the Enemy's Left, and the Village of *Bleinheim* ; 28 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, which were in that Village, finding themselves cut off from the rest of their Army, and despairing of making their Escape, laid down their Arms, deliver'd their Colours and Standards, and surrender'd themselves Prisoners at Discretion.

IT must be acknowledg'd, that this Memorable Battle, was one of the most Stupendious that has been Recorded in History ; and at the same time, it must be allow'd, that the two Confederate Generals, (the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*) deserve the Highest Encomium : BOTH giving their Commands with all imaginable Sedateness and Presence of Mind ; and exposing their Persons (where-ever their Presence was necessary) with unparalell'd Courage and Resolution. The Duke very narrowly escap'd being shot by a Cannon-Ball, which graz'd under his Horse's Belly, and cover'd him all over with Dirt ; insomuch, that he was thought to have been dash'd in Peices : The Prince was also in the thickest of the Enemy's Fire, but, had the good Fortune to escape unhurt. The other Generals of the Confederate Army, discharg'd their respective Commands with great Conduct and Valour : And, among the rest, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, and the Prince of *Hannover* (Generals) *Lumley*, *Hompesch*, and *Bulow* (Lieutenants-General) *Wood* and *Villers* (Major-Generals of Horse) the Lord *Curtis*, the Lord *Orkney*, and *Ingoldsby* (Lieutenants-General) The Prince of *Holstein-Beck*, *Wilkins*, and *Sr. Paul* (Majors-General) and *Row*, *Ferguson*, and *Beronsdorf*, deserve particularly to be Recorded.

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ANNO

1704.

Loss of the
French and
Bavarians.

THE Enemy's Loss (according to their own Confession in several Intercepted Letters) amounted to near 40000 Men; in which Number they include 4 or 5000 they lost in their Precipitate Retreat to the Black-Forest, either by Desertion, or by the Pursuit of *Hussars* and *Peasants*, who made a great Slaughter of the Stragglers. This Computation does not seem improbable, considering the Number of Prisoners we made exceeded 13000 Men, of which above 1200 were Officers: That we cut in Pieces 10 *French* Battalions on their Right, and overthrew into the *Danube* above 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, most of whom were Drown'd: That their Left-Wing did also suffer very much, (especially the Foot) That besides 95 Officers that were found at *Hochstet*, *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*; the Number of the Wounded that they brought off from *Ulm*, were above 7000 Men. Besides, in the great Loss which they sustain'd, there were included several OFFICERS of considerable Distinction. The Count *De Verue* (General of the Horse) was Kill'd: Monsieur *De Busen*, and the Count *De Clerambaut* (Lieutenants-General) were drown'd in the *Danube*: Messieurs *De Blainville*, and *Surlaube* (Lieutenants-General) Died of their Wounds: Monsieur *De Marillac* (Brigadier, only Son to the Councillor of State of that Name) the Duke *De Humiers* (Brother of the Duke *D'AU MONT*) the Marquisses *De Arpajou*, *De Hauteford*, and *De Beringhen*, were either Kill'd or Drown'd: The Marquis *De La Baulme* (only Son to Marechal *TALLARD*) was Mortally Wounded, and Died a few Days after the Action. The PRISONERS of Note (besides Marechal *Tallard*) WERE, the Marquis *De Monperous* (General of the Horse) The Marquis *De Hautefeville* (General of the Dragoons) The Marquis *De Marivaux*, and the Count *De Blanzac* (Lieutenants-General) The Marquis *De Valsene*, the Marquis *De Seppeville*, the Marquis *De Silly*, the Marquis *De La Valiere*, the Chevalier *De Croissy* (*Mareschaux De Camp*) Monsieur *De La Messiliere* (Brigadier-General of the *Gens D'Arms*) Monsieur *De St. Second*, Monsieur *Desnonville*, Monsieur *D'Amigni*, Monsieur *Signey*, and Monsieur *De Montfort* (Brigadiers of Foot) Monsieur *De Jolly*, (Brigadier of Dragoons) The Marquis *De Sassenage* (*Aid-de-Camp*, and Son in Law to Marechal *Tallard*) The Chevalier *De Ligondan*, the Marquis

ANNO
1704.

Marquiss De St. Poüange, the Baron De Heyder (Colonels of Horse) The Marquiss De Vassez, the Marquiss D'Aurival, Monsieur De Prie (Colonels of Dragoons) Monsieur De Nonan, Monsieur De St. Maurice, the Count De Lionne, the Marquiss De Lessey, the Baron D'Elst, Monsieur De Balincourt, Monsieur De Saulveboeuf, Monsieur De Montenay, the Count De Gallard, Monsieur De Cressy, the Count De Tavennes, and the Count De Schacg (Colonels of Foot) The Prince Maurice of Lorraine (Captain of Horse) The Marquiss D'Auvert (Captain of the Gens D'Arms) The Marquiss De Carman (under Lieutenant of the Gens D'Arms) and the Sieurs Du Brevil, and La Morcelaire (Comissaries of Artillery) Besides the KILL'D and WOUNDED, The Confederates got above 100 Pieces of Cannon, 24 Mortars, 129 Colours, 171 Standards, 17 Pair of Kettle-Drums, 3600 Tents, 34 Coaches, 300 laden Mules, 2 Bridges of Boats, 15 Pontons, 24 Barrells, and 8 Casks of Silver. This Success cost the ALLIES, 4485 Men Kill'd, 7525 Wounded, and 273 made Prisoners. We lost also some Persons of Distinction; particularly, the Prince of Holstein Beck, and Brigadier Row (who both Died of their Wounds) And Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Dormer of the English Guards, Major-General Cornwallis, Lieutenant-Colonel Dallyel, Lieutenant-Colonel Fetherstonehaugh, Major Creed, Colonel John White, Lord Forbes, and Major Chenevix, who were Kill'd in the Action.— The Principal Persons among our WOUNDED, were, the Lord North and Grey (who lost his Right-Hand) The Lord Mordaunt (who had his Left-Arm Shatter'd) Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Levingston, Lieutenant-Colonel Peyton, Major Granville, Major George Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel Britton, Major Armstrong, and Major Hatley.

Loss of the
Confederates.

THIS is the best Account, I could procure, and I hope may prove tolerably Perfect: But, to give the most Satisfactory Relation of the Principal Events, of this Glorious and Memorable BATTLE; I thought it would be very acceptable to incert here 3 Letters: The First, from the Duke of Marlborough to Mr. Secretary Harley (now Earl of Oxford) The Second, from his Grace to the States-General: And the Third, from Baron Hompesch to the States: All which may be depended on as Authentick.

SIR,

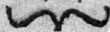
S I R,

"I GAVE you an Account, on Sunday, of the
 "Situation we were then in, and that we expect-
 "ed to hear the Enemy would pass the Danube at Lia-
 "wingen, in order to Attack Prince Eugene. At Ele-
 "ven that Night, we had an Express from Him, that
 "the Enemy were come over, and desiring that he
 "might be Re-inforc'd as soon as possible; Where-
 "upon, I order'd my Brother Churchill to Advance at
 "One o' th' Clock in the Morning, with his 20 Batta-
 "lions, and by Three, the whole Army was in Mo-
 "tion. For the greater Expedition, I order'd part of
 "the Troops to pass over the Danube, and follow the
 "March of the 20 Battalions, and, with most of the
 "Horse, and the Foot of the First Line, I pass'd the
 "Lech at Ruin, and came over the Danube at Donawert,
 "so that we all join'd the Prince that Night, intending
 "to Advance, and take the Camp of HOCHSTET.
 "In Order whereto, we went out on Tuesday early in
 "the Morning, with 40 Squadrons, to View the
 "Ground, but, found the Enemy had already Possess'd
 "themselves of it. Whereupon, we resolv'd to Attack
 "them, and accordingly, we March'd between 3 and
 "4 Yesterday Morning, from the Camp at Munster,
 "leaving all our Tents standing; and, about Six, we
 "came in View of the Enemy, who, we found, did
 "not expect so early a Visit. The Cannon began to
 "Play, about half an Hour after Eight, and form'd
 "themselves in two Bodies; the Elector, with Mon-
 "sieur Marfin, and their Troops on our Right, and
 "Mareschal Tallard, with all his Own, on his Left,
 "which last fell to my Share. They had two little Ri-
 "vulets, besides a Morass before them, which we were
 "Oblig'd to pass over in their View; and, Prince Eu-
 "gene was forc'd to take a great Compass to come to
 "the Enemy: So that it was One o' th' Clock, before
 "the Battle began. It lasted with great Vigour till
 "Sun-set; when the Enemy were oblig'd to Retire,
 "and by the Blessing of GOD, we obtain'd a Com-
 "pleat Victory. We have cut off great Numbers of
 "them, as well in the Action, as in the Retreat; be-
 "sides above 30 Squadrons of the French, which I
 "push'd into the Danube, where we saw the greatest
 "part of them Perish: Mareschal Tallard (with seve-
 "ral

The Duke of
 Marlbo-
 rough's Let-
 ter to Mr. Se-
 cretary Har-
 ley.

ANNO

1704.



“ral of his General Officers) being taken Prisoners at
 “the same time. And, in the Village of *BLEIN-*
 “*HEIM* (which the Enemy had Intrench'd and For-
 “tified, and where they made the greatest Opposition)
 “I Oblig'd 26 entire Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of
 “Dragoons, to surrender themselves Prisoners at Dis-
 “cretion. We took likewise, all their Tents standing,
 “with their Cannon and Ammunition, as also, a great
 “Number of Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Colours,
 “in the Action: So that, I reckon, the greatest part
 “of Monsieur *Tallard's* Army is Taken or Destroy'd.
 “The Bravery of all our Troops upon this Occasion,
 “cannot be express'd; the Generals, as well as the
 “Officers and Soldiers, behaving themselves with the
 “greatest Courage and Resolution: The Horse and
 “Dragoons, having been Oblig'd to charge 4 or 5
 “several times. The Elector, and Monsieur *De Marfin*,
 “were so Advantageously Posted, that Prince *Eugene*
 “could make no Impression on them till the Third At-
 “tack, at near Seven at Night, when he made a great
 “Slaughter of them: But being near a Wood side, a
 “good Body of *Bavarians* retir'd into it, and the rest
 “of that Army retreated towards *Lawingen*, it being
 “too late, and the Troops too much tir'd, to pursue
 “them far. I cannot say enough in the Praise of the
 “Prince's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his
 “Troops, upon this Occasion. You will please to lay
 “this before her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, to
 “whom I send the Lord *Tunbridge* with the good
 “News. I pray you will likewise inform your self,
 “and let me know Her Majesty's Pleasure, as well re-
 “lating to Marechal *Tallard* as the other General-Offi-
 “cers; as for the Disposal of near 1200 other Officers,
 “and between 8 and 9000 Common Soldiers, who be-
 “ing all made Prisoners by Her Majesty's Troops, are
 “entirely at her Disposal: But, as the Charge of Sub-
 “sisting these Officers and Men must be very great,
 “I presume Her Majesty will be inclin'd that they be
 “Exchang'd for any other Prisoners that offer.

“I SHOULD likewise be glad to receive Her
 “Majesty's Directions, for the Disposal of the Stan-
 “dards and Colours, whereof, I have not yet the
 “Number, but guess there cannot be less than 100;
 “which is more than has been taken in any Battle
 “these many Years.

“YOU

"You will easily believe, that in so Long and Vigor-
ous an Action, the *English* (who had so great a
Share in it) must have suffer'd as well in Officers as
Private Men; but, I have not yet the Particulars.

I am, S I R,

Your most Obedient Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I HAD the Honour to write to your High-Migh-
tinesses on Sunday last, to inform you of our Re-
solution to Besiege *INGOLDSTADT*, and of
the Scituation of the Enemy. The same Day in the
Evening, we understood that they had pass'd the *Danube*
at *Lawingen*; upon which, at Midnight, I or-
der'd General *Churchill* with 20 Battalions, which had
pass'd the *Danube* that Day, to Re-inforce Prince *Eu-*
gene; and, at Three in the Morning, I began to March
with the rest of the Army: Part of which, (that we
might make as much haste as possible) took the same
Way with General *Churchill*; and, the Horse, with
the first Line of the Foot, pass'd the *Lech* at *Rain*,
and the *Danube* at *Donawert*.

The Duke of
Marlbo-
rough's Let-
ter to the
STATES.

"WE join'd Prince *Eugene* the same Night, and
encamp'd with our Right at *Appershoven*, and the
Left at *Munster*, with a Design next Morning, to take
Possession of the Camp at *HOCHSTET*: But,
when Prince *Eugene*, and I, came to view the
Ground with 40 Squadrons, we found the Enemy
had already possess'd it: Upon which, we resolv'd
to march towards them, which we did Yesterday,
the Army being in Motion by Two in the Morning,
which the Enemy did not expect. We came in sight
of them by Six; and between Eight and Nine, we
Cannonaded each other: But, the Enemy having
two Rivulets (or Brooks) before them, and a sort of
a Morass, the Horse were oblig'd to file off, and
Prince *Eugene* having a great Turn to take, it was
One o' th' Clock, before we could come to EN-
GAGE. The Enemy form'd themselves in two Bo-
dies; The Elector and Marechal *Marsin*, comman-
ded

ANNO

1704.



"ded on the Left, and Marechal Tallard on the Right :
 "And, it fell to my Lot to engage the Latter. The
 "Action was indeed very Hor, and continu'd till Sun-
 "set ; when it pleas'd GOD to give the High A L-
 "LIES, one of the Greatest, and most Compleat
 "Victories that has been known.

"I T is impossible to express the Bravery of our
 "Troops (as well General-Officers, as Soldiers) who
 "deserve the highest Praise. Our Cavalry charg'd
 "Four or Five Times, and the Enemy's whole Army
 "was put to the Rout. We have made a great Slaugh-
 "ter of them, and taken their Camp, with their Can-
 "non and Ammunition. On my side, we push'd a-
 "bove 30 Squadrons into the Danube, where most of
 "Them were Drown'd ; and, we have taken Maref-
 "chal Tallard, with many of their General-Officers.
 "In the Village of BLENHEIM (which the Ene-
 "my had Fortified) I have made 26 Battalions, and 12
 "Squadrons Prisoners at Discretion : Besides which,
 "we have taken a great Number of Standards and
 "Colours.

"I KNOW not yet all Circumstances that pass'd
 "on the Right ; but, Prince Eugene's good Conduct,
 "and the Bravery of his Troops, have very remark-
 "ably signaliz'd themselves in this Glorious Action :
 "For which, I will delay no longer, to congratulate
 "your High-Mightinesses, referring you for the Parti-
 "culars, to Colonel Panton (one of my Adjutant-Gen-
 "erals) Who having been in the Action, will tell you
 "the Particulars by Word of Mouth.

I am, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

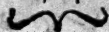
Baron Hom-
 pelch's Let-
 ter to the
 STATES.

"WE MARCH'D this Morning, by break of
 "Day from our Camp at Munster, to Attack the
 "Enemy, and came within a League and a half of
 "HOCHSTET ; and, because we had the Danube
 "on one side, and an impracticable Wood on the
 "other, we had no Way to march, but thro' a Plain,
 "that had a River running thro' the midst of it, over
 "which

" which, the Duke of *Marlborough* had caus'd Bridges
 " to be made the Day before. Notwithstanding this
 " Precaution, we could not march but in Eight Co-
 " lumns; and during two Thirds of the Way, it was
 " impossible for us to draw up in Order of Battle; and
 " we were oblig'd to Attack the Enemy, under all these
 " Disadvantages. They had before them a Rivulet,
 " which was in most Places unpassable for the Cavalry,
 " the Ground being Marshy: So that our Wing, and
 " the Imperialists under Prince *Eugene*, were a long
 " time before we could form our Lines, and Attack the
 " Enemy. The Fight began at One o' th' Clock, and
 " continu'd till Five. The Troops of our Wing, ha-
 " ving pass'd the Rivulet and Morass aforesaid, At-
 " tack'd the Enemy, who having on their Right the
 " Castle of *HOCHSTET* on the *Danube*, had Post-
 " ed near it their Infantry, which made a great Re-
 " sistance against the *English* and *Dutch* Foot. Our
 " Cavalry charg'd the Enemy several times, and we
 " mingled one amongst the other: They repuls'd us,
 " and we in our turn, beat them back again; so that
 " the Success for some time was sharply disputed: But,
 " at last, we put their whole Cavalry to flight, and cut
 " off several of their Battalions. While the Cavalry
 " was thus Engag'd, the Infantry in the Centre main-
 " tain'd a sharp Dispute with the Enemy; and the
 " Victory was doubtful for some time. Several of our
 " Battalions (and among Others, THOSE of *Goor*
 " and *Beinheim*) suffer'd very much. Prince *Eugene*,
 " with the Imperial Troops, the *Prussians* and *Danish*
 " Foot, attack'd on his side, the Elector of *Bavaria*,
 " and found so great Resistance, that the *French* were
 " Routed, and the Elector retir'd with better Order,
 " but not without great Loss. That Prince, and the
 " *French* being thus defeated, 20 Battalions of the
 " *French* retir'd into *HOCHSTET*; where, being
 " cover'd by a Castle, they could not be forc'd without
 " Cannon: They defended themselves till towards
 " Night, against the *English* and *Dutch*, but were then
 " Oblig'd to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion,
 " with all their Generals. Marechal *Tallard* was driven
 " to the Banks of the *Danube* with several Squadrons,
 " and being press'd on by our Cavalry, surrender'd
 " himself Prisoner to the *Sieur De Beynenbourg* (Adj-
 " rant-General to the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*)
 " having not thought fit to run the Hazard of being
 " Drown'd,

ANNO

1704.



“Drown’d, as were most of his Cavalry and Infantry, which our Horse drove into the *Danube*. The Marquiss *De Momperan* (General of the *French Cavalry*) The Marquiss of *Marguen*, Monsieur *De Pruange* (Lieutenant-General of the Cavalry) Monsieur *Clarembau*, and Monsieur *De Blansac* (Lieutenant-Generals) Brigadier *Follie* (Mareschal *De Camp*) The Chevalier *De Legorde* (Colonel of Horse) The Marquiss *De La Valiere* (Brigadier) have been made Prisoners. We have taken a great deal of Cannon, but, I cannot yet learn the Number of Pieces, and other Particulars. The Prince of *Holslein-Beck* (Major-General) who arriv’d in our Camp but the Day before, was dangerously Wounded, taken Prisoner by the Enemy, and put upon a Waggon to be carried away; but, the Cavalry being defeated, we found him on the said Waggon, having 3 or 4 dangerous Wounds: Major-general *Natfmar* (in the *Prussian Troops*) was also dangerously Wounded. We have likewise lost amongst our Cavalry some Officers; and, of the Regiment of the Count *De Erpach*, we had his Brother (a Man of Merit) Kill’d, with Captain *Wistenrode*, and another: But, I shall send a List of the Officers Kill’d and Wounded with all possible Speed. The Fight was very Bloody and Obstinate in the Beginning, because we Attack’d the Enemy with great Disadvantage, and besides, they were considerably stronger than Us.

“THE Enemy (according to the Report of Deserters) earnestly wish’d that we would Attack them in their Advantageous Posts; but, thro’ GOD’s Blessing, the very Disadvantage that we lay under, has been the Occasion of such a compleat Victory, that none can sufficiently return Thanks for the same. The Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders with great Prudence and Conduct, and expos’d himself in the most dangerous Places during the whole Action, giving Directions with a great Presence of Mind, amidst the hottest Fire. Prince *Eugene*, on his part, has done as much as possible: And, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, was in the midst of the Action, and has very much distinguish’d himself.

I am, &c.

R. V. Baton *De HOMFESCH*.

I SHALL

I SHALL add to the Relations which these General-Officers have given of the Battle of *HOCHSTET*, a Letter from a *French General*, to *Monsieur De Chamillard* (Minister of State in *France*) which seems to give a very particular Account of this Memorable Action.

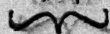
S I R,

" THE Army march'd the 12th from *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*, to go and Encamp at *BLEINHEIM* along a Rivulet, which edg'd the Front of our Camp, and was said to be Moorish, but was not so; our Right reaching to the *Danube*, and our Left to a Hill cover'd by a thin Wood. The Elector having press'd to march forward, upon a Belief that the Enemy were not join'd, Monsieur *De Tallard* consented to it, and rely'd upon People who had serv'd a Year and half in that Country, to post himself as I told you. The Camp was hardly marking, when Information was brought to the Mareschal, that the Enemy appear'd on the other side of the Rivulet, that border'd the Front of our Camp. He went that way immediately, and, having caus'd some Troops to go over, the Enemy retir'd to their Camp. Several People press'd the Elector to march up to them, assuring him that they were not join'd. The Mareschals dissuaded him from it; representing to him, that, before they advanc'd, they ought to be thoroughly Inform'd. In order to that, a great Detachment was made to approach them nearer; and we made some Prisoners, who assur'd us, that they were join'd: Whereupon we return'd back, and had no other Thoughts than to Encamp. About Five of the Clock in the Morning, the Enemy march'd in their turn, to view us, with the great *Piquet*, with whom they advanc'd as far as *Sweiningen*, and then retir'd. The next Day, at two of the Clock in the Morning, the Enemy beat the General, and march'd in order to Attack us. We were still ignorant of their Design at Six of the Clock in the Morning; but seeing them advance towards us in Four great Columns, we began to believe that they had a mind to fight us. We beat the General in our Camp, and soon after, sounded to Horse: And in that Interval, the Resolution was taken, how we should Post our selves. To make you

A Letter
from a
French Ge-
neral to
Monsieur De
Chamillard.

ANNO

1704.



"comprehend it without a *Plan*, and at this Distance,
 "I must resume the Scituation of our Camp. Our
 "Right reach'd to the *Danube*, having the Village of
 "*Bleinheim* in our Front, where was Monsieur *De Tal-*
 "*lard's* Quarters; and the Village of *Lutzingen* to the
 "Left of our Camp, where was the Elector's Quar-
 "ters. All the first Line of Foot of Monsieur *De Tal-*
 "*lard* had its Right to the *Danube*, that it might be at
 "Hand, to be Posted in the Village of *Bleinheim*,
 "which was before it. That first Line was of Nine-
 "teen Battalions, on the Left of which we had Posted
 "all our first Line of Horse; so that they join'd the
 "Horse of Monsieur *Marfin*. Next to this was the
 "rest of his Army, which reach'd as far as the Hill,
 "and of which I shall not give you the Particulars,
 "because I was not there, having been sufficiently em-
 "ploy'd in our Right. The Second Line was drawn
 "up as usual; that is to say, the Infantry in the Cen-
 "tre: The two Armies having Communication one
 "with another, and making together 80 Battalions,
 "and 140 Squadrons. In the Centre of both our Ar-
 "mies there was a Hill, which Commanded all the
 "Plain, and whose gentle declivity reach'd as far as
 "the Rivulet that ran along the Front of our Camp;
 "and over against that Hill, was a Village call'd *On-*
 "*derklawe*, which we caus'd to be set on Fire, as well
 "as two Mills, that were on the Rivulet, in the Way
 "down to *Bleinheim*; so that it was resolv'd to defend
 "only the Passage of the Rivulet, and the Morass,
 "the Generals being order'd to Charge the Enemy as
 "they pass'd, and to take heed not to let too many of
 "them pass. This Resolution being taken, we Posted
 "in the Village of *Bleinheim*, the 19 Battalions of
 "our First Line, and Seven of the Second. We plac'd
 "there also, our Four Regiments of Dragoons, on
 "Foot, to the Right, along the *Danube*; and, from
 "the Village of *Bleinheim* to that of *Overklawe*, we
 "Posted on Two Lines, 48 Squadrons of Monsieur
 "*De Tallard's* Army, and 32 of that of Monsieur *De*
 "*Marfin*, and 9 Battalions in the Centre; and the
 "Brigades of *Champagne* and *Bourbonnois*, to the Right
 "of Monsieur *De Marfin's* Village, that might be at
 "Hand, to sustain either his Village, or the Right of
 "his Cavalry. We placed Batteries in all the Front,
 "and both Armies Cannonaded one another, till 10 or
 "11 a Clock in the Morning, when the first Attack
 "began.

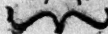
" began. During this Cannonading, Advice was brought to Monsieur *De Tallard*, that the Enemy march'd a great Number of Infantry to the Right, but that their Design was to Attack the Left of Monsieur *De Marfin*, as the weakest Side, by reason of the thin Wood, to which it reach'd. He went with speed to the Right, which the Enemy did really design to Attack, being advanc'd to pass the Rivulet, in the whole Front of the Hill I have mention'd before, where all their Horse were posted, over against the Right of Monsieur *De Marfin*. Monsieur *De Silly*, and one † of his Friends, were upon that Hill, and seeing that our Men were drawing off our Battery, they went thither and stopp'd them; and seeing the *Engliss* preparing themselves to Attack the Village of *Bleinheim*, they resolv'd to cause the first and second Line of Horse to March, as if the *Mareschal (De Tallard)* had been there present. He rode up to them full Gallop, and made them, indeed, Advance: But unfortunately the Brigades of the two Rights did only March, nor did the *Gendarmerie* move, which gave the Enemy Time to form, without Disturbance, several Lines of Horse, in all the Space of Ground, whither the Troops did not March, till above Three Quarters of an Hour after that first Charge. All the Men the Enemy had in the Bottom of the Valley were repuls'd, as well as those who happen'd to be in the Way of the *Gendarmerie*, who march'd at last intoxicated with Conceit, upon that little Advantage. We prepar'd our selves to receive the Enemy a Second time, and neglected the great double Lines, which were forming at the foot of that fatal Hill. Monsieur *De Silly* had his Horse kill'd under him, and was thinking how to get another, when his Friend, seeing the *Mareschal De Tallard*, join'd him, and gave him an Account of the Attack of the Village. Monsieur *De Tallard* resolv'd to go thither, and so the Hill was neglected, not being able to perceive what pass'd at the Foot of it. Thus they entered the Village, and Monsieur *De Tallard* redoubled his Care to secure that Post. At last he went out of that Village, and return'd to the Cavalry. As he came to the Right, the Enemy began a fresh Attack: They advanc'd to the Village of *Bleinheim*, to the very Muzzels of our Muskets, but were repuls'd. The *Gendarmerie*, who, with Sword in Hand, thought

ANNO
1704.

† He who
writes this
Letter.

ANNO

1704.

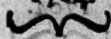


" to have repuls'd the Enemy that were before them,
 " were expos'd to the Fire of some Infantry well posted,
 " and were charg'd by some *English* Squadrons, which
 " made them give Way, and drove them beyond a
 " Rivuler they had behind them. In this Charge,
 " Messieurs *De Surlaube*, and *D'Imecourt*, had their
 " Horses kill'd under them, and, the first receiv'd Six
 " or Seven Wounds. The Brigade of *Silly* (thro' the
 " Intervals of which the *Gendarmerie* pass'd to rally
 " themselves, charg'd the *English*, and made them re-
 " pass the Rivuler with Precipitation. During this
 " brisk Attack, the Generals of our Left, and of Mon-
 " sieur *Marcin's* Right, awak'd out of their Fatal Drou-
 " siness; and caus'd some Brigades to march to the
 " Enemy, whom they saw almost advanc'd to the Top
 " of the Hill. All our Brigades charg'd briskly, and
 " made all the Squadrons they Attack'd, give Way;
 " but these Squadrons being sustain'd by several Lines
 " of Horse and Foot, our Men were forc'd to shrink
 " back, and throw themselves on our Second Line,
 " which being at some Distance, gave the Enemy time
 " to gain Ground, which they maintain'd by their
 " Numbers, and their slow and close March. We ral-
 " lied the Squadrons of our First Line, and they
 " Charg'd again with the same Success, but were still
 " over-power'd, as were also the said Brigades, and at
 " last, the Second Line. Monsieur *De Tallard* inter-
 " lac'd our Battalions with our Cavalry, with Design
 " to make a last Effort, to break the Double Lines of
 " the Enemy. Our Men March'd up to them Gallant-
 " ly, and the Enemy's First Line threw themselves on
 " their Second. We gain'd some Ground, and ad-
 " vanc'd to Charge the Second Line; but this being
 " sustain'd by a Third and Fourth, our Troopers fled,
 " and our poor Battalions were cut in Pieces. We
 " rallied still, the third time, that broken Cavalry,
 " which diminish'd by the Charges, and form'd now
 " but one Line. Things being in this Condition,
 " Monsieur *De Tallard* consider'd that it was high time
 " to draw off the Dragoons and Infantry out of the
 " Village of *Bleinheim*, and resolv'd upon it, exorting
 " his Cavalry to stand their Ground. He sent a trusty
 " Man to Monsieur *De Marcin*, to desire him to Face
 " the Enemy with some Troops on the Right of his
 " Village, to keep them in Play, to favour the Retreat
 " of our Infantry: But Monsieur *De Marcin* represent-
 " ed

" ed to that trusty Man, that he had too much Business
 " in the Front of his Village, and the rest of the Line,
 " to spare any Troops, he not being Victorious, but
 " only maintaining his Ground. During this Discourse
 " our Horse had faced the Enemy, but on a sudden,
 " they were order'd to wheel about, which was done
 " with all the Disorder you may imagine. In short,
 " this was so precipitate a Flight, that many cast them-
 " selves into the *Danube*, and the Enemy let loose
 " Three Regiments of Dragoons after them. Monsieur
 " *De Tallard* was envelop'd with the Run-aways, and
 " taken in that Rout. Messieurs *De Mauperoux*, *De la*
 " *Valliere*, *Silly*, *Seppeville*, *Messeliere*, *St. Pourge*, *Li-*
 " *gonde*, and several others, were also made Prisoners.
 " The Taking of Monsieur *De Tallard* is a great Mis-
 " fortune for the King: For 'tis certain, that with his
 " Infantry he might have made a very Honourable Re-
 " treat; whereas, that Infantry is now the Laughing-
 " stock of Nations, and useles to the King for a long
 " time, in a War so violent as this is. In short, to
 " give you an Account of all that happen'd, on that
 " fatal Day, Part of our Cavalry, and all the *Gendar-*
 " *merie*, having thrown themselves towards the *Danube*,
 " into a narrow Nook, which form'd a Demi-Island,
 " they found themselves cut off from the rest of the
 " Army, which forc'd many brave Men to throw them-
 " selves into the *Danube* to save themselves. The
 " News of this being brought to *Grignan's* Brigade,
 " which were retir'd more to the Left, to pass the Mo-
 " rafs at *Hochster*, they Rally'd and march'd to the En-
 " my, and made them abandon the Defile in which
 " they were; and so disengag'd all those who were not
 " either kill'd or taken: And then forming themselves
 " on the Height of *Hochster*, march'd on, facing the
 " Enemy, which gave us time to draw off the Woun-
 " ded from that Place. This was the sad Fate of a
 " brisk and good Cavalry, which might have been used
 " to better Purpose; but which we give over lament-
 " ing, as soon as we consider the wretched Destiny of
 " our Regiments of Foot. 'Twas Messieurs *De Cleram-*
 " *baut* and *Blanzac*, who commanded the Dragoons
 " and Infantry in the Village of *Bleinheim*, and all
 " that we learn from some Officers, who were made
 " Prisoners, and are come to our Camp, is, that Mon-
 " sieur *De Clarembaut*, without taking a Resolution
 " worthy of his Name, with a Powerful Body, which
 " was

ANNO

1704.



" was yet intire, as soon as he saw the Rout of our Ca-
 " valry, caus'd his Postillion to sound the *Danube*, and
 " throwing himself into it, was drown'd. The Ene-
 " my having surrounded the Village of *Bleinheim* by
 " several Lines, advanc'd to streighten it, close on the
 " Left Flank, where our Right of Horse was before
 " Posted. Our Men were soon alarm'd, and the Colo-
 " nel of the Royal Regiment bethought himself of sa-
 " ving his Life, and that of his Soldiers; whom he
 " caus'd to lay down their Arms, and surrender'd him-
 " self the Colours. The Soldiers of *Surlaub*, who
 " were also in the Left Flank, put themselves into dis-
 " order, and enter'd the Centre of the Village in Con-
 " fusion. Monsieur *De Siviere* being inform'd of this
 " Disorder, call'd the Regiments of *Provence* and *Artois*,
 " and all that were Resolute, to him, and with Sword
 " in Hand, drove the Enemy to the very Head of their
 " Cavalry, and return'd to the Village leisurely. Mon-
 " sieur *De Siviere* had his Wrist broken. My Lord
 " *Marlborough* judging rightly, that there were Old
 " Troops in that Place, the overcoming of which
 " would cost him dear, made use of Monsieur *Desnon-*
 " *ville* his Prisoner, to exhort them to accept of their
 " Lives. Monsieur *De Blanzac* consented to it, and did
 " his best to get the Consent of *Navarre*, who buried
 " their Colours. All yielded. Monsieur *De Blanzac*
 " Sign'd the Articles: But *Siviere* and *Jourry* refused to
 " set their Hands to it. They were all Disarm'd, and
 " had their Colours taken from them: Grief will not
 " suffer me to carry this Recital any further. You may
 " well imagine what a sad Spectacle it is to see 26 Ba-
 " talions, and Four Regiments of Dragoons, Prisoners.
 " I leave that Black Idea, and return to the Village of
 " *Overklaume*, the Quarters of Monsieur *De Marcin*.
 " When he saw the Horse of his Right, and ours,
 " routed, he bethought himself of Retreating with his
 " Left; who, thro' the Care of Count *De Bourg*, had
 " always Repuls'd the Enemy, having charg'd them as
 " they were half pass'd. He drew off all his Infantry,
 " and march'd leisurely as far as the Morais of *HOCH-*
 " *STET*, which he repass'd in good Order, and came
 " to *Dillingen*, where the Resolution was taken to send
 " the Horse to *Ulm*, by *Goldensingen*, and to cause all
 " the Baggage to pass the *Danube* that Night. In the
 " Morning, we drew off all the Infantry, and came to
 " Encamp at *Lipent*, leaving 1000 Men at *Lawingen*,
 " with

" with orders to Retreat as soon as the Enemy should approach, and to burn the Bridge, which was done. And, marching since with Precipitation, we bring to the King the poor Remains of an Army grieved to Death; and which is no otherwise Guilty, than thro' the Non-performance of the Positive Order which had been given, not to let the Enemy pass the River; let; and to Charge them as they pass'd, altogether, and not in Brigades; as we did against a Body Form'd, and Formidable, which at last penetrated into our Centre, and surrounded the Infantry, &c.

4NNQ
1704.

THE Success of this Battle, having entirely chang'd the Face of Affairs in the Empire, and sav'd the House of *Austria* from Ruin; the Duke of *Marlborough* (being willing to loose no Time, and judging it more Advantageous for the Common Cause, to join all the Confederate Forces together, to streighten the Enemy as much as possible, and Oblige them to quit *GERMANY*, and re-pass the *Rhine*) sent an Express to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, to give over the Siege of *INGOLDSTADT*, and re-join the Army with the Forces under his Command; considering, that not only THAT Place, but the whole Country of *Bavaria*, must fall of Course into the Emperor's Hands. The Duke's, and Prince *Eugene*'s Opinion was confirm'd by the Example of the City of *AUSBURG*, which the French quitted the 16th of *August*, carrying with them Four Hostages, as a Security for 2000 Sick and Wounded Men they left in that Place. The Magistrates being assembled immediately after, sent Four Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to desire his Protection. His Grace inform'd them, that they had nothing to Fear from the Troops of Her *Britannick* Majesty, and the States-General, who were only sent against the Enemies of the Empire, and their Allies; and thereupon, his Grace Order'd a Detachment to March, and take Possession of that Important Place. Soon after, *Mareschal Tallard*, with the Prisoners of Distinction, were sent towards *Hanau* and *Frankfort*, under a Guard of Dragoons; and, the other Prisoners were sent into the Adjacent Places.

The Bavar-
ians quit
Ausburg.

ON *August* 21st, the Duke of *Marlborough* encamp'd at *Sesslingen* (within half a League of *Ulm*) The 22d, the Governor of *Ulm* (who apprehended a Siege) sent out

ANNO
1704.

out of the Town 430 Prisoners, which the Enemy had taken at *Hochster*, *Dillingen*, and other Places, with a Compliment to his Grace, that he would be pleas'd to take a proper Opportunity to return an equal Number, and those Prisoners being *Germans*, the Duke sent them to Prince *Eugene*. On the 25th, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, had a long Conference, wherein they concerted the further Operations of the CAMPAIGN; and it was Resolv'd, That seeing the Enemy were returning towards the *Rhine*, all the Confederate Forces should likewise march that Way, except 23 Battalions, and some Squadrons, which should be left under the Command of General *Thungen*, to carry on the Siege of *ULM*. In pursuance whereof, the Confederate Troops, began their March from the Neighbourhood of *Ulm*, on *August* the 26th, by different Roads, to the general Rendezvous of the Army, which was appointed to be at *Bruchsal* near *Philipsburg*. From that Day, the Confederate Army was in Motion, till *September* the 9th; when a Party of Imperial Horse, having met some Squadrons of the Enemy, Commanded by the Duke *De Montfort* (a Major-General) who had been conducting 4 Battalions, and a Sum of Money into *Landau*, fell upon them with great Vigour, and put them to the Rout; Killing above 1600 upon the Spot, taking several Prisoners, and Mortally Wounding their Commander. On the 12th, Prince *Lewis* march'd towards *LANDAU*, with the Troops appointed to besiege that Place; and, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Prince *Eugene*, came to the Camp of *Croon Weysenbourg*, in Order to cover the Siege. The same Night, the Former receiv'd an Express from General *Thungen*, Importing, That having form'd the Siege of *Ulm*, and receiv'd his great Artillery the 8th of *September*, the Garrison beat a Parly the 10th, and on the 11th, surrender'd that Place upon Honourable Terms; which he was willing to Grant, that no Time might be lost for the further Execution of the Projects of this CAMPAIGN. The Imperialists found in *Ulm*, 222 Brass Pieces of Cannon, 25 Brass Mortars, 1200 Barrels of Powder, with a considerable Quantity of Provisions; which was seasonably apply'd to the carrying on the Siege of *Landau*.

LANDAU
Invested,

ULM Sur-
render'd.

IT will be very necessary to insert here, General HOMPESECH's Second Letter to the States-General, dated August 17th, which not only finishes the Account of the Battle of HOCHSTET, but gives a further Light into the Designs of the Confederates.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

THE Enemies Loss, and particularly that of Marechal Tallard's Army, does rather Increase than Diminish. Instead of 26 Battalions, I mention'd to your High-Mightinesses to be made Prisoners, there are 27, and 4 Regiments of Dragoons; and, I can assure your Lordships, that the Six Battalions, which were in the Lines, and overthrown by our Cavalry, were almost all Kill'd, and the few that were left, are taken Prisoners. I am also inform'd, that 3 Battalions of French on their Right Wing, were entirely Ruin'd. Of their Cavalry, there were a great many Squadrons drown'd in the Danube, Kill'd, or taken Prisoners. Abundance of their other Horse, were also Kill'd in the Battle and Pursuit; so that we may reckon all Marechal Tallard's Army quite Ruin'd. On our Wing, We took 35 Pieces of Cannon, and, I am inform'd, we took 10 on our Right. The French had 50 Cannon planted against our Wing, of which they could hardly withdraw any: But, we have not yet found the rest, which makes Us think they have thrown them into the Danube, when they saw the Battle lost. The Number of Prisoners, according to the last Enquiry, amounts to 10500.

General
Hompeſech's
Second Letter
to the
STATES.

YESTERDAY four Deputies arriv'd here from Ausburg, to desire the Duke of Marlborough's Protection. His Grace answer'd, that they had nothing to fear from the Troops of the Queen, or the States, since they were sent against the Enemies of the Empire, and their Allies. In the mean time, some Troops were Order'd to take Possession of the Citadel of Ausburg. This plainly discovers the Enemy's Weakness and Consternation, to abandon a Place of that Importance, situated upon a considerable River covering Bavaria; and, which the Elector was in a

Con-

ANNO " Condition to maintain, without Marechal Tallard's
1704. " Re-inforcement.

" THE Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene,
" are of Opinion (which is certainly the best for bring-
" ing the Matter to an Issue) to Abandon the Siege of
" Ingoldstadt; upon which, an Express is sent to the
" Prince of Baden, and we shall march streight to Ulm.
" The Enemy have retreated from Lawingen, since their
" Defeat; so that we have the Danube free as far as
" that Place: And, if Ulm falls into our Hands, we
" may reckon the WAR finish'd on this Side.

" IF the Enemy Post themselves before that Place,
" we shall endeavour to Attack them, or Surround
" them; so that their Cavalry shall not be able to Sub-
" sist for Want of Forrage. If they march from that
" Place, they cannot Subsist, and we hope to be able to
" Oblige them to return towards the Rhine: And, if
" they leave a strong Garrison in Ulm, those Troops
" will be soon lost to them. GOD has given Us such
" an Evident Testimony of his Blessing and Assistance
" against our Enemies (tho' they were Advantageously
" Posted, and, had several Battalions more than We)
" that we have Ground to hope for a Happy Issue of
" this War. This Day, we return'd Thanks for the
" Great and Signal Victory, which the Almighty has
" been pleas'd to give Us over our Enemies, in Hopes
" that they will be accepted by him, and that he will
" continue to bless the Designs of our Principals: And,
" this Evening, we shall discharge our Cannon, and
" make other Rejoicings. According to what I have
" seen and heard, both General-Officers and Soldiers,
" have done all that could be expected from Men of
" Conduct and Bravery. Altho' I have already com-
" mended the Valour and Prudence of the Duke of
" Marlborough; I must again repeat, that none can suf-
" ficiently Praise him, for the Zeal and Vigilance he
" shew'd in this Action. The same may be said of
" Prince Eugene; and after the Example of these two
" Generals (who are Persons of singular Goodness and
" Conduct) our whole Army is in a perfect Harmony,
" so that we have a Prospect of very Glorious Conse-
" quences. I have order'd Monsieur Meurs (the Bearer
" hereof) to acquaint your High-Mightriness with the
" Impor-

ANNO 1704. *ria*, resolv'd to prosecute the Siege of **TRAERBACH**. To which end, the Duke of *Marlbrough* march'd to-

Traerbach
Befieg'd.

And Surrender'd to the Confederates.

wards the *Moselle* with a considerable Army, which he left under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, as also the Direction of the Attacks of that Place. The Castle was Invested the Beginning of *November*, and the Approaches were carried on with so much Success, that on the 21st, the Besiegers attempt- ed to Storm it: But, as they were climbing up the Eminencies (the Rock on which that Fortrefs is built, proving very steep, and the Weather being exceeding Stormy) the Garrison made so vigorous a Defence, that the Assailants were Olig'd to retire with considerable Loss. Notwithstanding these Difencouragements, the Prince of *Hesse* was resolv'd to carry on the Seige with the utmost Vigour, and, on *December* 20th, oblig'd the Garrison to Surrender, on Honourable Conditions. The Confederates met with a great deal of Difficulty and Opposition in all the Attacks; and the Baron *De Trogne* (the States chief-Engineer) was shot by the Prince of *Hesse's* Side, as he was giving the necessary Directions. Moreover, we had above 1000 Men Kill'd or Wounded.

The Duke of Marlborough makes a Tour to Berlin, Hannover, &c.

DURING the Siege of *Traerbach*, the Duke of *Marlbrough* (whom the Emperor, for his signal Services done to the House of *Austria*, had made a Prince of the Empire) went to the Court of *Prussia*, to negotiate that 8000 of the *Prussian* Troops might be sent to *Italy* the next **CAMP A I G N**, to serve there for the Relief of the Duke of *Savoy*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*. He was receiv'd at *Berlin*, and all other Places thro' which he pass'd, with the highest Testimonials of Respect; Persons of the greatest Distinction, endeavouring in a particular Manner, to express their Sense of his Personal Merit, and of the Signal Advantages the Empire had receiv'd by his Conduct and Courage. His *Prussian* Majesty presented him with a Hat, having a Button, Loop, and Hat-band all of Diamonds, valu'd at 30000 Crowns, besides two fine Saddle-Horses, with very Rich Furniture. His Highness, having settled all Matters entirely to his Satisfaction, proceeded to the Court of *Hannover*, where he arriv'd the first of *December*, and was receiv'd by the Elector, the Princess *Sophia*, and all the Electoral Family, with particular Marks of Esteem.

From

From thence he continu'd his Journey by the Way of *Amsterdam*, to the *Hague*, where he was congratulated upon his Victories at *Schellenberg* and *Hochstet*, and receiv'd as the Heroe of all the Prosperities which attended the Confederate Arms this Campaign. Having staid a few Days in *Holland*, he embark'd for *England* on the 11th, and arriv'd in *London* on the 14th, where he was graciously receiv'd by the Queen, and receiv'd the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, for the eminent Services he had perform'd to Her Majesty, and the Kingdom, as well in the Glorious Victories he had Obtain'd, by the Arms of Her Majesty and her Allies under his Command, as for his Prudent Negotiations with several Princes and States.

ANNO
1784.

And Arrives
in England.

THE Occurrences in *BRABANT* and *FLANDERS* this Campaign, were of no considerable Importance: As the great Bodies were in such Violent Motion in *Bavaria* (which was the Bloodiest Theatre of WAR) little besides the Protection of each others Country was intended here. However, on the first of *June*, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* decamp'd from the Neighbourhood of *Maestricht*, and march'd directly towards the Enemy; who being surpris'd at this Motion, and unwilling to hazard a Battle, after they were prevented in their Design upon *Tongeren*, they march'd about, and got into their LINES. General *Dopff* perceiving them to be in some Disorder, advanc'd with 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, and forc'd the French Lines with little Opposition. But, a Council of War being call'd, it was thought not adviseable for him to continue in that Post, lest the Enemy should fall upon his Detachment with a Superior Force, before the rest of the Army could come up: So that he had not continued there above 3 Hours, but he Quitted the Lines, and Re-join'd the Army. On the 1st of *July*, the Baron *De Trogne* was detach'd with a considerable Body of Men, who march'd towards *Leige*, and Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* follow'd him. On the 5th, the Baron being Re-inforc'd from *Liege* and *Huy*, he Advanc'd to the Enemies LINES, which he enter'd at 8 in the Morning, and took Post at *Meerdorp*, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* endeavour'd to sustain him, but this Enterprize had no better Success than the former, for the Rivers *Herk* and *Demer* overflowing, and retarding the March of the Army, it was judg'd impossible to come

Proceedings
in the Ne-
therlands.

ANNO up soon enough to support him, so he retir'd out of the
1704. LINES the same Evening.

Bruges Bom-
barded by
Baron Spaar.

UPON the Second of July, a Body of 9000 Dutch Troops (commanded by General *Spaar*) appear'd before *BRUGES*, and were warmly receiv'd by the Cannon of the Town. In the Evening, they rais'd Batteries, and the next Morning began to throw Bombs, Carcasses, and Red-hot Bullets into the Place, which did great Execution; several Houses being entirely demolish'd, and others very much shatter'd. Whereupon, the Inhabitants to prevent further Mischiefe, offer'd to pay 600000 Guilders in Six Months time, which the Baron accepted, and so retir'd to *Maldeghem*. On the 22d, the Army (under the Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*) pass'd the *Maese*, and advanc'd to *NAMUR*, which they Bombarded from the 26th to the 29th, setting on Fire their Magazines, and doing very great Damage to the Inhabitants: The Loss the Dutch sustain'd was very inconsiderable, tho' the Garrison Fir'd furiously all the Time from their Cannon and Mortars. During these Hostilities, a Detachment of Horse and Foot was sent up to *Dinant*, where they took Post, and part of them pass'd over from thence into the Country, between the *Sambre* and the *Maese*, which struck such a Terror into the Neighbouring Country, that they exacted from thence great Contributions. About the same time, the Dutch Forces made themselves Masters of *Fort ISABELLA*, and Demolish'd it.

Namur Bom-
barded by
Mareschal
D'Auver-
querque.

Fort Isabella
Demolish'd.

THE Elector of *Bavaria* (who retir'd to *Brussels* after his Misfortunes) form'd at the End of the Campaign a Project of Surprising General *D'Auverquerque*, hoping thereby, in some measure, to repair the Disadvantages he had sustain'd in *Bavaria*: And to this End, he order'd all his Forces, with a great Number of Waggon, to join at *Tirlemont*. The French Court being apprehensive of the Elector's Designs, sent Mareschal *Villeroy*, to watch his Motions, and to prevent an Engagement, unless he had a very fair Prospect of a return of better Fortune. At his Arrival in the Army, he was surpris'd to see Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, waiting in his Camp at *Borch-loen*, ready to receive them. This Oblig'd him to represent to his Electoral Highness the Difficulties of Attacking the Confederates; the Advantage of their Camp, the Bravery of their Troops, encourag'd

of the Present W A R.

131

encourag'd by the Success of their Affairs in *Germany*, and the ill Consequences, the Loss of a Battle would be attended with. The Elector (who was over-burthen'd with Disgraces) was bent upon nothing but Revenge, and insisted upon an Engagement. The Marechal, after a very warm Debate with him upon that Subject, told him, that he would not March, and to make an End of the Dispute, produc'd the King's Orders. His Electoral Highness, being thus frustrated in his Designs, and finding no Remedy sufficient to call Fortune on his Side, return'd to *Brussels*, his former Seat of Pleasure and Gallantry.

ANNO
1704.

*The Elector
of Bavaria
frustrated in
his Designs
of Attacking
Mareschal
D'Auver-
querque.*

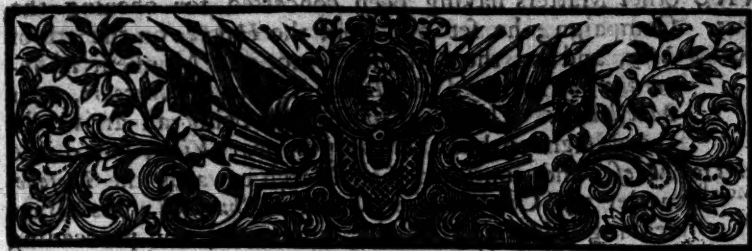
TO conclude my Relations of this CAMPAIGN, I shall only add, that the *French King* was so much Exasperated at the Loss of the Battle of *Hochstet*, that he did not only highly blame his General Officers, but to give further Marks of his Resentment, He broke 2 Mareschals *De Camp*, 14 Brigadiers, and good part of the Squadrons and Battalions, which were surpris'd at the Village of *Bleinheim*. The Prisoners taken in that Famous Action, were divided between the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*: Some remain'd in *Germany*; several were sent into *Holland*; and others were brought over into *England*. The Standards and Colours taken in the said Battle, were brought over at the same time, and landed at the Tower; from whence they were (by Her Majesty's Order) carried in Procession, thro' *London* to *Westminster-Hall*, by a Detachment of the Horse-Guards and Horse Grenadiers, and a Battalion of Foot Guards, and there put up, to the Number of 162, on each side of the Hall, to remain as Trophies of that Memorable and Glorious Victory.

consequently, by the success of their Affairs in Germany, and the ill Consequences, the loss of a Battle would be attended with. The Elector (who was over-ruled with Dismas) was bent upon nothing but Revenge, and insisted upon an Engagement. The March, which was very warm, Dismas went with upon that Subject, and that he would not march, and to make an End of the Business, he wrote the King's Order. The Elector, however, being thus frustrated in his Design, and seeing no Remedy in hand to save his former Reputation, he was obliged to yield to the Elector's Demand, and to march to Battle, his former Secretary, Tschilling and Company.

To continue my Relation of this Campaign, I shall only add, that the French King was so much Exalted at the loss of the Battle of Marston, that he did not only highly blame his General Officers, but to give further Marks of his Resentment, He wrote a March to the Camp, in which he and four of the Generals and Barons, which were taken at the Village of Marston. The Prisoners taken in that famous Action, were divided between the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene; some remained in Germany; several were sent into Poland; and others were brought over into England. The Standards and Colours taken in the said Battle, were brought over at the same time, and landed at the Tower; from whence they were by Her Majesty's Order, carried in Procession, into London to Westminster-Hall, by a Detachment of the Horse-Guards and Horse Grenadiers, and a Battalion of Foot-Guards; and there put up to the Number of 100 on each Side at the Hall, to remain at the disposal of the Parliament and Common Council.

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COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1705.



THE Duke of Marlborough having communicated to the Cabiner-Council, his several Projects of Improving the Successes of the last CAMPAIGN, on the 26th of March, took leave of Her Majesty, and Embark'd on the 30th for Holland, where he safely arriv'd the

ANNO
1705.

The Duke of
Marlborough Em-
barks for
Holland.

2d of April. Upon his coming to the Hague, his Grace had several Conferences with the Pensionary, and other Members of the States-General; wherein he laid before them, the great Advantages that would accrue to the whole Confederacy, by Attacking France on the side of the MOSELLE: Which would deprive Her of the Means, either of enlarging her Conquests in Piedmont, or of protecting Spain, by putting her upon a Necessity of defending herself at Home. The States approv'd of the Duke of Marlborough's Design, and all

ANNO other Matters having been concerted for opening the
 1705. Campaign; he set out from the *Hague*, on the 4th of
 May, and on the 11th, his Grace and Monsieur D'*Au-*
verquerque review'd the *Dutch* Troops at *Harcourt*, near
Maestricht. The *English* Troops being all arriv'd in
 the Neighbourhood, encamp'd near *Vifer*, pass'd the
Marches to the Moselle. *Maese*, and continu'd their March towards the *Moselle*,
 under the Command of General *Churchill*; his Grace
 leaving *Maestricht* at the same time, and proceeding
 directly to *Coblentz*, to give the necessary Orders for
 the March of the Artillery to *Treves*. On the 19th,
 the Duke proceeded to *Rastat*, to confer with Prince
Lewis of *Baden*, about the Operations of the Campaign:
 And, having concerted with his Highness, that Part of
 the Imperial Troops should march from *Lauterbourg*,
 and join the Army on the *Moselle*, by a certain time
 propos'd; his Grace went from *Rastat* the 22d, to view
 the Lines of *Biehl* and *Stolhoffen*, from whence he pro-
 ceeded to *Manheim*, and then to *Tryers*, where he ar-
 riv'd the 26th: The Duke having assembled all the
 Troops in the Neighbourhood of that Place, the *En-*
glish and *Dutch* Forces which were encamp'd near *Igel*,
 on the other side of the *Moselle*, pass'd that River on
 the 3d of *June*, over several Bridges, and from thence
 march'd to those prepar'd for them over the *Saar*, which
 River they also pass'd at *Consaarbruck*: The *Hessians*,
Danes, and *Lunenburghers*, pass'd the *Saar* at the same
 time; and so all the Forces join'd. After a Difficult
 March of near Eight Hours, they at last advanc'd
 within a Quarter of a League, of *Sirk*; near which
 Place, *M. Villars* was encamp'd with a numerous Ar-
 my. This unexpected Motion, made that General
 think, that my Lord Duke was resolv'd to Attack him:
 He therefore left his Camp, and Posted himself in an-
 other that was more Advantageous, where the Front
 of his Army was cover'd by Impracticable Defiles;
 his Right by a Wood; his Left by the *Moselle*; and
 his Rear by a Rivuler. Hereupon, his Grace took
 Possession of their Camp, and made 300 Men (which
 the *Marfchal* had left behind) Prisoners of WAR.

And encamps
 in sight of
 the French
 Army.

THE Design of the Duke of *Marlborough* in ad-
 vancing to this Place, was not so much to Attack the
 Enemy, as to cover the Siege of *Saar Louis*, which was
 to be carried on by a Detachment of Imperial Troops,
 which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had promis'd to bring
 from

from *Lauterbourg*, and by some Forces in the *English* and *Dutch* Pay. But, that General not being so good as his Word, and Forage being so very scarce, that the Army could not long subsist between the *Moselle* and the *Saar*; the Duke of *Marlborough* was very Impatient, and sent frequent Expresses to quicken the March of the *Imperialists*, and to exhort the Princes who had Promis'd to furnish Artillery, Horses, and Waggon, to send them with the utmost Expedition. In the mean time (*May 28th*) The Enemy Invested *HUT*, with a Detachment under the Command of the Count *De Gasse*; and on the 10th of *June*, the Castle Surrender'd, the Garrison being made Prisoners of W A R. After this, the Elector and *Mareschal Villeroy*, being willing to make the best Use of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Absence, march'd with their Army towards *LIEGE*, and resolv'd to form the Siege of that Place. This Melancholy News had no sooner reach'd the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, but his Grace receiv'd a Letter from the States, "wherein they represented to him the Loss of *Huy*; the Siege of *Liege*, which was begun; the Threats which the Elector and *Villeroy* made, that they would recover the former Conquests of the Allies; the Necessity that there was to make a Powerful Diversion to Oppose their Enterprises: And, if that could not be done on the *Moselle*, the States desir'd his Grace to return with his Army towards the *Maese*. The Duke perceiving the Delay of the German Troops, would render the Siege of *Saar Lewin* Abortive; the Difficulty of Subsisting a Numerous Army in a ruin'd Country; and, the Impracticableness of Attacking *Mareschal Villars* (who besides his Superiority of Troops, was Posted in an inaccessible Camp) resolv'd at last to march to the Relief of *Liege*. In order thereto, he decamp'd the 17th, and mov'd towards *Triers*, where it was Resolv'd in a Council of War, that the Forces under his Command, should march back to the *Maese*, except 7000 *Palatines* in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*, who were left for the Security of *Triers*, and other Posts on that side, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Aubach*.

IN pursuance of these Resolutions, the Duke march'd for the *NETHERLANDS*, by the shortest Way: And, the *Imperial* Troops, the *Prussians*, &c. march'd for the *Upper Rhine*. Whereupon, *Mareschal Villars*

ANNO
1705.The French
take Posses-
sion of Huy.And Besiege
Liege.The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough fails
in his Design
on Saar Lew-
in.And marches
back to the
Netherlands.

ANNO 1705. made a Detachment to Re-inforce the Elector of *Bavaria*; another to Re-inforce the *Mareschal De Marsin* in *Alsace*; and, advanc'd with the rest towards the *Saar*. Upon the first Notice of it, the *Palatine-General*, sent Orders to the Governor of *Saarbruck*, to quit the Castle and blow up the Fortifications, which he accordingly perform'd: After this (even before the Enemy appear'd in sight) he imprudently destroy'd all the Magazines, blew up the Fortifications, burnt the Boats design'd to make Bridges, and cowardly quitted that Important Post which had cost the Allies Prodigious Sums of Money. The Enemy presently took Possession of the Place, and *Mareschal Villars* march'd to join the *Mareschal De Marsin*; and in Conjunction, beat the *Imperialists* from the Lines of *Croon-Weyssenburgh*; and General *Thungen* found it a great Difficulty to maintain himself in the Lines of *Laughterbourg*. These unpardonable Mismangements, oblig'd the Duke of *Marlborough* to send Colonel *Durel* (one of his *Aids De Camp*) to represent the whole Matter to the *Emperor*.

The French takes Possession of Tryers.

THE Duke in his March from *Tryers*, having receiv'd Intelligence from *M. D'Auverquerque*, that the Enemy had not yet begun the Siege of the Citadel of *Liege*, he immediately detach'd all the Grenadiers of his Army, and 100 Men out of each Battalion; under the Command of the Earl of *Orkney*, with Orders to march with all possible Speed, and to be at *Maestricht* by the 28th, where he would join them with the Cavalry, and either Recover *Liege*, or Engage the Enemy. This Expedition prov'd very Successful; for, the Elector and *Mareschal Villeroy*, being inform'd of my Lord Duke's Intentions, sent back their Artillery to *Namur*; abandon'd the Siege of *LIEGE*; recall'd the *Marquis D'Alegre*, with his Detachment, which he had led to the *Moselle*; retir'd within their Lines, and form'd a new Scheme for the rest of the Campaign.

The Allies recover Liege.

THE Enemy having secur'd themselves by their Precipitate Retreat within their Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and *Velt-Mareschal D'Auverquerque*, thought fit to undertake the Siege of *HUY*, before they proceeded in any other Enterprise. To which purpose, they gave the Command of it to General *Scultz*, who Invested the Place on the 6th of *July*, and made

made himself Master of it on the 11th, upon the same Conditions that the Elector and M. *Villeroy* had taken it before : The Governor and Garrison being made Prisoners of War. The Garrison consisted of 500 Men, Commanded by Monsieur *De St. Pierre* (a Brigadier-General in the French Service) besides whom, there was a Governor appointed by the Elector of *Cologn*. They march'd out of the Place on the 12th, to the Number of 450 Men, besides the Sick and Wounded, and were conducted to *Mastricht*. *Huy* being thus retaken by the Confederates, the Duke of *Marlborough* was resolv'd (after having the Opinion of the States-General) to go upon a very remarkable Enterprize, which was, to Attack the Enemy's LINES. The Particulars of this Memorable Action is contain'd in the following Letter, written from the Camp at *Ulierbeck*, near *Louvain*, July 20th.

ANNO

1705.

And Retake
Hay.

“GENERAL *Hompesch* being return'd from the *Hague* (where he had been to make some Proposals to the States about Attacking the Enemy's LINES) The Duke of *Marlborough* held two Councils of War, wherein the General Officers of his Army, and those of *Mareschal D'Auverquerque's* were present. The Forcing of the Enemy's Lines was the Subject Matter in Debate ; but nothing being resolv'd upon the first Time, a Second Council was call'd. Some Generals in the Service of the States, oppos'd the Project of Attacking the Lines, and gave several strong Arguments against it : But, his Excellency Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, Count *Noyelles*, and several other Persons of Distinction, declar'd, that it was their Opinion, that the Attacking of the said Lines was neither Dangerous, nor the Success of it Improbable, if the Judicious Measures propos'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* were put in Execution ; and therefore, it was resolv'd to Attack them. The Enemy being posted along the Lines, with 100 Battalions, and 146 Squadrons, which made the two Armies near equal, according to that Computation ; the Allies being 95 Battalions, and 159 Squadrons ; it was resolv'd to make a Feint to divide their Forces : And accordingly, the Army under *Mareschal D'Auverquerque*, decamp'd from *Vignamont* the 17th, at 3 a Clock in the Morning, and march'd towards *Burdine* on the other side of the *Mehaigne*,

The Confederates force
the French
Lines in
Flanders.

ANNO
1705.

“ *Mehaigne*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* made a Motion at the same Time, as if he intended to support Monsieur *D’Auverquerque* in the Attack of the Lines about *Meffelen*, where they were not so strong as in other Parts. This Feint succeeded even beyond Expectation, for the *French* mov’d that Way ; but the same Night, after the Signal was given to the Soldiers to repair to their Tents, the Army under his Grace was order’d to March ; and also that under *Mareschal D’Auverquerque*, which repass’d the *Mehaigne*, both advancing with all possible Expedition, to support the Detachment which was order’d to Attack the Enemy’s Lines about *HEYLISHEM*. The Execution of the Design was kept so secret, that the Enemy knew nothing of it, and this being the strongest part of their Lines, was least suspected ; so that the Troops pass’d without any Opposition. However, 24 Squadrons of *Bavarian* Horse, and 20 Battalions, advanced to repulse our Troops, which occasion’d a very sharp Dispute : But, the Horse and Dragoons of the Right Wing Defeated them, and the Enemy fled in great Confusion, leaving their Standards, Colours, and 18 Pieces of Cannon behind them. All the Troops behav’d themselves to Admiration ; and amongst the Horse, Brigadier *Cadogan’s* Regiment particularly distinguish’d themselves, having had the Honour to Charge first. They defeated 4 Squadrons of *Bavarian* Guards, and drove them thro’ 2 Battalions of their own Foot, and took 4 Standards. In this Action, the Marquis *D’Alegre*, and Count *Horn* (Lieutenants-General) 3 *Bavarian* Colonels, and 74 other Officers were made Prisoners. The Confederate Army march’d the same Day to *Tirlemont* ; the *French* decamping in our Sight, and pass’d the *Geete*, breaking down their Bridges with so much Precipitation, that they left 14 or 1500 Men on this side the River, who were taken Prisoners, together with the Battalion of *Monluc* in *Tirlemont* : We would have follow’d them, but found it impracticable, by reason of a Defile. Yesterday we came to this Camp, and the Enemy seem resolv’d to defend *Louvain*. The Regiments of *La Mark* and *Alsace*, were almost all cut in Pieces near *Heileshem*. The Attack of the Lines, was commanded by Count *Noyelles* ; the Foot under him, by the Lieutenants-General *Ingoldsby* and *Scholren* ; and the Horse, by the Lieutenants-General

“ *Ingoldsby*

“*Ingoldsby* and *Hompesch*. This ill Success has caus'd
“great Divisions among the *French* and *Bavarians*, who
“accuse each other of Misbehaving themselves: But,
“they endeavour to palliate their Loss as well as they
“can, and to prevent a greater, they have posted them-
“selves very advantageously at *Park* near *Louvain*, on
“the other side of the *Dyle*, to oppose the Passage of
“the Confederates, who are encamp'd over-against
“them. Notwithstanding this Precaution of the Ene-
“my, the Confederates, on the 29th of *July*, attempted
“to pass that River in two Places, toward the Village
“of *Neer-Ische* and *Corbeck*, with a Detachment of
“18 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons, with some Artillery,
“follow'd by the whole Army, who join'd them the
“next Morning by break of Day; and the *Pontons*
“being immediately laid upon the River, some Batta-
“lions pass'd over, and drove back those of the Ene-
“my which offer'd to Oppose them: But, the Head of
“their Army appearing at the same time, it was not
“thought fit to push that Attempt too far; and so
“the Allies who were got over, re-pass'd the River,
“with the Loss of a very few Men: And, the Duke
“of *Marlborough* (with his Army) march'd, and en-
“camp'd at *Meldert*, and *Mareschal D'Auverquerque*
“ (with the Army of the States) at *Bessu*.

I remain, &c.

SOON after the Forcing the Enemy's Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Lieutenant-General *Hompesch* to the States-General, with an Account of this great Success; And, *Mareschal D'Auverquerque* likewise wrote a Letter to *Monfieur Fagel*, to be communicated to their High-Mightinesses. Which Letters I insert here, as giving a more Circumstantial and Satisfactory Account of this Memorable Action.

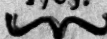
HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

“I CONGRATULATE your High-Mighti-
“nesses upon our happy Entry into the Enemy's
“Lines, and upon the Defeat of a great Body of the
“Enemy's Army which oppos'd Us there. We began
“our March Yesterday about 10 a Clock at Night;
“and Count *Noyelles* who commanded a Detachment
“of

The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough's Ler-
ter to the
States.

ANNO

1705.



“ of 38 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions, whom I caus’d
 “ to advance, in order to surprize the Posts of *Nearbes-*
 “ *pen* and *Hillesheim*, has perfectly succeeded, and very
 “ much distinguish’d himself; as also the Prince of
 “ *Hesse*, and all the other Generals that were in that
 “ Action: The Troops also have shewn a Bravery be-
 “ yond Expectation. After the Enemy was Repuls’d,
 “ I caus’d the Army to advance towards this Place,
 “ where I Oblig’d the Battalion of *Monte* which we
 “ found there, to surrender themselves Prisoners at
 “ Discretion. I thought this good News requir’d me to
 “ send a Person of Distinction to your High-Mighti-
 “ nesses, to give you an Account thereof. I have there-
 “ fore chosen Lieutenant-General *Hompesch* (who had a
 “ considerable Part in this Action) Personally to inform
 “ you of the Particulars. I forbear in this my first
 “ Letter, to give your High-Mightinesses an exact
 “ Number of all the Prisoners, Cannon, Colours, and
 “ Standards, which we have taken from the Enemy:
 “ Time not permitting to make an exact Enquiry. I
 “ design to morrow to march towards *Louvain*. I am
 “ with Inviolable Respect and Obligation,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

From the Camp at
TIRLEMONT
 the 18th of July, 1705.

MARLBOROUGH.

S I R,

Mareschal
 D’Auver-
 querque’s
 Letter to
 Monsieur Fa-
 gel.

“ **WE** having resolv’d to Attack the Enemy’s Lines
 “ near *Hillesheim* this Morning, and force them
 “ if it was found Practicable, we made this Disposition,
 “ viz. That in the Morning I should march from *Vigna-*
 “ *mont* with the Army of the States, and Post my self
 “ before their Lines on the other side the *Mehaigne*,
 “ near *Meffelen*, to Alarm them, and try to draw them
 “ that Way. That the Duke of *Marlborough* should
 “ march in the Evening, after their Retreat, towards
 “ *Hillesheim*, to execute our true Design; and, that I
 “ on my side, after their Retreat, should repass the
 “ *Mehaigne* to support the Duke. The Enemy really
 “ thought that our Armies would undertake something
 “ against them on the other side the *Mehaigne*; they
 “ caus’d, therefore, all their Posts thereabouts to be
 “ Re-inforc’d, without taking the same Precaution in
 “ the

“ the Places where we design’d to Attack them. Where-
 “ upon, we became Masters of, and pass’d their Lines
 “ with all our Army. The *Bavarian* Cavalry, who
 “ oppos’d Us in the beginning, consisted of 24 Squa-
 “ drons, and is almost entirely ruin’d ; as also, the two
 “ Regiments of *Alsace* and *La Mark*. Besides those
 “ which are Kill’d (whose Number I cannot now ex-
 “ actly inform You) We have taken Prisoners, the Mar-
 “ quiss *D’Allegre*, and the Count *De Horn*, Lieutenants-
 “ General : The Baron *De Thauskerken*, Commander of
 “ the Elector of *Bavaria*’s Carabineers ; the Colonel of
 “ the Regiment of Cuirassiers of *Wolfranstorff*, and se-
 “ veral other Officers. We have also taken from the
 “ Enemy, 10 Pieces of Cannon, with 3 Trumpets, be-
 “ sides 8. other Pieces of Cannon, among which are 3
 “ Twenty four Pounders. I do my self the Honour
 “ to Congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this
 “ Occasion.

ANNQ
1705.

I am,

From the Camp at
 TIRLEMONT,
 the 18th of July, 1705.

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

AUVERQUERQUE.

ON the 3d of *August*, Baron *Spaar* (who com-
 manded a small Body of *Dutch* Troops in *Flanders*)
 march’d from *Riemen*, with all his Grenadiers, and a
 sufficient Number of Fusiliers to support them, being
 follow’d by the rest of the Forces under his Command ;
 and in his March, defeated a Party of French Troops.
 He came in the Night to *Rebath*, on the Canal that
 goes from *Bruges* to *Ghent*, where his Men made a
 Bridge, and pass’d over it, altho’ the Enemy had a
 Guard there, who pretended to make some Opposition.
 After this, he Attack’d their LINES (which were de-
 fended by several Forts) forc’d them Sword in Hand at
Lovendegen ; and in less than 3 Quarters of an Hour,
 took Possession of 4 of those Forts, and made several
 Officers, with 300 Private Men, Prisoners at Discre-
 tion. Then they march’d towards *Bruges*, but having
 Intelligence, that the Enemy were advancing towards
 them with a Superior Force, which they had drawn
 out of several Garrisons in the *French* and *Spanish* *Flan-*
ders, they thought fit to retire ; carrying away with
 them several Hostages, for the Security of the Payment

Baron
 Spaar’s Ex-
 pedition.

of

ANNO of Contributions; and having burnt the Pallisadoes,
1705. Houses, and Corps De Guard along the French Lines,
thrown the Cannon they found there into the Canal,
and destroy'd all the Ammunition.

The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough's De-
signs of At-
tacking the
French, op-
pos'd by the
Dutch.

THE Duke of Marlborough (who wish'd for an Opportunity of trying the Vigour of his Troops in a decisive Battle) made several Marches, and at last, advanc'd to Corban, from thence to Genap, and so to Fischermont; and having pass'd several Defiles, he arriv'd in a spacious Plain, and found the Enemy between Over-Ische and Neer-Ische, with the small River Ische before them. Hereupon, the whole Army was drawn up in Order of Battle; whom the Duke of Marlborough and Mareschal D'Auverquerque having View'd, they were both of Opinion, that the Opportunity of Attacking the Enemy was too fair to let slip. But, General Slangembourg, and the Deputies of the States Oppos'd their Designs, and absolutely refus'd to consent to it. His Grace at last submitted (tho' with a great deal of Reluctancy) as appears by the Letter he sent to the States-General upon that Occasion: Wherein he inform'd them, "That his Heart was so full, he could not forbear to represent to their High-Mightinesses, that he found he had much less Authority here, than when he had the Honour of Commanding their Troops the last Year in Germany.

Sout-Leuwe
besieg'd by the
Confederates

THE Duke of Marlborough's Project thus proving Abortive, the Confederate Army march'd the 19th of August to Lower-Wavre; where having rested one Day, they return'd to Corban, and Mareschal D'Auverquerque's Army came at the same time to Mount St. Hubert. Four Days after, both Armies march'd and encamp'd together, with the Right near La Ramee, and the Left at Perwez. A few Days after, a Detachment was made (under the Command of Lieutenant-General Dedem) to Besiege (a) SOUT-LEUWE. The Train of Artillery from Maastricht, arriv'd before the Place on the 3d of

(a) SOUT-LEUWE, is a little strong Town and Castle of the Low-Countries, in the Dukedom of Brabant. It stands in a Morass almost Inaccessible, and was taken the present CAMPAIGN by the Confederates, after the Glorious Action of forcing the French LINES. It stands on the River Gheet, by the Borders of Liege, 16 Miles almost East of Lovain, 21 West of Maastricht, and 24 of Namur and Liege.

3d of September, and the same Night, the Besiegers attack'd a Redoubt, of which they soon possess'd themselves with little Opposition. After which, two Battalions began to break Ground, and carried the Trenches within 100 Yards of the Town; and at the same time, the Batteries were carried on with great Expedition. But, on the 4th, the Governor desir'd to Capitulate, and sent out a Major to General *Dedem*, with Proposals upon which he was willing to surrender the Place. That General would admit of no other Terms, than the Garrison's being Prisoners of War, which was consented to, provided, that the Officers might march out with their Swords, and save their Baggage; which being communicated to the Duke of *Marlborough*, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, and the Deputies of the States, it was allow'd: And, on the 5th, 200 of our Men took Possession of the Town and Citadel, without having fir'd one Gun. On the 7th, they March'd out, in order to be conducted to *Maeftrecht*, together with Brigadier-General *Du Mont* (their Governor) and Monsieur *De Mers* (the Lieutenant *Du Roy*) There was found in the Place, 10 Pieces of Brass, and 8 of Iron Cannon, and 2 Brass Mortars; with a great Number of Bombs, 10000 Grenadoes, 200 Barrels of Powder, 6000 Tools of several Kinds, 2000 Muskets, 100 Barrels of Musket-Shot, 18000 Sacks of Meal, besides other Provisions and Necessaries.

And surren-
der'd.

THE Confederate Army having taken *Sout-Leuwe*, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the LINES of the Enemy to be Levell'd, and *TIRELEMONT* to be dismantled, and having pass'd the *Demer*, encamp'd at *Arschor*, where his Grace continued some Days, to give Directions for the beginning and carrying on the Fortifications of *Dieß*, *Hasselt*, *Tongerren*, and some other Places. The Army march'd afterwards towards *Herentals* and *Turnhout*, where Monsieur *Boys* (Pensionary of *Amsterdam*) waited upon his Grace on the Part of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, and had a long Conference with him. His Grace set out a few Days after for the *Hague*, and left the Army under the Command of Marechal *D'Auverquerque*. They continu'd at *Herentals* till the 20th of October, when the Duke of *Marlborough* being return'd from the *Hague* (where he had spent some Days to confer with the States upon the Orders he had receiv'd from *England* to go to *Vienne*) they

ANNO they broke up, and remov'd to *Ostmael*, whence they continued their March the next Day to *Brecht*. During the March, 30 Squadrons of the Enemy came within Musket-shot of the Rear-Guard of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque's* Army; and they put Grenadiers into the Villages of *Herentals*, *Brumel* and *Nyle*, to support those Squadrons; but they did not think fit to Attack Us. They fell into *Herentals*, and plunder'd the Waggon of about 30 Sutlers, who staid behind contrary to Order; and when *Mareschal D'Auverquerque's* Troops were employ'd in Breaking down six Bridges, over which they had pass'd the *Neere*, they fir'd briskly upon them from the Ramparts, and either Kill'd or Wounded above 20 Men. On the 24th, the Count *De Noyelles* Invested (a) *SANTVLIET* with 15 Battalions and 8 Squadrons detach'd from the Duke of *Mariborough's* Army, and 6 Battalions drawn out of *Bergen-Op-Zoom*, and other Garrisons. The 26th in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd before the Place, and carried on so successfully, that on the 29th, two large Breaches being made, *Mareschal D'Auverquerque* gave Orders that all the Grenadiers of the Army, supported by 3 Battalions of the Garrison of *Bergen-Op-Zoom*, should be ready to Attack the Fort the next Morning: But, that Evening, the Besieg'd bear a Parly, and the Count *De Noyelles* having sent Word to the Governor, that He with his Garrison must expect no other Terms than to be made Prisoners of War; after some Deliberation, he surrender'd upon those Conditions. Whereupon, Count *Noyelles* wrote the following Letter to Monsieur *Fagel*.

Santvliet
surrender'd
to the Allies.

S I R,

Count
Noyelle's
Letter to M.
Fagel.

"I DO my self the Honour to acquaint their High-Mightinesses, that I was detach'd the 24th Instant from the Grand Army to Besiege *SANTVLIET*.
"The Trenches were open'd in the Night, between
"the 26th and 27th, and carried on the next Day into
"the

(a) *SANTVLIET*, is a strong Fort in Brabant, in the Marquisate of *Bergen*, a Place of great Importance for its Situation and Strength, and was taken and dismantled by the Confederates this CAMPAIGN. It stands about 2 Miles to the East off the *Scheld*, 10 Miles N. North-East from *Antwerp*, 4 Miles direct North from *Lillo*, and 10 Miles direct South from *Bergen-Op-Zoom*.

“the very Counterscarp, which the Enemy abandon’d.
 “The same Day, our Artillery began to Fire against
 “the Place to make a Breach, and this Day at 5 a
 “Clock in the Evening they beat a Parley. Hostages
 “being exchang’d, they demanded to march out with
 “the usual Marks of Honour; but, upon my refus-
 “ing the same, they surrender’d at 11 at Night, Priso-
 “ners of W A R. The Baggage of the Officers is to
 “be conducted to *Antwerp*, and they are allow’d to
 “wear their Swords. The Sick and Wounded, who
 “are not in a Condition to be Transported, are to con-
 “tinue in the Place till they are cur’d, and then to re-
 “join the Prisoners. The Garrison consisted of the
 “Regiment of *Mally*, and 400 Grenadiers, without in-
 “cluding the Men belonging to the Artillery; and was
 “commanded by the Count *D’Entragues*.

I am, &c.

From the Camp before

SANTVLIET, *Le Comte De NOYELLE*.

October 29th, 1705.

WHILE the Allies were taken up with the Siege
 of *Santvliet*, the Elector of *Bavaria* made a De-
 tachment the 24th of October to surprize *D-IST*, under
 the Command of *Don Marcello De Grimaldi*, and at the
 same time, sent Word to the Count *D’Artagnan* (Gover-
 nor of *Louvain*) to join them on the March with his Gar-
 rison. Whereupon they unexpectedly appear’d before the
 Place; immediately secur’d all the Avenues on each
 side the *Demer*, and sent a Trumpeter to summons the
 Governor to surrender; which he refusing, about 11 a
 Clock the *Spanish* Troops attack’d a small Fort on an
 Eminence, and carried it with the Loss of 30 Men
 Kill’d or Wounded. About two, all the *Spanish*, *French*
 and *Bavarian* Troops of the said Detachment, advanc’d
 Sword in Hand, to make a general Storm; but the
 Garrison not thinking fit to stand it, beat a Parley, and
 surrender’d Prisoners of WAR, and about 5, the Troops
 of the Two Crowns took Possession of the Town.
 The Garrison consisted of 4 Battalions, and a Regi-
 ment of Dragoons, and was commanded by Brigadier
Gaudecker, who being carried Prisoner to *Brussels*, sent
 a Relation of this Misfortune to the States, concluding,
 “That he was extremely concern’d, that after 34 Years

L

“Service

ANNO 1705. "Service, perform'd without the least Disgrace or Stain
 "to his Reputation, that he should be put into a Place,
 "where a Man of Honour was not capable of defend-
 "ing himself. Thus ended the CAMPAIGN in
 "the Netherlands.

Proceedings
 on the Upper
 Rhine.

HAVING observ'd what pass'd most remarkable
 this Year between the Armies of the Allies, and those
 of the two Crowns in the NETHERLANDS, I
 will take a short View of the Morions of the Confede-
 rates on the Upper Rhine, with which I will finish the
 Campaign. The Emperor having express'd to Colonel
Durel his great Dissatisfaction on the fatal Causes which
 had broke the Duke of *Marlborough's* Measures on the
Moselle, dispatch'd immediately General *Gronsfelt* and
 Count *Wells*, to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, to expostulate
 the Matter with him, in order to prevent the like
 Mismanagements for the Future. The Prince finding
 his Honour fully'd on that Account, publish'd a Ma-
 nifesto, endeavouring to clear himself, which con-
 tain some Reflections upon a particular Person, and was
 industriously suppress'd. In the mean time; the Impe-
 rial Army continued at *Lauterburgh*, in which advan-
 tageous Post, *Mareschal Villars* did not think fit to At-
 tack them. However, the beginning of July, he ad-
 vanc'd to *Croon-Weysemburg*, took part of the Garrison
 Prisoners of WAR, and came in sight of the Imperial
 Army. They made some Attacks; but found all the
 Posts so well Guarded, that after having consum'd the
 Forage between the *Lauter* and *Landau*, demolish'd the
 Walls of *Croon-Weysemburg*, and the Lines about that
 Place; they retir'd towards *Haguennau*. Soon after,
 the French not only raz'd the Lines about *Triers*, but
 besieg'd and took *Homburgh*; the *Palatines* having sur-
 render'd that Place upon Articles.

The French
 take Hom-
 burgh.

MARESCHAL *Villars* having pass'd the Rhine
 at *Strasburg* on the 6th of August, oblig'd General
Thungen to do the like with the Imperialists; and on
 the 12th, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* arriv'd in the Camp at
Stolhoffen. His Highness having taken a Review of
 the Army the 14th, and held a Council of WAR the
 16th, resolv'd to advance the Night following directly
 towards the Enemy, who were very advantageously
 encamp'd: But, *Mareschal Villars* had no sooner No-
 tice of his Highness's Approach, but he retir'd under
 the

the Cannon of Kehl, and a few Days after, repais'd the Rhine. On the 22d, the Prince of Baden repais'd that River with his Army, leaving the Count De La Tour with 12000 Men to guard the Lines of Stolhoffen. The 28th, he advanc'd in order to Attack the LINES of Haguenaw, altho' they were strongly Guarded. The Enemy at first made some Resistance; but the Count De Mercl (with the Horse) Attack'd them with that Vigour, that he soon made himself Master of the LINES. After this, he perceiv'd the Enemy's whole Army drawn up in Order of Battle; but, the Prince of Baden having Notice of it, immediately re-inforc'd him with 2 Regiments of Horse, and advanc'd himself with part of the Army to support him, so that the French thought fit to retire. The Imperialists lost no more than one Lieutenant, and 16 Soldiers in forcing the Lines, whereas the Enemy had near 400 Men Kill'd or Taken.

The French Lines forc'd at Haguenaw.

THE Imperial and French Armies having been several times within sight of one another, it was expected on both sides that an Engagement would have ensu'd. But, Prince Lewis of Baden being re-inforc'd by 10 Battalions and 20 Squadrons of the Prussian Troops; Mareschal Villars the 13th of September, thought fit to decamp in the Night with the utmost Privacy, and retire towards Strasburg. The same Day, Nine Squadrons, and Nine Battalions, with a Detachment of Grenadiers, under the Command of Count De Frize, were order'd to Besiege (a) DRUSENHEIM. The Trenches were open'd on the 19th, and the Attacks were carried on with so much Vigour, that the Garrison (consisting of about 400 Men) surrender'd the 24th, Prisoners of WAR. The Confederates found in the Place 400 Sacks of Meal, 4 Pieces of Cannon, 400 Muskets, 12 Barrels of Powder; and the taking of it, gave an Opportunity to the Imperialists closely to block up

The Confederates take Drusenheim.

L 2

Fort-Lewis.

(a) DRUSENHEIM, is a Fortified Post in Alsace, thro' which the Lines of Haguenaw run towards the Rhine. It was taken by Prince Lewis of Baden as above-mention'd, but since retaken by the French. It stands about a League West of the Rhine, 4 Miles South-East of Haguenaw, 11 Miles almost North from Strasburg, and 6 Miles West of Stolhoffen.

ANNO 1705. *Fort-Lewis.* On the 28th, (b) *HAGUENAW* was Invested by a strong Detachment, commanded by General *Thungen*, having under him the Generals *Erffa* and *Arnheim*. The *Polish* Infantry of the King of *Prussia*, and that of *Wirtemberg*, were employ'd in the Siege, with 20 Squadrons: And, tho' the Place had a good Counterscarp, a large Ditch full of Water, and a Strong Wall, yet the Garrison made but a slender Resistance, offering to surrender the 5th of October upon Articles; but none being allow'd, but to be made Prisoners of W A R, they resolv'd to quit the Place in the Night, and retire to *Savern*. The Place not being Invested on that Side, they put their Designs in Execution, to the great Dissatisfaction of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. The taking of *Drusenheim* and *Haguenaw*, enabled the *Germans* to secure their Quarters on that Side of the *Rhine*, and very much Facilitated the Projects of the ensuing CAMPAIGN.

(b) *HAGUENAW*, is a City of Germany, in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, and Lantgravedom of *Alsatia*, Once Imperial, but in an uncertain State since the taking of *Landau* by the *Germans* in 1702, for in 1703, the *French* Re-possess'd it, and in 1704, drew Lines by it, which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* forc'd this CAMPAIGN, and took the Town. It was re-taken by the *French* in 1706. It stands on the River *Matebrun*, 13 Miles almost North of *Strasburg*, and as many West of *Baden*.





COMPLEAT HISTORY OF THE Campaign,

In the Year, 1706.



THE Court of *France* being sensible that a defensive War, would at last terminate in her Irrecoverable Ruin, resolv'd to make an extraordinary Effort, and to act every where Offensively in the Year 1706. In Order thereto, a great

ANNO
1706.

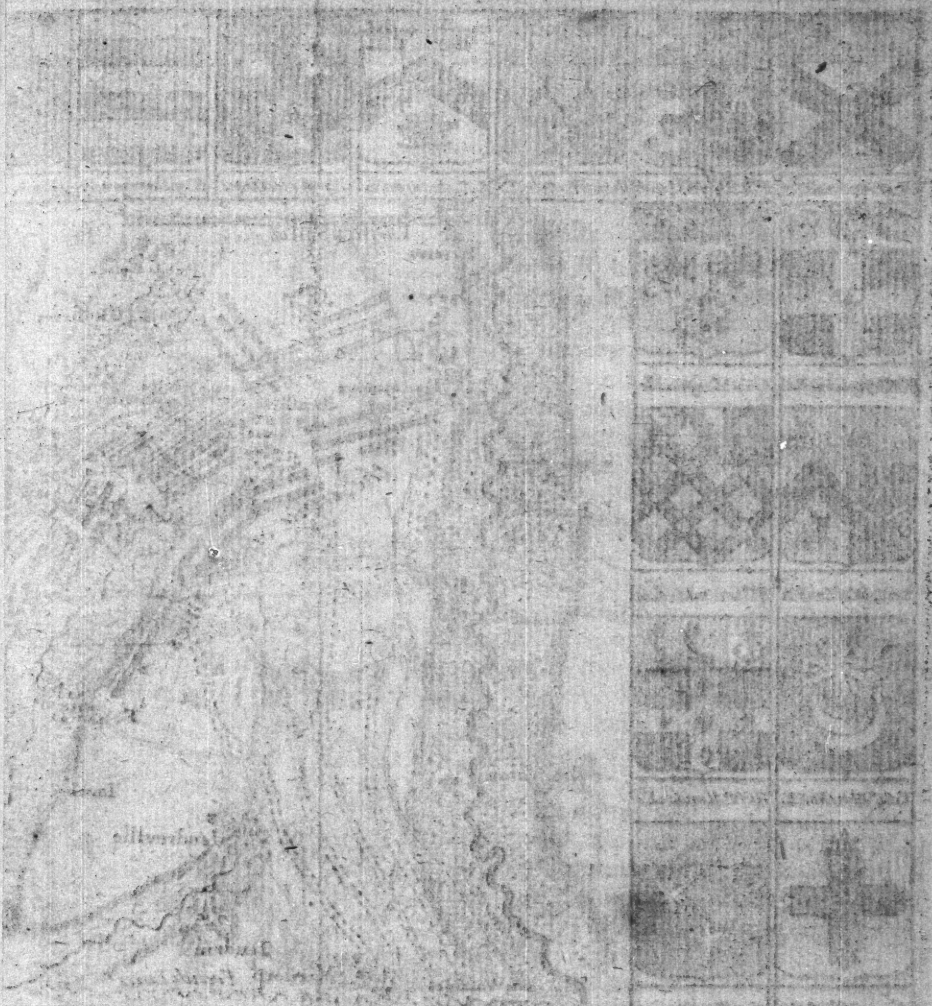
Council of War was held at *Versailles*, where most of the Generals assisted, and form'd several Projects to raise the Glory of his Majesty's Arms, and recall Fortune, which had seem'd to abandon them in the Preceding Campaigns. The Elector of *Bavaria*, and Marechal *Villeroy*, set out early for the *Netherlands* with a Body of 70000 Men. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who arriv'd at the *Hague* the 25th of *April*, continued there 'till the 9th of *May*; during which time, he had frequent Conferences with the Deputies of the States, upon the necessary Measures to be taken

ANNO for opening the Campaign. His Grace, with Monsieur D'Auverquerque came to Maestricht on the 12th, and the next Day they re-view'd the Army. On the 21st, the English Troops join'd the Dutch between Borkloen and Groes Warem; and the 22d, the Danes in the Confederate Service, likewise came up. About the same time, the French having been join'd by the Horse of the Marechal De Marcin's Army, and confiding in their Superiority of Number, came out of their Lines, and encamp'd between Tirlemont and Judoigne. Whereupon, the Duke of Marlborough, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque, relying upon the Goodness of their Troops, resolv'd to advance towards the Enemy; and accordingly, on Sunday the 23d (being Whitsunday) about 3 in the Morning, the Army march'd in 8 Columns towards RAMILLES, where they found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount St. Andre, and placing their Right to the Mebaigne, where they had posted a Brigade of Foot, and fill'd the Space between that and Ramillies (which is about half a League) with near 100 Squadrons (among which were the Troops of the French King's Household) they had also at RAMILLIES, above 20 Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about 12 Pieces of Cannon.

Battle of
Ramillies.

THE Duke of Marlborough judging by the Scituation of the Ground, that the Stress of the Action would be on the Left, Order'd, that besides the Number of Horse belonging to that Wing, the Danish Squadrons (being 20 in Number) should also be posted there. It was about Two in the Afternoon before the Confederate Army could be form'd in Order of Battle, and then they began the Attack on our Left with 4 Battalions, which push'd the Brigade of Foot above-mention'd from their Post on the Mebaigne. Monsieur D'Auverquerque at the same time, charg'd with the Horse of that Wing, and the Success was doubtful for about half an Hour; which the Duke of Marlborough perceiving, order'd the rest of the Horse of the Right (except the English who were 17 Squadrons) to support those on the Left. Here, while the Duke was rallying some, and giving his Orders to others to Charge, he was in very great Danger; for, being singled out by several of the resolute of the Enemy, and having the Misfortune of falling from his Horse, he had either been Kill'd or taken Prisoner, if some of the Confederate

rate



1. The first of the above mentioned
2. The second of the above mentioned
3. The third of the above mentioned
4. The fourth of the above mentioned
5. The fifth of the above mentioned
6. The sixth of the above mentioned
7. The seventh of the above mentioned
8. The eighth of the above mentioned
9. The ninth of the above mentioned
10. The tenth of the above mentioned



M of Anandale

W. L. B. of S. Chapin

John Aislaby Esq

L. Balmerinoch

Lord Blaney

L. of Barrymore

Geo. Beaman

S. W. Longhorne Bar

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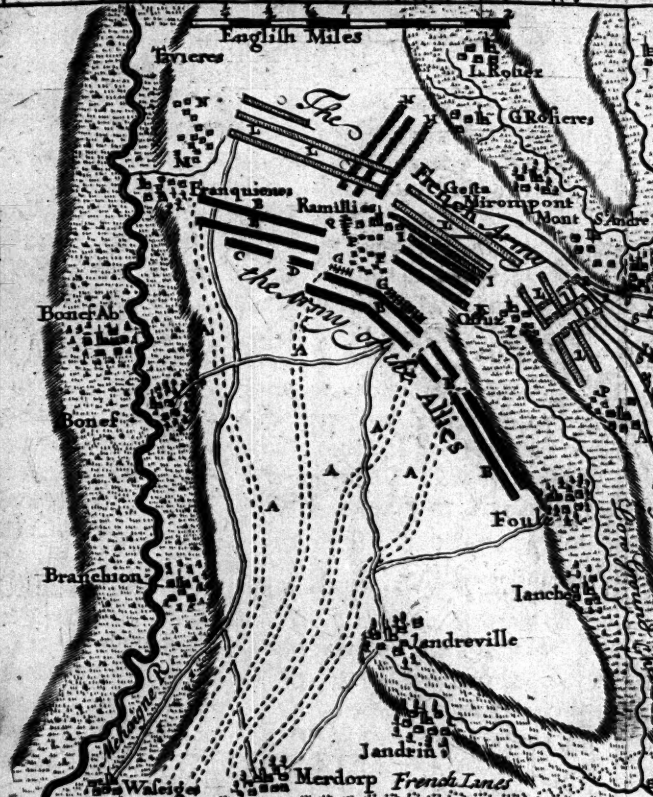
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— 1877 —

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1. 凡在本公司工作之员工，其工资由基本工资、绩效工资、奖金、津贴、补贴、福利费、社会保险费、住房公积金等组成。



A The Allies March to draw on in Battalia

B *The Army of the Allies in Battalia*

C *The Danish Cavalry*

The Cavalry of the Right Wing

Detachment to sustain the Left

A Brigade of Infantry to Attack the

(*Enemyspojs at Franquienes*
in Bonifacio's field in 1861)

G The Batteries of the

(The Allies draw)

H } Enemies who r.

(Ramillics

I The Allies after the war

The Allies Cavalry

(Between Office and
The F. S. S.)

Tho. Savile Es.

S. Geo. Thorold & Co.

Fisher Tench Esq

Rich Temple Bar	
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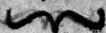
Earl of Devon



rate Foot, that were near at Hand, had not come very seasonably to his Assistance: After which, his Grace had still a greater Escape, a Cannon Ball taking off the Head of Collonel Briendfield (his Grace's Gentleman of the Horse) as he was holding the Stirrup for the Duke to Re-mount.

ANNO

1706.



THE Village of (a) RAMILLIES was Attack'd by a Detachment of 12 Battalions of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Schultz*, which enter'd at once with great Vigour and Resolution. His Grace hasten'd the Line of Foot thither to support them; which, tho' it was at a great Distance, yet came up soon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the same time, charg'd the rest of their Foot that were Posted behind the *Gheet*, ordering the *English* Horse to support them.

The Village of Ramillies taken by the Confederates.

BY this time, the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse being entirely Defeated, the Horse on our Left, fell upon the Foot on their Right, of whom they slew great Numbers, cutting to Pieces about 20 of their Battalions, whose Colours they took, and likewise their Cannon. The rest of the Enemy's Foot were entirely broke, tho' the Horse of their Left-Wing seem'd to make a stand, to gain time for their Foot to retire; but were charg'd so quick, and with so much Bravery and Resolution by the *English* Horse, that they entirely abandon'd the Foot, and our Dragoons pushing into the Village of *Autreglise*, made a terrible Slaughter of them. Those that took to the Left, were pursu'd by the *Dutch* and *Danes*, who kill'd several, and made abundance of Prisoners. Those that fled to the Right, were chas'd by the Regiments of *Lumley*, *Hay*, and *Refs*, which two last fell in with the Foot Regiment

The French Army defeated.

L 4

Du

(a) RAMILLIES, is a Village (surrounded with a Ditch) in Brabant, in the District of Louvain, by the Skirts of the Province of Namur, subject to the King of Spain, render'd Famous to all Posterity by the Glorious Victory above-mention'd, obtain'd there by the Duke of Marlborough, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque, over the Elektor of Bavaria, and Mareschal Villeroy, which was follow'd by the Reduction of almost all the Netherlands in two Months time. It lies at the Head of the *Gheet*, about a Mile and a half North from the side of the *Mehaigne*, that Interval being the narrow Aperture where that Glorious Battle was Fought. It is 6 Miles almost South from *Judoigne*, 12 Miles South from *Tirlemont*, 14 Miles West-North-West from *Huy*, and 11 Miles North from *Namur*.

ANNO 1706. *Du Roy*, who threw down their Arms and Colours, and begg'd Quarter. The Regiments of *English* Horse that pursu'd the Enemy's Centre, were that of Lieutenant-General *Wood*, commanded by himself, and *Wyndham's* Carabineers, headed by Major *Petry*. When they came upon a rising Ground, they espy'd seven Squadrons of the *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Guards, among which was the Elector in Person, and Marechal *Villeroy*, who hop'd with those few choice Troops, to make good their Retreat, and save their Cannon. But General *Wood* came up, and charg'd them so Vigorously, that he broke them all in Pieces, Killing many of them, and taking the rest Prisoners; among whom, were 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, 4 Captains, and several Subaltern Officers. He took also the Standard of the Elector's Guards, two of his own Trumpets, and Kill'd his Kettle-Drummer; The Elector himself, and Marechal *Villeroy* very narrowly escaping. Major *Petry* (at the Head of *Windham's* Carabineers) fell upon the Enemy with equal Briskness and Resolution; put many of them to the Sword, and took several Prisoners, particularly the Major of the *Spanish* Guards, besides 4 Officers, and 46 Private Men of the Royal Bombardiers, with their Colours. The Confederates pursu'd the Enemy all Night, by the Way of *Judoigne*, as far as *Meldert* (being 5 Leagues from the Place of Battle, and 2 from *Louvain*) whither part of the *French* Army retir'd, and the rest fled to *Waveren*. Upon which, the Army of the Allies pais'd the *Gheet* in 3 different Places at *Judoigne*, and advanc'd the 24th near *Meldert*.

The Allies
gain a Com-
pleat Victo-
ry.

THUS the Allies gain'd a compleat and entire Victory, which decided the Destiny of the Low-Countries, as the Battle of *Hochstet* did that of *Bavaria*. The Duke of *Marlborough* (who was Personally present in the hottest of the Action) gave his Orders with great Sedateness and Presence of Mind; and it must be acknowledg'd (even by his Enemies) that in this Action, his Grace's Conduct and Bravery shin'd in a most conspicuous Manner. His Excellency Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* (Velt-Mareschal of the *Dutch* Troops) acted with all the Prudence and Valour, becoming an experienc'd General. And indeed, all the Troops both Officers and Soldiers particularly distinguish'd themselves, and no way lessen'd the Esteem and Reputation they had Acquir'd

Acquir'd at the Battle of *Schellenberg* and *Bleinheim*. And what is a very great Addition to the Glory of the Confederate Arms, is their vanquishing the finest Army that France has shewn since the beginning of the WAR; consisting of their best Forces, particularly, of their *Gens-D'Arms*, and other choice Troops of the French King's Household: Moreover, the Enemy were posted very advantageously, and had the Superiority of Number. Notwithstanding, it was computed that they had about 8000 Men Kill'd (among whom, were the Prince *De Monbazon*, Prince *Maximilian*, and several other Persons of Distinction) The Allies took about 6000 Prisoners, among whom were Messieurs *Palavicini* and *Meziers* (Majors-General) the Marquis *De Barr* (Brigadier-General of Horse) the Marquis *De Nonant* (Brigadier-General of Foot) the Marquis *De La Baume* (Son of Mareschal *Tallard*) a Nephew of the late Duke of *Luxemburgh*, a Nephew of the Lord *Clare*, and several other Officers of Note. They lost likewise all their Artillery, Baggage, and Bread-Waggons; besides a great Number of Colours, Standards and Kettle-Drums, and their Retreat was made with the utmost Disorder and Confusion.

Loss of the French.

THE Loss of the Confederates was Computed (according to the List Printed at the (a) *HAGUE*) to be 1066 Kill'd, and 2567 Wounded. Among the former in the Dutch Pay, were reckon'd Prince *Lewis of Hesse-Cassel* (Colonel of Foot) Colonel *Van Driebergen*, Colonel *Leerse*, Colonel *Gammel*, Colonel *Van Schoonheyde*, Colonel *Brouck*, Colonel *Bortwich*, Colonel *Hirsel*, Colonel *Murray Junior*, Colonel *Bisberg*, Colonel *Fabrice*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Baker*, Major *Boncour*, Major *Roer*, Major *Noorman*, Count *Van Warfuzé* (a Major) Messieurs *Benring*, *Piper*, *Smercer*, *Tullekens* and *Strater* (Captains of

And Confederates.

(a) HORSE. Two Colonels Kill'd, 3 Wounded: 3 Lieutenant-Colonels Wounded: 4 Majors Kill'd, 3 Wounded: 10 Captains Kill'd, 24 Wounded: 6 Lieutenants Kill'd, 27 Wounded: 4 Cornets Kill'd, 28 Wounded: 8 Subalterns Kill'd, 18 Wounded: 343 Troopers Kill'd, 695 Wounded: 990 Horses Kill'd, and 351 Wounded.

FOOT. Three Colonels Kill'd, 3 Wounded: 1 Lieutenant-Colonel Kill'd, 3 Wounded: 2 Majors Kill'd, 3 Wounded: 9 Captains Kill'd, 38 Wounded: 7 Lieutenants Kill'd, 49 Wounded: 8 Ensigns Kill'd, 40 Wounded: 18 Subalterns Kill'd, 70 Wounded: 641 Soldiers Kill'd, 1590 Wounded: Total 1066 Kill'd, 2567 Wounded.

ANNO of Horſe) Meſſieurs Schimmelpennigh, Beckman, De Ozel-
 1706. lier, and Clerk (Captains of Foot) Monsieur Winter-
 kamp (a Cornet) Meſſieurs Roer and Croenbreeker (En-
 ſigns) and Adjutant Piper. Among the Wounded were
 reckon'd, Colonel La Rocque Serviere, Major Grave-
 Vander-Nat, Major St. Pol (who died of his Wounds)
 Major Swerin (who was taken Priſoner) Major Larny
 (Mortally Wounded) Major Cunningham, Monsieur Van
 Bergen (Captain of Horſe) and Monsieur Suſheyland
 (Captain of Foot) Monsieur D'Auverquerque (who pur-
 ſu'd the Enemy all Night) was like to have been
 ſtabb'd by a Bavarian Captain, to whom he had gene-
 rouſly given Quarter, and ſuffer'd him to keep his
 Sword: But, he was prevented by one Violette (Groom
 to that General) who ſhot the Bavarian Dead upon the
 Spot.

The French
 abandon
 Louvain.

THERE was no Liſt tranſmitted of the Officers
 in Engliſh Pay that were Kill'd or Wounded, but they
 were not many; for the Dutch Horſe and Foot had the
 moſt difficult part of the Engagement, having the
 French King's Houſhold, and other choice Troops to
 deal with, which compos'd the Enemy's Right Wing.
 The Elector of Bavaria, and Mareſchal Villeroy with
 the greateſt part of the broken Remains of their Army
 continued their Precipitate Flight, till they were got to
 (a) LOUVAIN, where having held a Council of
 War, they reſolv'd to abandon that Place, and retire
 towards Bruffels. On the other Hand, the Confede-
 rates having halted at Beveſheim, the 24th of May, for
 the Refreshment of their Troops, dispos'd all things
 for their March early the next Morning, in order to
 force the Paſſage of the Dyle; but he receiv'd advice
 in the Night, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp,
 and abandon'd LOUVAIN: Whereupon Bridges
 being laid over that River, a Detachment of 500 Men
 was ſent to take Poſſeſſion of the Place, and the whole
 Army paſſ'd the River the next Day about Noon, and
 encamp'd at Bethlem. The ſame Day, the Duke of
 Marlbo-

(a) LOUVAIN, is a very Large and Pleaſant City of the Low-
 Countries, the French abandon'd it May 24th, 1706, the next Day after
 the Memorable Battle of RAMILLIES, and the Duke of Marlbo-
 rough took Poſſeſſion of it on the 25th. It ſtands on the River Dyle, 11
 Miles South-Eaſt of Mechlin, 15 North-Eaſt of Bruffels, 27 North of Na-
 mur, and 38 North-Eaſt of Mons.

Marlborough wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

ANNO
1706.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"VELT-MARESCHAL D'Auverquerque having dispatch'd Monsieur Wassenaar to your High-Mightinesses, to give you an Account of the Victory that the good GOD has given Us on Sunday last, over the Enemy, I was willing to defer my Congratulation till this Day, that I might at the same time, give your High-Mightinesses an Account of the Success of our Design in passing over the Dyle, having resolv'd to attempt it this Morning by break of Day; but the Enemy has spar'd us that Trouble, having left us the Country open by the Retreat which they have made towards *Brussels*: So that it is with a double Joy, that I do my self the Honour to write you this from *LOUVAIN*, where I have a long time wish'd to be for the Good of the common Cause.

The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough's Let-
ter to the
States.

"ALL the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have certainly done as much as was Humanly possible in this Glorious Day; and I cannot sufficiently praise their Conduct and Bravery. I do not in the least doubt, but Messieurs the Deputies, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque have render'd that Justice to your own Troops; and that your High-Mightinesses will embrace all Occasions of Acknowledging and Recompensing so many brave Persons. I have chosen Colonel *CHANCLOS* to carry this agreeable News to You, as well for his Merit in the last Campaign, as for the Services he has now done. He will inform your High-Mightinesses of every thing that has pass'd, and the present Scituation of the Enemy, whom we have resolv'd to pursue. I shall always esteem it the greatest Pleasure, to testify to your High-Mightinesses my Inviolable Application to your Interest, and that I am, with all possible Respect,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

LOUVAIN, the
25th of May, 1706.

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH

*Monsieur
D'Auver-
querque's
Letter to the
States.*

A Compleat HISTORY

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

" IT has pleas'd Almighty GOD to grant your Arms,
 " and those of your Allies a compleat and perfect
 " Victory over our Enemies the 23d of this Month (be-
 " ing *Whitsunday*) for which Goodness we ought to
 " Praise and Thank Him. I do my self the Honour,
 " most humbly to Congratulate your High-Mightinesses
 " upon this signal Victory, by my Adjutant Monsieur
 " *De Wassenaar*, who has been order'd to make you a
 " Detail of the Particulars that have pass'd in this
 " Action. We use all possible Diligence Vigorously to
 " Prosecute this Happy Success against the Enemy, in
 " Favour of the common Cause. This Morning, we
 " pass'd the *Dyle*, and are encamp'd near *Fer-Bank*,
 " *LOUVAIN* being behind Us. The Enemy are
 " retir'd upon our Approach, and are at present on the
 " side of the Canal near *Grimberg*. I must testify to your
 " High-Mightinesses the Bravery and Fidelity of the
 " Troops, as well as your General and Sub-altern Offi-
 " cers, as they have deserv'd; and they have truly had
 " a great Share in this Victory. The *English*, and
 " Auxiliary Troops, have not acquir'd less Honour by
 " their Bravery. The Duke of *Marlborough* (according
 " to his laudable Custom) has done all that could be
 " expected from a great Captain. The Enemy have
 " sustain'd a vast Loss; but I cannot yet inform your
 " High-Mightinesses of the exact Number of their
 " Slain, which is very considerable. They could only
 " save 2 or 3 Pieces of their Cannon; the rest (to the
 " Number of 50) being fall'n into our Hands. We
 " have likewise taken 70 Standards and Colours, and
 " made Prisoners 200 Officers, (Generals and Sub-al-
 " terns) besides those who have been taken by the *En-
 " glish*. I have sent back for 5 Months upon their Pa-
 " role those who were with me, many of them being
 " much Wounded, and others Stripp'd and Riss'd, ac-
 " cording to the Fortune of WAR. The Soldiers that
 " we have taken, are above 3000, whom I have sent
 " by the Way of *Liege* to *Maestricht*, to be dispers'd
 " into other Places. We have likewise lost several
 " Officers of Distinction, and among the rest, Prince
 " *Lewis* of *Hesse*, Colonel of Foot. I shall order an
 " exact List to be made of the Officers and Soldiers
 " that have been Kill'd and Wounded in this Action,
 " which

" which I shall do my self the Honour to transmit to **ANNO.**
 " your High-Mightinesses. I Hope, and Pray that the 1706.
 " Almighty will continue his Blessing upon your Arms,
 " and those of your Allies, in order to attain the desir'd
 " End. I believe we ought at this time to Re-inforce
 " the Army as much as possible, to maintain and push
 " forward our Advantages; and to this End, it is ne-
 " cessary to draw more Troops out of the Garrisons,
 " since they are now sufficiently out of Danger. The
 " Enemy will do all that is in their Power to Re-inforce
 " theirs; and Mareschal *Marsin* is to join them in a
 " Day or two with a great Detachment. I remain with
 " the highest Respect,

LOUVAIN, the Your High-Mightinesses, &c.
 25th of May, 1706.

AVERQUERQUE

S I R,

" IF the Events of the Battle of *Ramillies* had an- The Elector
of Bavaria's
Letter to the
French King.
 " swer'd the Hopes we expected from it, it would
 " not have been the Loss, but the Gain of a Battle that
 " I should have acquainted your Majesty with. There
 " is no Fault to be imputed to the Generals which have
 " Commanded, nor the Troops which have Fought;
 " but to a Fatality without Example. I have a Heart
 " so full of that Misfortune, that I cannot express to
 " your Majesty the Burthen that I Labour under. The
 " Loss, S I R, of the Battle of *Ramillies*, which has
 " been as Fatal as that of *Hochster*, convinces me, That
 " it is not the Number of an Army, nor the Advanta-
 " geous Scituation of a Camp, nor the Courage of
 " Soldiers, that give the Victory, but GOD alone.
 " When I seriously consider of all that has pass'd in this
 " great Action (where your Majesty's Household, and
 " my Cuirassiers, have broke no less than 3 times the
 " Enemy's Left) I must confess, I do not comprehend
 " the Business of War. The only Consolation that re-
 " mains, S I R, in my Misfortunes is, that I have done
 " nothing contrary to your Orders, which Mareschal
 " *Villeroi* cannot but Acknowledge, as well as all the
 " Officers of the Army, who have seen me expose my
 " self as much as the meanest Soldier: And, if the
 " Peril of my Life would have purchas'd a Victory, it
 " would not have been assuredly my Fault, that your
 " Majesty's

ANNO 1706. "Majesty's Arms had not been Triumphant. But, the
 "Evil is befall'n us, and what remains is to seek the
 "Means of Remedying it. I expect in all this Chaos
 "of Confusion your Majesty's Orders, and am,

S I R,

Near LOUVAIN, the
 23d of May, 1706. Your Majesty's, &c.

The Elector of BAVARIA.

The Consequences of
 the Battle of
 Ramillies.

AFTER the Battle of *Ramillies*, there was nothing to be seen in the Low-Countries, but a general Revolution, and the Allies were bless'd with a continued Course of Conquests. The Inhabitants of those Parts (fatigu'd with the Domination of *France*) receiv'd the Confederate Generals every where as their Deliverers, who had redeem'd them from Slavery, and recover'd their ancient Liberty. The *French* having abandon'd LOUVAIN, and retir'd over the Canal of *Brussels*, the Duke of *Marlborough* pursu'd them without Loss of Time, oblig'd the Elector to leave the Field; and with the Remains of his Army, seek a Sanctuary under the Cannon of the Fortified Towns. On the 26th of May, the Confederate Army advanc'd to *Dighem*, and in the March, his Grace receiv'd a Letter from the Marquiss *De Deynse*, Governor of BRUSSELS (where all things were in the utmost Confusion) Importing, "That the States of *Brabant*, and the Magistracy of *Brussels*, having taken the Resolution to send Deputies to him, in order to make their Submissions; he humbly desir'd his Grace to send a Trumpeter to conduct them in safety, to the Place where he should think fit to receive them. Hereupon, his Grace sent Colonel *Panton* (one of his *Aids-De-Camp*) with a Complement to the Marquiss, and the States of *Brabant*, to let them know he should be glad to see them in the Afternoon. Accordingly, they came to his Grace's Quarters near *Dighem*, with two other Deputations; one from the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, the other from the Burgo-Masters, and City of *Brussels*: And, all express'd both their Satisfaction at their being deliver'd from the *French* Yoke, and the deep Sense of the Obligations they ow'd to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the States-General. Whereupon, his

The States
 of *Brabant*
 send Deputies
 to the
 Duke of
 Marlborough.

his Grace (in Conjunction with the Field-Deputies) **ANNO**
 wrote a Letter to the States of *Brabant*, intimating, **1706.**
 " That Her Majesty, and their High-Mightinesses, had
 " sent them to maintain the just Rights of his Catholick
 " Majesty **CHARLES III.** to the Kingdoms of *Spain*,
 " and to all that had any Dependance thereon; not
 " doubting, but that they likewise were convinc'd of
 " the lawful Sovereignty of his said Majesty, and that
 " they would with Pleasure embrace that Happy Op-
 " portunity, of submitting themselves to his Obedience
 " as faithful Subjects. They assur'd them likewise,
 " that his Catholick Majesty would maintain them in
 " the entire Enjoyment of all their ancient Rights and
 " Privileges, as well Ecclesiastical as Secular: And, as
 " to their own Particulars, they assur'd them, that the
 " Army should be employ'd every where for their Pro-
 " tection, in such a manner as they should desire it;
 " and that they would most earnestly seek in every
 " thing, the Opportunities of shewing to them a sincere
 " Respect and Esteem. Two other Letters of the like
 " Tenour were wrote to the Sovereign Council, and to the
 " City of *Brussels*, which had the desired Effect: For, the
 " next Day in the Afternoon, (the *May 27th*) the 3
 " Deputations return'd with Letters, owning his Catho-
 " lick Majesty in Form, and making their Acknowledg-
 " ments for the Protection which had been Promis'd them
 " upon all Occasions. In pursuance of the Assurances gi-
 " ven by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of
 " the States, the following Order was publish'd in the
 " Camp at *Beaulieu*.

Brussels
 declares
 for King
 Charles III.

JOHN Duke and Earl of *Marlborough*, Prince of
 the Holy Roman Empire, Marquiss of *Blandford*,
 Baron *Churchill* of *Aymouth*, one of Her Britanick Ma-
 jesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, Knight of the
 most noble Order of the Garter, Master-General of the
 Ordnance, Colonel of the first Regiment of Her Ma-
 jesty's Guards, Captain-General of her Land Forces,
 and Commander in chief of the Army of the Allies.

" WHEREAS GOD has Graciously bless'd the Duke of
 " Just Arms of the Allies, with a Victory over the Marlbo-
 " French Forces, and thereby brought Us into the Pos- rough's Or-
 " session of the *Spanish Netherlands*, which Provinces ders.
 " we Acknowledge to belong rightfully to his Catho-
 " lick Majesty **CHARLES III.** We are resolv'd to
 " protect

ANNO 1706. "protect these Provinces, and maintain all their Inhab-
 "bitants in the quiet Possession of their Estates and
 "Effects, as good Subjects of his said Majesty. Where-
 "fore, by these Presents we forbid all the Officers and
 "Soldiers of our Army, to do the least hurt to the
 "said Inhabitants; but, on the contrary, command
 "them to give them all the Help and Assistance they
 "shall require. And declare, if any Soldier shall be
 "taken Plundering, or doing any Damage to the
 "said Inhabitants, their Houses, Cattle, Moveables,
 "or other Goods, he shall immediately be punish'd
 "with Death. And, the more effectually to restrain
 "Murders, and oblige the Officers to keep their Sol-
 "diers under a strict Discipline; We farther declare,
 "that the Regiments or Corps, to which any Soldiers
 "taken transgressing this their Order belong, shall be
 "oblig'd to make good to the said Inhabitants all the
 "Loss and Damage they have sustain'd, without any
 "other Form or Process, than the Apprehending of
 "such Soldiers in the Fact, who (as is abovesaid) shall
 "suffer Death without Mercy. And, that no Man may
 "pretend Ignorance, we command, that these Presents
 "be forthwith Read and Publish'd at the Head of each
 "Squadron, and Battalion of our Army, and that a
 "Printed Copy be distributed to each Company. Given
 "at our Camp at *Basulieu*, the 26th of *May*, 1706.

The Prince and Duke of **MARLBOROUGH**.

THE Submission of *BRUSSELS*, which had so
 great an Influence on the other Towns in *Brabant* and
Flanders, will be one of the most curious Points of the
 History of this CAMPAIGN: And therefore, I
 shall insert here, a Letter from the Field-Deputies of
 the States, to their High-Mightinesses on the same Sub-
 ject, which contains several very remarkable Trans-
 actions.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

THE STATES DEPUTIES Letter to their High-Mightinesses
 AFTER having given the Necessary Orders in *Lou-*
vain to preserve the rest of the Magazines of Meal
 "and Oats, and discover the Provisions, the French had
 "put into several Monasteries, we decamp'd from *Beth-*
lem; and being on our March, the Duke of *Marlbo-*
rough

ANNO
1706.

"rough receiv'd a Letter from the Marquis *De Deynse*
 " (Governor of *Brussels*) in the Name of the Deputies
 " of the States of *Brabant*, and the Magistrates of *Brus-*
 " *sels*, wherein they desir'd his Grace to appoint an
 " Hour and Place to receive a Deputation of the said
 " States; who, being now abandon'd by the *French*,
 " were willing to submit to the Arms of *England*, and
 " the States-General. The same Evening (about Six)
 " my Lord Duke did Us the Honour to come to our
 " Quarters, and bring along with him the States of
 " *Brabant*; but before we receiv'd them, we had a pri-
 " vate Conference with his Grace, who told Us, that
 " he found in them a favourable Disposition, to cause
 " upon the Demand of himself, and the Deputies of
 " your High-Mightinesses, the 3 States of *Brabant*
 " to meet with all possible Expedition, to proceed to the
 " Recognition of King *CHARLES III.* for their
 " Lawful Sovereign, in a most Solemn Manner :
 " Whereupon, we thought it of the highest Importance
 " to the Common Cause, in this Juncture, to improve
 " their favourable Disposition, in Hopes that the Exam-
 " ple of *Brabant*, and the Capital City in particular,
 " will be follow'd by the other Provinces. This will
 " afford Us likewise an Opportunity to persuade them
 " to recall their Troops in the Service of *France*. And
 " besides, we don't Question but this will have another
 " good effect, *viz.* To encourage the *Spaniards* and
 " *Walloons*, and even the *Bavarians* to Desert : The
 " two former, because they may have the same Em-
 " ployments under their Lawful Prince; and the latter,
 " because they are exasperated against the *French*,
 " whom they charge not to have done their Duty in the
 " late Battle. The Elector himself has express'd the
 " same thing in very plain Terms. These were the
 " chief Things agreed upon between my Lord Duke
 " and Us, which being set down in Writing, and com-
 " municated to the Deputies of the States of *Brabant*,
 " &c. who approv'd the same; Letters were directed
 " to the several Members thereof, to cause their Re-
 " spective Bodies to be assembled to Morrow or next
 " Day. We hope your High-Mightinesses will approve
 " our Conduct in this Affair, which is so nice in it self,
 " that it would not admit of any Delay, and that you
 " would send Us your further Orders and Instructions
 " with all possible Speed. Having in one of our for-
 " mer represented the Necessity to cause the Artillery

ANNO
1706.

“to be brought from *Coblentz*, we shall add in this,
“that having conferr’d with my Lord Duke on that
“Subject, we have pitch’d upon *Dort*, as the most con-
“venient Place, where that Artillery is to be brought.
“Your High-Mightinesses will give us leave to com-
“plain once more, that there is not here one President
“of the Council of WAR, nor *Fischal* or Provost,
“nor any Persons belonging to the Hospital; tho’ the
“former are absolutely necessary for keeping the Troops
“under a good Discipline, and the other for looking
“after the Wounded, and taking care of so many brave
“Men, who have courageously and joyfully expos’d
“their Lives for the Service of the State. We cannot
“likewise forbear on this Occasion, to desire your
“High-Mightinesses to take into Consideration, whe-
“ther it will not be proper to give some Gratuity to
“those Soldiers, who have fought with so much Bra-
“very and Resolution, that even our Enemies admire
“them.

“THE *French* had all the Troops of the Household,
“and the choicest Regiments of all their other Forces,
“in the Place of Action; and having besides the Ad-
“vantage of the Ground, and 50 Pieces of Cannon in
“Front to cover them, they thought themselves Invin-
“cible. But notwithstanding, the Army of the two
“Powers (*England* and *Holland*) and in particular, the
“Troops of your High-Mightinesses, which being post-
“ed on the Left, had the Right of the Enemy to en-
“gage, attack’d them with so much Vigour in Front
“and Flank, that they facilitated the Victory to our
“Right Wing: Therefore, we take the Liberty to re-
“commend these Brave Troops to your High-Mighti-
“nesses, that they may be encourag’d to behave them-
“selves in the same manner on the like Occasions;
“which in all probability may happen this Campaign,
“and decide the Fate of the WAR. We cannot on the
“other hand, forbear to acquaint your High-Mighti-
“nesses, that several Generals of the Cavalry of the
“Left Wing, and even all the Brigadiers (except one)
“are absent, as are also several Officers of lesser Rank,
“of whom we have order’d a List to be made. We
“have order’d some Regiments out of the Frontier Pla-
“ces, which are now out of all Danger by this Victo-
“ry; and we desire your High-Mightinesses to give
“Orders to the Troops in the Provinces to march
“with

" with all Speed, that this unspeakable Consternation of
 " the Enemy, and the favourable Season, may be right-
 " ly improv'd to the best Advantage. The Confusion
 " the Enemy were in after the BATTLE, cannot be
 " express'd ; as we are inform'd by the *Sieur S'Graven-*
 " *moer*, who was an Eye-Witness thereof, having been
 " taken Prisoner when the Enemy broke thro' our first
 " Line. He reports, that the Elector (notwithstanding
 " his great Courage, and the Bravery he express'd in
 " the Battle) could not forbear to melt in Tears in his
 " Presence, as did also several other Generals : In
 " short, the Victory is compleat, and the happy Conse-
 " quences thereof begin to appear. We congratulate
 " your High-Mightinesses upon that Account, and hope
 " to have Matter enough to repeat the Complement,
 " the Conjunction being very favourable, and the Duke
 " applying himself to it with all possible Zeal. We
 " shall on *Sunday* next, return our Solemn Thanks to
 " Almighty GOD, to whom these great Successes are
 " owing, and offer up our Prayers that he would be
 " pleas'd to continue to bless the Arms of the Allies,
 " and put a Stop (by means of a Lasting and Honoura-
 " ble Peace) to the Effusion of Christian Blood.

ANNO
 1706.

We remain, &c.

Ferdinand Van Collen.

Baron Van Rheede.

S. Van Gossinga.

SOON after the City of BRUSSELS had sub-
 mitted, the Magistrates of MECHLIN waited
 upon the Duke of Marlborough, and the Deputies of the
 States, and made their Submission : Whereupon, his
 Grace sent Colonel *Durel* (Adjutant-General) with a
 Detachment of 200 Horse, to take Possession of that
 Town. The Magistrates of ALOST came likewise
 to the Duke, and express'd their Affection and Fidelity
 to King CHARLES III. And a Detachment was
 forthwith dispatch'd to that Place. On the 27th, the
 Duke of Marlborough having sent his Brother, General
Churchill, with 4 Battalions of Foot, and 2 Squadrons
 of Horse to command in *Brussels* ; the next Day, his
 Grace arriv'd there himself ; and was met at the Gate
 by

*Mechlin and
 Alost declare
 for King
 Charles.*

ANNO 1706. by the Magistrates of the City, who presented him with the Keys; which he return'd, with repeated assurances of her *Britanick* Majesty's Protection. After having been congratulated by the Nobility upon his great Successes, he return'd in the Evening to the Camp, where he receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy had abandon'd *LIERE*, and carried all the Artillery and Stores therein to *Antwerp*: So that his Grace (the Day following) sent a Detachment of 200 Men, to take Possession of that Place also.

Liere abandon'd by the Enemy.

THE Confederate Army being arriv'd near *GHENT*, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent a Detachment of 2000 Grenadiers, and a 1000 Horse, with 6 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with the Pontons, to lay a Bridge on the *Scheld* at *Gawve*, in order to intercept the Enemy's Retreat, towards their own Frontiers: But, as soon as they heard of the Motion of the Confederates, they quitted their Camp between *St. Dennis* and *Ghent*, and march'd the 3d, at 3-a-Clock in the Morning towards *Courtray*. Upon advice that the Enemy had evacuated *GHENT*, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd near that City, and encamp'd at *Meerlebeck*. Soon after his Arrival, the Magistrates of the City came to wait upon him, who exhorted them to follow the Example of the Cities of *Brabant*, in Acknowledging King *CHARLES*. The next Day, the Count *De Nassau* (Son to Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*) march'd into that City; whereupon, (after some Debates) the Prince *De Ventimiglia* (the Governor) deliver'd up the Castle: And, the Marquis *De Los Rios's* Regiment (consisting of 400 Men) surrender'd Prisoners of WAR. The Duke of *Marlborough* went also into the City about Noon, and was met at the Gate by the Magistrates, who presented to him the Keys, which he return'd with a great deal of Civility, and was afterwards entertain'd at Dinner by the Count *De Nassau*. In the Evening, the Magistrates made another Visit to his Grace at his Quarters, and made their formal Submission to King *CHARLES*.

Ghent surrenders.

UPON the 1st of *June*, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent General *Ross* with a Detachment of 600 Horse to *BRUGES*, with Letters to invite the Magistrates of that City and the *Franco*, to the Obedience of King *CHARLES III*. And, at the same Time, Brigadier *Dewitz*

Dewitz was detach'd with 6 Squadrons to summon the Governor of *OU DENARD*. The next Day, the Magistrates of *Bruges*, and the Countrey of *Francq*, waited on his Grace to make their Submissions and Acknowledgments in due Form; and the Duke forthwith order'd a Battalion of the Troops of *Flanders* to march into that City, and another into *DAMME*, which Place the Enemy had abandon'd. The same Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice from Brigadier *Dewitz*, that the Garrison of *OU DENARD* (consisting of one *Spanish* and two *French* Battalions) refus'd to surrender; but his Grace giving Orders to Lieutenant-General *Scholten* to march thither with 7 Battalions, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mortars, they no sooner arriv'd, but the Garrison immediately Capitulated. Brigadier *Cadogan* (who was sent to summons *ANTWERP*,) acquainted his Grace, that there were 10 Battalions in the City and Castle, who seem'd inclin'd to surrender upon Honourable Terms. Accordingly, Baron *Schilde* (Treasurer of *Antwerp*) with an Officer of the Garrison of that Place, came to the Duke (who was then encamp'd at *Arsele*) with Letters from the City, and from the Marquis *De Terracena* (Governor of the Castle) desiring that those Gentlemen might have leave to go to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to receive his Directions, in relation to the Summons they had receiv'd from his Grace: But, the Duke not thinking fit to grant their Request, detach'd the Earl of *Orkney* with 1000 Horse, to join Brigadier *Cadogan*, and to Invest the Place; and gave Orders, that no more than Four Hours Time should be allow'd the Garrison to consider of the Capitulation offer'd them: So at last they agreed to it, and the Articles were Sign'd, whereby the Garrison was to march out in 3 Days, and to be conducted to *Quesnoy*. The Duke being willing to push his Conquests as far as possible, sent Colonel *Duvel*, with a Detachment of 150 Horse, and a Letter to the Governor of *DENDERMOND* to summon that Place likewise to Acknowledge King *CHARLES III*. And a Letter was likewise sent to Major-General *Ross*, for the Governor of *OSTEND* to the same Purpose. Of all which Transactions the Duke of *Marlborough* inform'd the States by the following Letter.

ANNO
1706.

Bruges Submits.

Oudenard Surrender's.

Antwerp Capitulates.

ANNO

1706.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough's Let-
ter to the
States about
the Surren-
der of
Ghent, Bru-
ges, &c.

“ ACCORDING to what I did my self the Ho-
nour to write to your High-Mightinesses on the
1st Instant, the Castle of *Ghent* was oblig'd to surren-
der the next Day : The *Spanish* Battalion (consisting
of 400 Men) with the Colonel, the Marquiss *De Los*
Rios, and the Officers being made Prisoners of WAR :
But all the Soldiers (except 50) declar'd for King
CHARLES. The Summons we sent to *BRUGES*,
and the Country of *Francq*, has had the desired Ef-
fect : The Magistrates came hither this Morning to
make their Submission, and Acknowledg'd their
Lawful Sovereign in due Form. We caus'd a Batta-
lion of the Troops of *Flanders* to march thereinto,
and another was sent to *DAMME*, which the Ene-
my had abandon'd. But what is more surprising still,
is, that having Yesterday caus'd *OUDE NARD* to
be summon'd ; and upon their Refusal, order'd that
Day, Lieutenant-General *Scholten* to march thither
with 7 Battalions, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mor-
tars ; the Garrison (consisting of 3 Battalions) has
immediately Capitulated, and a *French* Battalion
therein, has obtain'd leave to retire. The other two
Battalions (being *Spaniards*) together with the Gover-
nor, have declar'd for King *CHARLES* : And, at
this Instant, I am inform'd that our Men are got into
the Place. This Morning, I receiv'd a Letter from
Brigadier *Cadogan*, whom I had sent to summons
ANTWERP, whereby it appears that we had not
right Intelligence of the Strength of that Garrison,
since he informs me, that there are 5 *French*, and as
many *Spanish* Battalions therein. However, he Ac-
quaints me, that they seem dispos'd to surrender up-
on Honourable Terms ; whereupon, having advis'd
with Messieurs the Deputies, and Monsieur *D'Auver-*
querque, and consider'd the Importance of that Place,
and how precious Time is to us ; we have sent a full
Power to the Brigadier aforesaid, to grant them rea-
sonable Terms, of which we expect an Account to-
Morrow.

“ THE Hand of GOD appears visibly in all this,
“ striking the Enemy with such a Terror, as obliges
“ them to deliver up so many strong Places, and large
“ Coun-

“Countries without offering the least Resistance. This
“has encourag’d me to summon the Towns of *DEN-*
“*DERMOND* and *OSTEND*; and for that Pur-
“pose I have sent Detachments with Letters for the
“Governors. We shall soon know what this will pro-
“duce, and I shall not fail to impart it to your High-
“Mightinesses. We have made our Bridges, and the
“necessary Dispositions to pass the *Scheld*, and the *Lys*
“to Morrow, to encamp between *Deinse* and *Nivelle*:
“The Enemy are retir’d beyond *Courtray*. I am,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

ON the 5th of *JUNE*, Colonel *Durel* sent an Ex-press to acquaint the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Answer of the Governor of *Dendermond* to his Grace’s Summons, Importing, “That that Place being
“well Garrison’d, and provided with all Necessaries
“for its Defence, he hop’d to merit his Grace’s Esteem,
“by discharging his Duty, and the Trust repos’d in
“him. The next Day, arriv’d another Express from
Major-General *Ross*, with the Answer of the Governor
of *Ostend*, to the Summons made him to Surrender,
Importing, “That he had sent to the Elector of *Bava-*
“*ria*, and hop’d he would be excus’d, if he defended
“the Place as became him, till further Orders. Where-
upon, a Detachment was order’d to March, and Pos-
sess it self of (a) *PLASENDAL*, upon the Canal
near *Ostend*, to facilitate the Siege of that Place. The
Day before, the Assembly of the States of *Flanders*,
unanimously Resolv’d to Acknowledge King *CHARLES*
III, which they did by a formal Instrument, dated in
the Town-house of *Ghent*, the 6th of *June*, seal’d with
the Seal of the Province of *Flanders*; which was Ra-
tified by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of
the States-General, under their Hands, and the whole
Contents thereof granted in the Name of his Catholick

Dendermond
and *Ostend*
refuse to
surrender.

The States
of *Flanders*
Acknowledge
K. Charles.

M 4

Majesty

(a) *PLASENDAL*, a strong Fort, standing about 2 Miles, or a
League, South-East from *Ostend*, upon the Canal; which surrender’d to the
Confederates, 2 or 3 Days before they Invested the Place, June 1706. The
French took this Fort in July 1708, but lost it again, before the End of
that CAMPAIGN.

ANNO Majesty King CHARLES III. in the Camp at *Arseele*,
1706. the 7th of June 1706.


The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough goes
to the
Hague.

THE Confederate Army being unable to undertake any thing of Consequence for several Days, by reason the Heavy Artillery was not come up; the Duke laid hold of that Opportunity to take a Journey to the *Hague*, in order to confer with the States-General, about the further Operations of the CAMPAIGN, and other Matters of Importance. Accordingly, his Grace having left the Army at *Arseele* (under the Command of Velt-Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*) set out the 8th of June, and arriv'd at the *Hague* the next Day. He continued there till the 11th, where having concerted Measures, about the Government of the Cities and Towns lately conquer'd, and settled all other Matters entirely to the Satisfaction of their High-Mightinesses, he set out in order to return to the Army. As his Grace was proceeding in his Journey, he was met at *Merxem* (two Leagues from *Antwerp*) by the Bishop of that City, attended by all the Clergy, who assur'd his Grace of their inviolable Loyalty and Affection to King CHARLES III, and to the House of *Austria*. At *Antwerp*, he was receiv'd with all the Honours and Ceremonies usually paid to their Sovereign Princes; 150 of the Principal Citizens going in Procession before his Coach with lighted Flambeaux to the Bishop's Palace, where he was Splendidly Entertain'd, and lodg'd that Night. The Marquis *De Teracena* (Grandee of *Spain*, and Governor of the Citadel) who had likewise declar'd for King CHARLES, waited on his Grace during the whole Solemnity.

And returns
to the Army.

HIS Grace left *Antwerp* the 13th, early in the Morning, and arriv'd the same Evening in the Camp at *Arseele*; where he was Re-inforc'd by 20 Battalions, which the States-General had drawn out of several Garrisons: And, at the same time, the Troops of *Hannover*, and those of the King of *Prussia* (which serv'd last Year on the *Rhine*) advanc'd towards *Brabant* with all possible Speed. The Enemy (who were encamp'd near *Courtray*) were Re-inforc'd by a Detachment of Foot, which Mareschal *De Marsin* brought from *Germany*; and other Detachments likewise (both from the *French* Army on the *Upper-Rhine*, and from the King's Houshold) were order'd to *Flanders*. However, the Confederates were resolv'd to Besiege

(a)

 Ostend besieged by the Confederates.

(a) **OSTEND**; and accordingly, on *June 15th*, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* march'd with a Detachment to form the Siege of that Place; and at the same time, Lieutenant-General *Fagel* advanc'd with another Body, and took the Fort of **PLASENDALE** Sword in Hand. After this, they made themselves Masters of the Bridge of *Santworde*, by which means, they secur'd the Sluices; and the next Day, the Troops march'd to approach **OSTEND**, which was closely block'd up by Sea, by a Squadron of 9 large *English* Men of War, 4 Bomb Ketches, and 2 Fire-Ships, under the Command of Sir *Stafford Fairborne*; but, for want of the Artillery, the Trenches were not open'd before the latter End of the Month. On the first of *July*, the Batteries being finish'd, the Besiegers planted the Cannon and Mortars thereon. The 3d, Sir *Stafford Fairborne* came ashore, to concert Measures with Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, and it was resolv'd, that the next Day, the Town should be Bombarded both by Sea and Land, which was executed in the Morning by break of Day, with such uninterrupted Fury, that in a few Hours the Town was on Fire in several Places; and the Besiegers continuing to batter it all that Day, great part of the Enemy's Cannon were dismounted before Night, and the Place almost entirely Ruin'd. The 4th, was spent in Firing against, and Bombarding the Town; and the Night between the 4th and 5th, an Assault was made upon the Counterscarpe. The Attack was begun by 50 *English* Grenadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant, being supported by a *Dutch* Battalion, and was carried on with such Vigour and Resolution, that the Allies having beaten the Enemy from their Works, made a Lodgment upon the Counterscarp. That Morning, the Besieg'd sallied out with 900 Men, in order to dislodge the Besiegers, and endeavour the Regaining of that Post; but the Battalions that were in the Trenches, advancing to their Assistance, and some Discharges being made on both sides, the Enemy retir'd without being

(a) **OSTEND**, is a very strong and fine Sea-Port of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquisate of the Territory of Vianden-Urien, subject to the King of Spain. It was Invested by the Confederates both by Sea and Land, *June 25th*, 1706, and obliged to surrender *July 6th*. It stands about 9 Miles North-East of Newport, 11 West of Bruges, 20 South-West of Sluys, 24 North-East of Dunkirk, and 35 almost West of Ghent. Longitude 22. 8. Latitude 51. 8.

ANNO
1706.

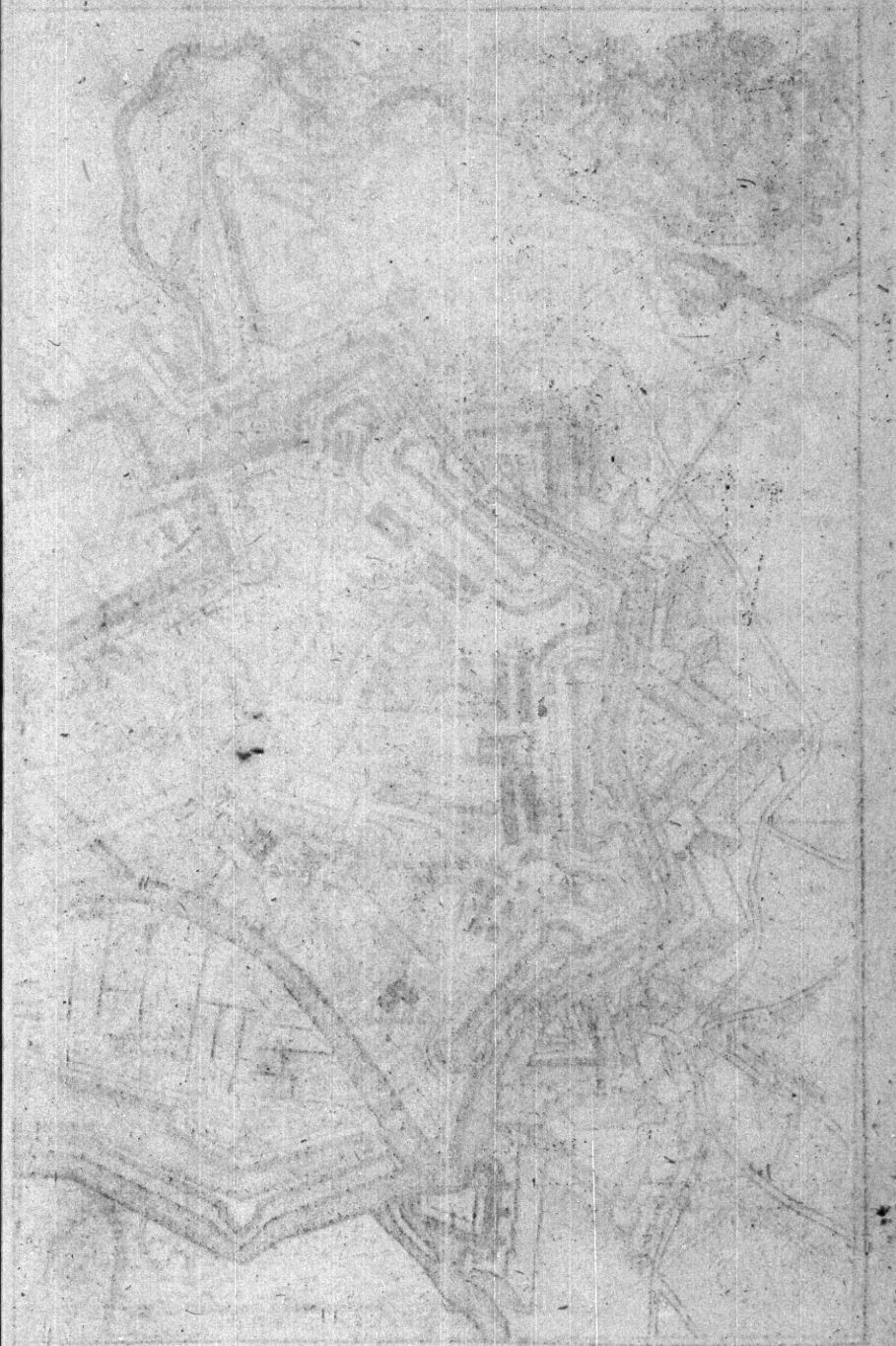


And surren-
der'd.

being able to Effect their Design. In the mean time, great Diligence was us'd in perfecting two Batteries on the *Glacis*; but, on the 6th, the Besieg'd not being able to hold out any longer, against the Force of 47 pieces of Heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars, which incessantly Fir'd upon them, they beat a Parley at Nine in the Morning, and the Capitulation being concluded and sign'd the same Evening, the Governor (Count *De la Motte*) with the Garrison, march'd out the 8th, and were conducted to *Mons*: It consisted of two *Spanish* Battalions; Four Troops of Dragoons of the same Nation, and Four *French* Regiments; but great part of the former enter'd into the Service of the Allies. This Important Town was Invested during the Government of the Arch-Duke *Albert of Austria*, the 5th of *July* 1601, and sustain'd a Siege of three Years; before which Place, the *Spaniards* (commanded by the Famous *Spinola*) lost near 100000 Men; whereas in Four Days time, it was taken by the Powerful and Successful Arms of the Confederates.

The Prince
Royal of
Prussia, ar-
rives in the
Army.

MONSIEUR *D'Auverquerque* having caused the Approaches before *Ostend* to be levell'd, and left a good Garrison in that Town, and in *Plassendale*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Spaar*, march'd to joyn the Duke of *Marlborough*, who on *July* the 8th, advanc'd from his Camp at *Rousselaer* to *Harlebeck*, took Possession of *Courtray*, and on the 11th, proceeded to *Helchin* on the *Scheld*, where his Grace order'd 4 Bridges to be laid over that River. The Country People between the *Scheld*, and the *Lys* were commanded to level the Lines. The Elector of *Bavaria* upon Advice of the Allies having laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, and the Appearance of their Troops about *Gramont*, retir'd in great haste, the 13th at Night, from *Mons* to *Valenciennes*. On the 16th, the Prince Royal of *Prussia* arriv'd in the Army, being met at some distance from the Camp by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the General-Officers, and was receiv'd with all the Respect due to his high Birth and Character. The Troops of *Prussia* and *Hannover*, with 3000 *Palatines*, having joyn'd the Grand Army, they made all the necessary Dispositions for a Siege: Of which the *French* having Intelligence, they (by means of their Sluices) render'd the *Lys* un-navigable below *Menin*. Hereupon, General *Salisch* was order'd on the 21st, with a strong Detachment, to break down the Dams and Sluices between *Armentieres*, *Lisle*, and *Menin*, to free the Course.



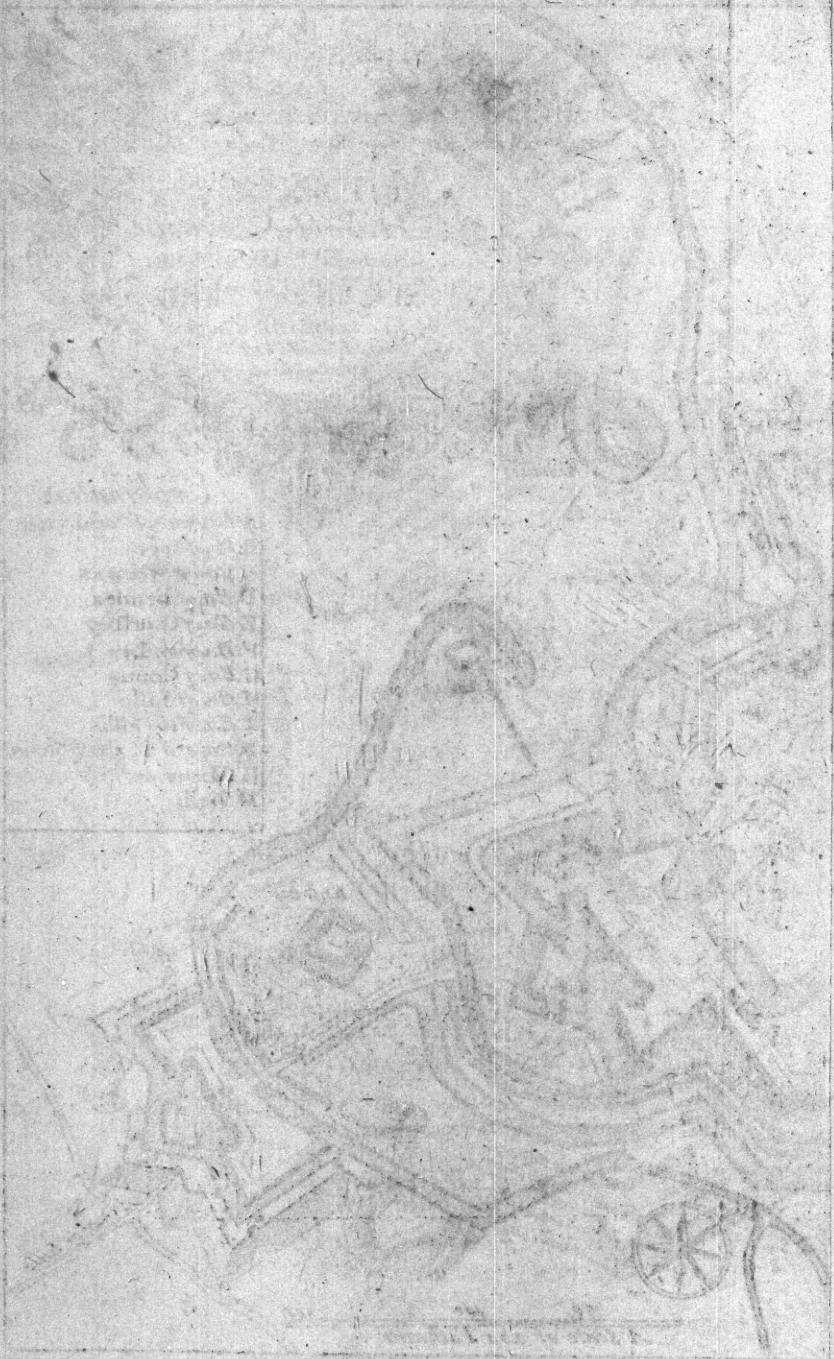




An Exact PLAN of
MENEEN
 Humbly Dedicated
 to the R^t Hon^{ble}
 John Earl of Newcastle
 by his LORDSHIPS most
 Humble and Obed^t Serv^t
 Tho Brodrick.

Explanation

- A Bastion of Capucines
- B Ba. of Ipres
- C Ba. of Werwick
- D Ba. of Bruges
- E Ba. of Courtray
- F Ba. of the Lys
- G Ba. of Camus
- H Ba. of Lille
- I Ba. of the Mills
- K Ba. of Bleaching ground
- L Magazines
- M Wells



Course of the *Lys*, that the Boats loaden with Artillery and Ammunition might come up from thence to *Courtray*. At last the Siege of (a) *MENIN* was resolv'd upon; (A place which was a Key to the *French* Conquests in the *Netherlands*; on whose Fortifications, the Celebrated Engineer *Monsieur D' Vauban* had exerted his utmost Skill, and the Reduction whereof, would both add great Reputation to the Arms of the Allies, and secure their late Acquisitions) It was invested July the 23d, by General *Salisch*; but waiting for the coming up of the Artillery from *Ghent*, the Trenches were not Open'd till the 4th of *August*; And then the Approaches were carried on in the usual Forms, without any remarkable Occurrence till the 18th, when the Saps on the Right and Left being advanc'd as far as the Saliant Angles of the Counterscarpe, the Disposition was made for Attacking it in the Evening. Lieutenant-General *Scholten*, and the Earl of *Orkney* commanded at the two Attacks, and each had under him a Major-General, and a Brigadier, with 300 Grenadiers, as many Workmen, and a Detachment of the like Number of Fuziliers to cover them; the whole being sustain'd by the 9 Battalions that Reliev'd the Trenches, 4 on the Right, and 5 on the Left. The Attack began about 7 a Clock, upon a signal of a Mine the Besiegers sprung up at each of the Angles; and the Men behav'd themselves with so much Bravery upon that Occasion, that they soon beat the Enemy out of the Cover'd Way with great Slaughter, and made a Lodgment close to the Pallisado's. The Action was very Bloody and Obstinate, by reason the Besiegers were expos'd to the Fire of the Ravelins and other Works, for near two Hours before they could cover themselves, which Occasioned the greatest part of their Loss, being computed in the whole to amount to near 1400 Men Kill'd or Wounded. In the mean time, the Duke of *Vendosme* (who arriv'd at *Valenciennes* the 4th of *August*) was drawing together an Army, with which he threatned to attempt the Relief of *MENIN*; whereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*

ANNO
1706.

Siege of
MENIN

(a) *MENIN*, a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of *Flanders*, one of the strongest and most regular Fortifications in Europe; notwithstanding which (together with the Vigorous Resistance of a Numerous Garrison, and a Resolute Commander) the Confederates made themselves Masters of it in 18 Days after the Opening of the Trenches. It stands on the River *Lys*, 5 Miles South-West of *Courtray*, 9 almost North of *Lille*, and 12 almost South-East of *Ipres*. Longitude. 22. 19. Latitude, 50. 50.

ANNO 1706. *rough* caus'd his Army to make a Motion, and encamp'd at *Helchin*, the Left Wing being extended to *Lauwe* near *Menin*, which frustrated the Enemy's Designs, so that the Siege was carried on with all possible Diligence. On the 19th, the Confederate Troops began two Saps in Order to make a Descent into the Ditch, and on the 20th, finish'd two Batteries (One of Six, and the other of Five pieces of Cannon) which began to Fire upon the Bastion and Ravelin the next Morning by break of Day; and two more Batteries being perfected were ready to play the 22d in the Morning. But, the Duke of *Marlborough* going thither to see what Progress was made, the Governor beat a Parley; and Hostages being Exchang'd, the Capitulation was concluded for the Garrison to march out with all the Usual Marks of Honour. Pursuant thereunto, the Duke of *Argyle* (who had remarkeably distinguish'd himself in the Attack of the Counter(scarpe) took Possession of the *Bruges* Gate on the 23d, with a Guard of 200 Men: And, the next Day, the Garrison (consisting of 12 Battalions of Foot, and 3 Squadrons of dismounted Dragoons, making in all about 4000 Men) march'd out of the Place, under a Guard of 200 Confederate Horse, and were conducted to *Doway*. The same Day, Major-General *Welderem* (being appointed to command in *MENIN*) took Possession of the Town with 5 Dutch Battalions of Foot. There was found among the Artillery 4 Pieces of Cannon with the Arms of *ENGLAND*, taken at the Battle of *Landen*, which the Duke of *Marlborough* Order'd to be sent to *England*: And, at the same time, gave the Necessary Directions for levelling the Approaches, and repairing the Fortifications of the Place. The Loss which either Party sustain'd during this Siege, is particulariz'd in the following Letter from General *Salisch* to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*.

SIR,

General Salisch's Letter to Mr. Secretary Fagel.

" I do my self the Honour to Acquaint You, that the
 " Garrison of *MENIN* march'd out Yesterday,
 " about 10 in the Fore-Noon, according to the Ca-
 " pitulation, making in all about 4000 Men; so that
 " they had in this Siege 1300 Men Kill'd or Wounded.
 " My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur the
 " Velt-Mareschal *D'Auverquerque* saw the Garrison
 " march out, and every thing was perform'd in good
 " Order. As to the Loss they have sustain'd in this Siege,
 " your

"your Honour may see it in the following List. We ANNO
 "have found in the Place 55 pieces of Brass Cannon, 1706.
 "and 10 of Iron, besides several other pieces that were
 "buried under Ground, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels
 "of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Musket-Ball, be-
 "sides a great Quantity of all other sorts of Ammuni-
 "tion and Provisions, of which I have not yet an ex-
 "act List. The Battalions of *Heyden*, *Saxen Eysenach*,
 "Chambrier, *Ufflingen*, and *Floor*, are march'd into the
 "Place, to remain there in Garrison till further Orders.

I A M, &c.

Sign'd,

E. W. SALISCH.

THE Allies having thus Victoriously taken Possession
 of MENIN, the Duke of Marlborough, on the
 29th, gave Orders to his Brother (Lieutenant-General
Churchil) to besiege (a) DENDERMOND in Form; *Siege of*
 and 3 Days after, his Grace arriv'd in the Camp with *Dendermond*
 the States-Deputies, to hasten the Siege of that Import-
 tant Place. As to the Particulars, there cannot be a
 more Authentick Account, than what is contain'd in the
 two following Letters to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I ARRIV'D here last Thursday Night, with Mon- *The Duke*
 "sieur *De Gossinga*, and Monsieur *De Geldermalsen*, to *of Marlbo-*
 "hasten the Attack of this Place; and am very glad *rough's Let-*
 "I can Acquaint Your High-Mightinesses, that this *ter to the*
 "Morning, about 10 a Clock, the Garrison beat a Par- *States*
 "ley, demanding Honourable Conditions: But my
 "Brother return'd answer, that he could grant them
 "no other Terms, then that they should remain Priso-
 "ners of WAR; yet that they should have their
 "Baggage, provided they did declare themselves, and
 "deliver

(a) DENDERMOND, a strong Town of the Low-Countries, in
 the Earldom of Flanders. It was block'd up by the Confederates soon after
 the Battle of Ramillies, and surrender'd to the Duke of Marlborough af-
 ter a formal Siege the beginning of August. It stands on the River Scheld,
 and Dender, 12 Miles East of Ghent, 14 South-West of Antwerp, and
 17 North-West of Brussels. Longitude, 23. 22. Latitude. 51. 6.

ANNO 1706. " deliver up one of the Gates, in two Hours time.
 " They rejected this Proposal, and the Hostages having
 " been sent back, Orders were given to renew the At-
 " tack : Whereupon, the Garrison desir'd a further
 " Cessation of Arms for an Hour, at the Expitation of
 " which, they surrender'd, and about Five deliver'd up
 " the Gate of *Mechlin*. They are to march out next
 " *Tuesday*, in order to be conducted to *Holland*. I hear-
 " tily congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this
 " happy Event, in which, the Hand of GOD has
 " Visibly appear'd : It having been observ'd, that for
 " several Years past, there has not been, in this Coun-
 " try, so favourable a Season for such an Enterprife.

I am,

&c. HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

*From the Camp
 before DENDER-
 MOND, Sept. 5, 1706.*

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

*The States
 Deputies
 Letter about
 the Surren-
 der of Den-
 dermond.*

ACCORDING to our last, the Trenches were o-
 pen'd, and the Batteries finish'd, so that they began
 to play Yesterday Morning, with so great Fury and
 Execution, that the Breaches in the Redoubt, and
 Work that cover'd it, being wide enough this Mor-
 ning, our Men carried the same by Storm, with
 great Bravery, and little Loss : Whereupon, the Be-
 sieg'd immediately desir'd to Capitulate, and sent us
 Hostages for that Purpose. Their Proposals having
 been brought to us, and to my Lord Duke of *Marlbo-
 rough*, whilst we were all in the Trenches to see the
 Assault ; several Messages were sent backwards and
 forwards, and the Agreement was at last concluded
 about 5 this Afternoon, by which, the Garrison are
 to remain Prisoners of WAR ; on Condition, how-
 ever, that they shall be allow'd their Swords and
 Baggage : And accordingly, they have deliver'd up
 to us the Gate of *Mechlin*. We shall confert further
 Measures with my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, about
 the next Enterprife ; and we shall wait for your
 High-Mightinesses Orders, to know where the Gar-
 rison shall be conducted. We have thought it our
 " Duty

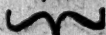
of the *Present* W A R.

175

"Duty to congratulate your High-Mightinesses, upon
"this Speedy and Happy Success.

ANNO

1706.



We are,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

From the Camp before

Sign'd,

DENDERMOND.

S. V. GOSLINGA.

Sept. 6. 1706.

A. V. BORSSELE, Lord
of GELDERMALSEN.

AFTER the Surrender of *Dendermond*, the Confederates form'd the Siege of (a) *AETH*, which ^{AETH} was Invested the 16th of *September*, by 40 Battalions, ^{Besieg'd.} and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*. The Trenches were open'd the 20th, and the Attacks were carried on with so much Success, that on the 29th, the Besiegers made a Lodgment on the cover'd Way; and in the Night, between the last of *September*, and the first of *October*, they took Possession of the Counter-Guard, before the Bastion which was Attack'd, and oblig'd the Garrison to beat a Parley, at 6 a Clock in the Afternoon: Who refusing at first to surrender, upon the Conditions offer'd them by Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, the Hostilities were renew'd; But beating a Parley the second time, it was then agreed, that the Enemy should surrender themselves ^{And surren-} Prisoners of WAR. The Garrison consisted of 2100 ^{der'd.} Men, of which, 500 were Kill'd or Wounded in the Siege: And the Confederates lost about 900 Men before the Place. Soon after the Surrender of the Town, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* wrote the following Letter to Monsieur *Fagel*, Secretary to the States-General.

(a) *AETH*, a strong Frontier Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of *Hainault*, the Marquisate of the Territory of *Brabant*, subject to the Spaniards, who had it restor'd by the French in 1678. The French took it again in 1697, but restor'd it the same Year by the Peace of *Reswick*: And, the Confederates (under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*) took Possession of it the present CAMPAIGN. It stands on the River *Dender*, 14 Miles almost North-West of *Mons*, 22 almost South-West of *Brussels*, and 24 South of *Ghent*. Longitude 23. 3. Latitude 50. 47.

S I R,

ANNO

1706.

S I R,

Monsieur
D'Auver-
querque's
Letter to
Mr. Secreta-
ry Fagel.

"AFTER we had made our-selves Masters of the
Cover'd-Way of the Counterscarp, and while I
"was in the Approaches, about 6 a-Clock last Night,
"the Enemy beat a Parley, and sent out two Officers to
"demand an Honourable Capitulation. I signified to
"them that they were to hope for no other Terms,
"than to be receiv'd Prisoners of WAR; that out of
"consideration for the Officers, I would allow them
"their Swords and Baggage, and the Soldiers their
"Knapacks, and gave them half an Hours time to
"resolve what to do. I sent one of my Adjutants with
"them, to know the Governor's Resolution; who re-
"turn'd immediately, and told me, he would not agree
"to it: Whereupon, the Hostilities were renew'd.
"But, to Day, towards Noon, the Besieg'd having beat
"a Parley again, and sent back the two Officers that
"came out to treat with me last Night (one of which,
"is a Colonel, the other an Adjutant to the Duke of
"Vendosme) it was agreed, after some Debate, that the
"Garrison should surrender themselves Prisoners of
"WAR. We shall take Possession of a Gate to Mor-
"row, and the Garrison is to march out on Monday.
"I do my self the Honour to congratulate their High-
"Mightinesses, with all my Heart, upon the surrender
"of this Place. I Wish and Hope, that the Almighty
"will bless more and more, the Arms of the State, and
"its high Allies, and make them Victorious. My Ad-
"jutant (Lieutenant-Colonel Mortaign) is order'd to
"carry this News to their High-Mightinesses.

October 2d 1706.

I remain, &c.

AUVERQUERQUE.

The Cam-
paign ends
in the Ne-
therlands.

THE Confederates having happily made all these
important and memorable Conquests, the Duke of
Vendosme caus'd the Garrisons of Mons and Charleroy to
be Re-inforc'd, being apprehensive that the Allies might
have a design upon one of those Places: But, the Sea-
son being too far advanc'd for any great Undertaking,
and the Troops too much Fatigu'd, the Duke of Marl-
borough, having made some Motion for the Conveniency
of

of Forraging, left the Army at *Ghieslenghein*, under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*; and on the 27th of *October*, went to *Brussels*, where he was receiv'd with all imaginable Marks of Honour and Esteem by the whole City. Having continued there 3 Days, he return'd to the Army, from whence he set out for the *Hague*, on *November* the 5th; and the next Day, the Troops mov'd to *St. Quintin Lennick*, in order to separate and march into Winter-Quarters, which were regulated in the following Manner. The *English* Forces were Garrison'd in *Ghent*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Ingoldsby*: The *Danes* in *Bruges*: And, the *Prussians* and *Lunenburghers* along the *Demer*, and between the *Maese*, and the *Rhine*. Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* was appointed to Command in chief in the *Netherlands*, and to reside at *Brussels*; having under him, Messieurs *Dopst* and *Hukelome* (Lieutenants-General) and Monsieur *Villates*, and Prince *William* of *Hesse-Cassel* (Majors-General) Count *Tilly* (General of the Horse) was to command in *Louvain*, with Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, and the Earl of *Athlone* (Major-General) General *Salisch* was appointed to Command the Infantry in *Mechlin*, with Lieutenant-General *Dompere*, and Major-General *Collier*. The Earl of *Albemarle* commanded on the *Maese*, having under him Messieurs *Hompesch* and *Oxenslyen* (Lieutenants-General) and Messieurs *Souteland* and *La Leeg* (Majors-General) Major-General *Murray* in *Courtray*: Major-General *Pallant* in *Menin*: Brigadier *Pallant* in *Aeth*: Major-General *Lauder* in *Dendermond*: Lieutenant-General *Spaar* in *Ostend*: And, Lieutenant-General *Fagel* in *Sluyce*, and the *Dutch Flanders*. The Duke of *Marlborough* (on the 9th of *November*) arriv'd at the *Hague*; where having receiv'd the Complements of the States, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, on his Glorious and Successful CAMPAIGN, and settled several other Important Affairs; His Grace sail'd from the *Maese* the 26th, and came to *London* three Days after; where he receiv'd the Thanks of the House of Commons, for his Eminent Services to Her Majesty and the Kingdom, in the signal Victories and Successes obtain'd over the common Enemy. The 31st of *December*, was appointed by Her Majesty to be observ'd as a Day of solemn Thanksgiving for the wonderful Successes of the CAMPAIGN: And a few Days before, the Standards and Colours taken at the Battle of *RAMILLIES*, were carried in Procession

ANNO
1706.

The Confe-
derate Army
march into
Winter
Quarters.

The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough ar-
rives at Lon-
don.

ANNO 1706. *cession from St. James's Park to Guildhall (in the same manner as those taken at the Battle of BLEINHEIM were carried, two Years before, from the Tower to Westminster-hall) and there hung up, to remain as Trophies of that ever-Memorable Victory.*

Preparations of the French for the Siege of Turin.

HAVING thus given a particular Account of what is most remarkable in the (N.B.) NETHERLANDS, it is very proper to insert the Memorable Siege and Battle of (a) TURIN, with which I shall finish the CAMPAIGN. The fatal Blow the French receiv'd at Ramillies, made People believe they would give over their Designs against Turin; but the Preparations for the Siege being made, and they thinking it impossible that Prince Eugene should attempt to Relieve that Place, they resolv'd to Besiege it, in hopes that the taking thereof, and the entire Reduction of Piedmont (which they thought a sure Game) would make amends for their other Losses. They boasted that they had form'd an Army (under the Duke De la Feuillade) for that Enterprize, consisting of 68 Battalions, and 88 Squadrons: 250 Officers of Artillery: 800 Gunners: 250 Bombardiers and Miners; and 4000 Pioneers: And, that they had also provided for that SIEGE, 160 Pieces of Heavy Cannon: 80 Mortars: 100000 Bullets: 27000 Bombs: 1100000 Pound Weight of Powder: 300000 Weight of Lead: 80000 Grenado's, &c. all which were laid up in the Magazines of Casal, Crescentino, and Chivas

THE

(N.B.) THE Principal Design of this Undertaking, was only to include the most Material Transactions of the late WAR in the NETHERLANDS: But, where any thing very Remarkable, either in ITALY or GERMANY has occur'd; I hope the Reader will pardon a Digression, for the better Illustration of this HISTORY.

(a) TURIN, a Strong and Splendid City of Italy, with a fine Castle; the Marquisate of the Principality of PIEDMONT, in the Territory of Turin; an Arch-Bishoprick and University, subject to the Duke of Savoy, and his Seat. The French besieg'd it very Vigorously the present CAMPAIGN, and reduc'd it to great Extremities: But, September the 7th, the Duke of Savoy, and Prince Eugene, reliev'd it, gaining a compleat Victory over their Enemies. It stands in a very Fruitful Pleasant Plain, on the River Po, 20 Miles nigh East of Pignerol, 78 almost West of Genoa and Milan, 100 almost East of Grenoble and Cambrai, 120 South-East of Geneva, 154 almost South of Lyons, 250 West of Venice, 360 South-East of Paris, 340 North-West of Rome, and 460 South-West of Vienna. Longitude 27. 26. Latitude 44. 34.

THE Duke of SAVOY (who had resolv'd to defend the Place to the last Extremity) added new Works to its Fortifications, and took all the Care and Precaution that Humane Nature was capable of. The French King, at the same time, us'd all possible Means to persuade his Royal Highness to forsake the Allies, by not only offering him the Government of the *Milaneze* for his Life, but several Millions of Livres for repairing his Fortified Places that had been demolish'd: But, he rejected those Proposals, and declar'd his Resolution firmly to adhere to the Interest of the Grand Alliance. The King of France, finding that the Duke of Savoy refus'd his Offers, resolv'd (if possible) to reduce him by Force; and forthwith dispatch'd his Orders to the Duke *De la Feuillade* to form the Siege of *TURIN* with all possible Diligence. Accordingly, he caus'd the Lines of Circumvallation and Controvallation to be carried on: And, the latter being finish'd by the 30th of May (N.S.) and the other the 2d of June, the Trenches were open'd the same Night, both against the Town and Citadel. His Royal Highness having the next Day view'd the Enemy's Works, order'd the Guards in the Citadel, and at the Gate *Suza*, to be doubl'd, and gave other necessary Directions for the Defence of the Place. On the 6th of June, his Royal Highness gave Orders for the planting of 60 Pieces of Cannon on the Bastion *De la Consolare*, near the Citadel, and upon some other Works. The next Day, the Duke *De la Feuillade*, sent Monsieur *De Marignan* (his Quarter-Master General) with a Trumpet, to the grand Guard, to acquaint his Royal Highness, "That the Duke had receiv'd Orders from Court, to form the Siege of *TURIN*; and at the same time, to have all imaginable Regard to the Royal Family there; and offer to them Passports with a Guard before the Siege was begun. In Answer to which, his Royal Highness sent Word, "That, he was very much oblig'd to the King, for the Offer his Majesty was pleas'd to make him: That he did not think at present to remove his Family: That whenever he should remove them, he should have no Occasion for a Pass or a Guard; and that the Duke *De la Feuillade* might execute his Master's Orders, and begin the Siege when he thought fit. So, the Besiegers (on the 8th of June) began to Bombard the Citadel and Town, and continu'd the three following Days, without doing any considerable Damage: And, at the same

TURIN
Invested,

ANNO time, the Besieg'd fir'd incessantly from their Mortars,
 1706. Cannon, and small Arms, which very much disturb'd
 the Enemy in their Works. The 15th, at Night, the
 Enemy began to fire on the Besieg'd with Red-hot Bul-
 lets, most of which fell near the Duke's Palace, but
 did very little harm. The next Day, the two Dutcheßes,
 with the Young Prince and Princesses left *TURIN*,
 and went to *Quierasco*; and the Duke of *Savoy*, having
 receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy were marching to-
 wards *Montcalier*, in order entirely to surround *Turin*,

The Duke of he left his Capital on the 18th, and being come to *Carmagnole*,
Savoy leaves put himself at the Head of his Horse, whence
TURIN. he sent 600 of them (under General *Marigni*) to *Montcalier*; but on the 20th, the Enemy's Forces on this
 side the *PO* advancing thither, that General was forc'd
 to retire. On the 21st, Mr. *Methwin* (Envoy extraor-
 dinary from Her Majesty of *Great-Britain*, to the Duke
 of *Savoy*) came from *Genoa*, by the Way of *Oneglia*, to
Carmagnole, where he had Audience of his Royal High-
 ness: But, that Night, the Duke of *Savoy* receiving
 Advice, that the Enemy had laid a Bridge over the *Po*
 at *Montcalier*, and intended to march that Way the
 next Morning, Orders were given for decamping by
 break of Day; and thereupon, his Royal Highness
 march'd from *Carmagnole* to *Quierasco*, and there pass'd
 the *Stura*, being closely pursu'd by the Enemy, who at-
 tempted several Times to put his Rear into Disorder;
 but were as often Repuls'd, and the Duke made an
 orderly Retreat. Soon after, he receiv'd Intelligence,
 that the Enemy were advancing to Attack *Quierasco*;
 whereupon, he remov'd the Dutcheßes and Princes to
Mondovi, being accompanied (at his Royal Highness's
 desire) by the *Sieur Vander Meer* (Envoy extraordinary
 of the States-General.) From thence, they remov'd to
Ceva; but the Duke imagining they were not safe there,
 he order'd them to retire into the Territories of *Genoa*,
 where after many Inconveniences and Dangers, they
 safely arriv'd about the middle of *July*.

And is pur-
 su'd by the
 Enemy.

THE Duke *De la Feuillade* being tir'd in the Pursuit
 of the Duke of *Savoy*, return'd the 5th of *July*, to the
 Camp before *TURIN*, to receive the Duke of *Orleans*,
 (whom the *French King* had appointed General of his
 Forces in *Italy*, in the Room of the Duke of *Vendosme*,
 who was made General of the *French Army* in the *Ne-
 therlands*) leaving 45 Squadrons (under the Command
 of

of the Count *D'Aubeterre*) with Orders to pursue the Duke of *Savoy*: Which pursuit prov'd very advantageous to his Royal Highness; for, from the 10th of *June* to the 5th of *July*, great part of the Forces employ'd in the Siege of *Turin*, being engag'd in this Expedition, it not only very much retarded the Progress of the Siege, but gave Prince *Eugene* an Opportunity at last, to come up just time enough to relieve the Place, in hopes of which Succours, tho' the Siege was vigorously push'd on, yet it was as nobly Defended. However, on *August* the 4th, the Enemy Attack'd the first Counterscarp of the Citadel, and took it after a Bloody Resistance, which lasted for about three Hours, having had 20 Officers, 3 Engineers, and 300 Men kill'd, besides 400 Wounded in the Action. After this, they continued to perfect their Lodgments and Batteries; but, the Besieg'd sprung so many Mines, that they had no Batteries ready till the 21st. On the 25th in the Morning, the Besieg'd sprung a Mine, which buried several Men, blew up Nine Pieces of Cannon, and threw down three out of five Batteries, that were on the cover'd Way. On the 26th, in the Night, the Half-Moon and Counterguards were attack'd, and carried by the Besiegers: But, those who defended the Half-Moon, retir'd into a Wall'd Redoubt at the Neck of it, and from thence to the Flank of the Bastions, and made such a terrible Fire upon the Enemy for 3 Hours together, that the next Morning they drove them from the Counterguards with such Slaughter, that they own'd themselves, they had in those Attacks, near 500 Men Kill'd. On the 28th of *August*, the Duke of *Orleans* arriv'd in the Camp, with 40 Squadrons, 11 Regiments of Dragoons, and 40 Battalions. The Besiegers (encourag'd by these Re-inforcements) on the last of *August*, made a second Assault upon the Half-Moon, and the two Counter-Guards before the Citadel, but were Repuls'd with greater Loss than on the 26th; the Besieg'd making a terrible Fire with their small Arms, and springing several Mines with extraordinary Success: For of seven Batteries (some of 5, others of 6 Pieces of Cannon) which the Besiegers had on the Cover'd Way, not one was left; the Mines of the Besieg'd having ruin'd them all. Notwithstanding, these Repulses and Disadvantages on the side of the Besiegers, and the admirable Courage and Resolution of the Besieg'd; yet *TURIN* must inevitably have been lost, for

ANNO
1706.The first
Counter-
scarp taken.The Half-
Moon and
Counter-
guards taken
and re-taken.

ANNO want of Ammunition, had not Prince *Eugene*, with indefatigable Diligence, come up seasonably to its Relief. Who having cross'd a Country, full of deep Ditches and Canals; pass'd the *Po*, penetrated into the *Ferrareze* and the *Modaneze*, took *Final*, *Carpi*, *Reggio*, and other Places; and not only march'd to the Enemy towards *Guaftalla*, but even went thro' the Important Passage of *Stradella* (where he might Easily have been stopp'd) at last, on the 29th of *August*, happily joyn'd the Duke of *Savoy*, and made Way for the Ever-Famous Battle of *TURIN*; which in two Hours time, defeated at once, both the Ambitious Projects and Forces of the Enemy. An Account of that memorable Action, is particularly compriz'd in the following Relation from the Baron *De Hobendorf*, to the States-General, which deserves to be transmitted to Posterity.

Prince Eugene
joins the Duke of
Savoy.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

An Account
of the Battle
of Turin.

" I AM very happy, in being chosen by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, and by Prince *Eugene*, to bring your High-Mightinesses the News of the Glorious Victory, which they gain'd over the Enemy the 7th of this Month, in the Neighbourhood of *TURIN*. His Royal Highness, and Prince *Eugene*, hope you will take no less part in their good Fortune, than you have in their Glory, by the great Succours you so generously sent to the Prince, who of all the World most deserves them. At length, after having pass'd 4 great Rivers (which serv'd for Ditches to the 4 Intrenchments the Enemy had made to hinder our Passage,) and after 34 Marches, our Army arriv'd near *TURIN*, the 30th of *August*.

" THE first of *September*, his Royal Highness joyn'd Us with his Horse, and the whole Army pass'd the *Po* the 4th, between *Montcalier* and *Carignan* towards *Quiers*; and 4 Battalions, and 10000 Militia were left under the Command of Count *Santena*, with a certain Quantity of Powder, to be thrown into *TURIN*, in case the Enemy should quit the Hill, to oppose our Army with all their Forces.

ON

" ON the 5th, we encamp'd near the *Doria*, and
 " his Royal Highness having Intelligence that a Con-
 " voy of 1300 Mules was coming from *Susa*, he caus'd
 " the Marquis *De Visconti* to pass the Ford of *El-*
 " *pignan*, with the Horse of the first Line of the
 " Left-Wing, and the Marquis *De Langallerie* to pass
 " below *Pianessa*, with the Horse of the second Line
 " of the same Wing; and so the Convoy being then
 " come into the Neighbourhood of that Town, was
 " enclos'd between them. Monsieur *De Bonel* (who
 " commanded the Guard of the Convoy) was beaten, A Convoy taken by the
 " and the Regiment of *Chatillon* entirely defeated. That Confederates.
 " Day, 800 loaded Mules were taken; and at Night,
 " the Castle of *Pianessa*, into which, the rest of the
 " Convoy, and of the Regiment of *Chatillon* had e-
 " scap'd, surrender'd with his Garrison (consisting of
 " 80 Foot) at Discretion.

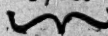
" ON the 6th we pass'd the *Doria*, and encamp'd
 " with the Right on the Bank of that River before
 " *Pianessa*, and the left on the *Stura* before the *Ve-*
 " *nerie*. At Night, all the Troops were order'd to be
 " ready to fight the next Day, which Order was receiv-
 " ed with inexpressible Joy.

" THE 7th, at Day-break, we march'd to the
 " Enemy, who were intrench'd up to the Teeth, ha-
 " ving the *Stura* on their Right, the *Doria* on their
 " Left, and the Convent of the *Capuchins de Notre Da-*
 " *me de la Campagne* in the Centre, besides *Luscin-*
 " *go*, and several other Fortified *Cascines* flank'd their
 " Intrenchment. Our Foot march'd in Eight Columns,
 " Four in the first Line, and as many in the second,
 " all the Grenadiers of each Column in the Van, the
 " Artillery was divided in proportion among the Foot;
 " our Right mov'd along the side of the *Doria*, and
 " our Left along the *Stura*: Behind the Foot march'd
 " the Horse, the first Line in Six Columns, and the
 " second in Brigades.

" NEVER was any thing seen so bold and ter- Battle of
 " rible as this March. The Enemy fir'd continually TURIN.
 " with 40 Pieces of Cannon; but all the Fire serv'd
 " only

ANNO

1706.



“only the more to inflame our Valiant Soldiers.”
 “Within half Cannon-shot we form’d into *Battalia* ;
 “all the Generals took their Posts, Our Cannon be-
 “gan to Fire, and all the Instruments of WAR to
 “Sound. We left a proper Distance betwixt the Bri-
 “gades of our Foot, by which we might march our
 “Horse in case of Need, which Precaution was of
 “great Use to us afterwards : So upon Notice that all
 “was in Order, the whole Army mov’d in a Moment.
 “Our Infantry march’d up with their Muskets on their
 “Shoulders to the Foot of the Intrenchment : Then
 “the great Fire of the Muskets began, and as by the
 “unequal Scituation of the Ground, our Left-Wing
 “sustain’d alone for some time the Efforts of the Enemy,
 “that stopp’d them a little, but without making them
 “give Ground : At the same time, Prince *Eugene* came
 “up, drew his Sword, and putting himself at the Head
 “of the Battalions on the Left, broke into the Enemy’s
 “Intrenchments in an Instant. His Royal Highness did
 “the like in the Centre, and our Right near *Luscingo* :
 “In Conclusion, we Triumph’d on all sides ; and our
 “Horse advancing thro’ the Intervals left for them,
 “twas no longer a Fight, but a pursuit of Runaways ;
 “and our Horse counted it a Scandal to their Valour,
 “to cut down Men that fled with so great Precipitation,
 “and this sav’d many of the Enemy’s Lives.

The French
Army entire-
ly defeated.

The Enemy
abandons the
Siege of Tu-
rin.

“BY Noon, the Victory was wholly Ours, and
 the City entirely deliver’d ; for the Enemy abandon’d
 the Attack, and all their Camp retir’d with the Re-
 mains of their Army, to the other side of the *Po*.
 “The rest of the Day was spent in taking several Cas-
 cines and Redoubts possess’d by the Enemy, who all
 yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR, and his
 Royal Highness triumphantly enter’d his Capital that
 Evening.

“HIGH and Mighty Lords, this is a true Rela-
 tion of what our Army has done in *Piedmont*. I
 forbear to speak of the Actions of the two great
 Princes that commanded it, being at a Loss for Words
 to describe them. I have the Honour to be sent hi-
 ther rather to Publish the Eternal Acknowledgment
 they promise you, than the Valour by which they
 “have

" have render'd themselves worthy of your Friendship. ANNO
 " I do it by these Lines, professing my self at the same 1706.
 " time, with most Profound Respect,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

Your most Humble,

and most Obedient Servant,

DE HOHENDORF.

IN this Memorable Battle (which at first was no less *The Valour of*
 Dubious, than afterwards Decisive by a compleat *the Confede-*
 Victory) His Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, to *rate Gene-*
 his Immortal Glory, did not spare his Person, but ex- *rals and Sol-*
 pos'd himself in the thickest of the Enemy's Fire, for *diers.*
 for the Good of the Common Cause, and the Welfare
 of his Dominions; having every where given the Ne-
 cessary Directions, from the Beginning to the End of
 the Action. Prince *Eugene* likewise, and the other Ge-
 nerals (after his Example) as also the Officers and Sol-
 diers, perform'd on this Occasion, all that could be ex-
 pected from Brave and Experienc'd Warriours: And,
 'tis wonderful to consider what Difficulties they had to
 surmount, as well by the height of the Intrenchment,
 as by the Foot not being able to break in, till after they
 had levell'd it to open a Way for the Horse. The
 Prince of *Hesse D'Armstadt*, the Marquis *Visconti*, the
 Marquis *De Langallerie*, and the rest of the Generals
 of Horse, (besides their extraordinary Bravery) shew'd
 a most admirable Conduct, thro' the whole Course of
 this Bloody Action.

IT is impossible to express the Excess of Joy, which *The Duke of*
 this Wonderful and Glorious Deliverance caus'd in the *Savoy and*
 City of *TURIN*; which being reduc'd to the last Ex- *Prince Eu-*
 tremity, beheld, soon after the Action, his Royal High- *gene enter*
 ness, and Prince *Eugene*, enter their Gates in Triumph, *TURIN.*
 in order to go and render Solemn Thanks to Almighty
 GOD in the Cathedral of *St. John*. They were wel-
 com'd with a Salvo of all the Artillery, in which the
 little Powder that was left was consum'd: And, by
 this, it is easie to judge both of the extream Danger
 the

ANNO the Town was in, and of the Seasonableness of its Relief.

*The Loss of
the French
in the Battle.*

THE Loss of the Enemy were 4706 Kill'd in the Battle, besides those slain in their Retreat, and by the *Vaudon*. The *Mareschal De Marfin* three Days after died of his Wounds in *TURIN*. Count *Murce* (Lieutenant - General) *Monsieur La Bretonniere* (General of the Horse) *Messieurs De Senneterre* and *Villars* (Mareschals *De Camp*) the *Marquiss De Bonneval* (Brigadier) taken by his own Brother, who left the French Service with the *Marquiss De Langallerie*, were made Prisoners: As were likewise 8 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 98 Captains, 111 Lieutenants, 34 Corners and Ensigns, 30 Engineers and Commissaries of the Artillery, and 7640 Private Men, including those taken in *Chivas*; the whole amounting to 12670 Men.

*Particulars
of the Booty
taken.*

IN the Enemy's Works, the *Germans* found 255 Pieces of Cannon, 108 Mortars, 7800 Bombs, 32000 Royal Grenado's, 48000 Cannon-Ball, besides a prodigious Number in the Ditches, &c. 4000 Chests of Musket-Shot, and 86000 Barrels of Gun-powder. They took all their Tents and Baggage, 5000 Horses, Mules, and Oxen, 27 large Boats loaded with Ammunition, all their Pontons, 4 Pictures of the French King, set with Diamonds, valu'd at 4000 Pistoles; and *Monsieur De Carrest* (Commissary-General of the Army) was taken, with all his Mules so richly laden, that THAT Part of the Booty alone was valu'd at three Millions of Livres; to which must be added, 10000 Horses of 13 Regiments of Dragoons, which serv'd for a very seasonable Recruit, to re-mount the Confederate Cavalry: But was such a Loss to the Enemy, as could neither soon or easily be retrieved.

COUNT *Daun* (General of the Artillery) defended the Capital City of *TURIN*, with all imaginable Conduct and Valour; but the Garrison suffer'd very considerably in the Siege, which lasted near Four Months; during which time, the Enemy made such a terrible Fire upon them, as can scarce be parallell'd in any Age. However, they perform'd such Brave and Heroick Actions, and found out such Methods to defend themselves, as will immortalize the Glory due to the

the Greatness of their Courage and Valour ; and had *ANNO* they not wanted Powder, they would certainly have *1706.* made a far greater Execution. Out of the *Imperialists* in Garrison, during the Siege, 311 were Kill'd, 589 Wounded, and 122 taken Prisoners : In all 1026. Out of the Troops of *Savoy*, 1303 were Slain, 1722 Wounded, 1958 Deserters : Total, 5093. Out of the Dis-mounted Horse, 141 Kill'd, and 154 Wounded. Out of the Men belonging to the Artillery, there were 71 Kill'd, 75 Wounded, and 47 Deserted ; Total of all 6607 : And, in the Battle, the Confederates had near 3000 Kill'd or Disabled.

*Loss of the
Confederates.*

THE *French* (whose Interest it was to palliate their Defeat before *TURIN*) remain'd some time about *Fenestrelles* and *Briancon*, as if they had a Design to return with an Army into *Piedmont* ; and to give an Air of Truth to their Pretensions, made some Preparations, and unsuccessful Attempts, to pass thro' the Valley of *Aosta*. But, his Royal Highness, and Prince *Eugene*, disregarding the Reports spread by the *French*, were only wisely intent upon improving their late Advantages, and present Opportunity. All the Places possess'd by the Enemy in *Piedmont*, *Montferrat*, *Milaneze*, and the Neighbouring Provinces, were reduc'd one after another : some Voluntarily, as *Milan* ; others by main Force, and among the rest, *Pavia*, *Mortara*, *Alexandria*, *Picciighitone*, *Tortona* (whose Garrison was put to the Sword) and *Cazal*, the Garrison whereof were made Prisoners of W A R, as well as those of many others : So that excepting *Cremona*, *Valenza*, and the Castle of *Milan* (which were block'd up) *FRANCE* lost at the Conclusion of the CAMPAIGN, a vast Country ; the Invading and keeping whereof, had cost Her Prodigious Sums of Money, by a Revolution no less Wonderful and Surprising, than that which happen'd the beginning of the Campaign in the *NETHERLANDS*.

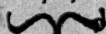


A
COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1707.



AFTER so constant a Series of prodigious Successes, with which the Confederate Arms were attended the Preceding CAMPAIGN, it was the general Opinion (which did not want probable Reasons to support it self) that the King of *France*, would never be able to Retrieve so many and such great Misfortunes; and that he would soon be Oblig'd to wave his Pretensions to *Spain*, to obtain Peace, which his subjects begg'd of him in solemn Speeches and Orations from the Pulpit. But, notwithstanding the great Hopes we entertain'd then, the Year 1707, prov'd almost the entire Reverse of the former: *France* having made greater and speedier Efforts to recover her Losses, than the Allies did to improve their Victories. This appear'd most sensibly in *Spain*, by the fatal Loss of the Battle of *ALMANZA*

ANNO
1707.



ANNO MANZA, a particular Account of which is incerted
1707. here, as Publish'd by Authority.

Proceedings
in Spain

IN a General Council of War held at *Valencia*, in December 1706, about the Operations of the ensuing CAMPAIGN, his Catholick Majesty being present, it was Agreed, That all the Confederate Forces in that Kingdom, as also those that were expected with the Earl *Rivers*, should Act in one Body, and enter *Castile*, by the way of *Arragon*, where the Passage of the *Tagus* was most Practicable: But, for the Preservation of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, the Army should take the Field early, and endeavour to destroy the Enemy's Magazines, on that Frontier, as likewise to take some Fortresses for their Security, when the Army should march away; and, if possible, to fall on some Body of the Enemy's Troops, before their whole Force was Assembled. The Earl of *Galway*, the more to strengthen our Army, sent Orders to the Lord *Tyranny's* Regiment, and the two Battalions of Marines (who were Quarter'd in *Catalonia*) to march and join him: But, the Viceroy of that Principality, would not suffer them to March from their Quarters, or part with any Troops out of the Province, without the King's Order, which was often Solicited, but could not be Obtain'd. His Majesty was pleas'd towards the End of *February*, to declare to the Generals of the Allies, his Intention of going into *Catalonia*; and a few Days after, proceeded in his Journey thither, taking with him the Regiment of Dragoons of *Winterfeldt*, consisting of Five Squadrons, with Count *Falais's* Regiment of *Dutch* Foot: But, at parting, His Majesty promis'd the Confederate Generals, that whenever it should be thought proper to march to *Madrid*, he would be ready to join them with the Troops from *Catalonia*.

ALL the Confederate Forces that could be brought into the Field, amounted only to 24 Battalions of Foot, and 53 Squadrons, *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese*; making in all, about 4500 Horse, and 11000 Foot, Effective. With this Body, the Marquis *Das Minas*, and the Earl of *Galway* took the Field the 6th of *April* (N. S.) and having with very good Success, destroy'd the Enemy's Magazines, at *Cauder*, *Yela*, and *Montalegre*, and forc'd several Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire farther into *Castile*, return'd with the Army to
Villena,

Villena, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place: But, ANNO
 the Captain who commanded in it, made so resolute a 1707.
 Defence, that before the Breach was accessible, the E-
 nemy's Army joyn'd at *ALMANZA*, consisting of 76
 Squadrons of Horse, and 54 Battalions of Foot. Tho'
 the Accounts we had of their Numbers were Various
 and Uncertain, we were inform'd, that their Design
 was to Attempt the Relief of *Villena*, or to cut off our
 Communication with *Valencia*, from whence we re-
 ceiv'd all our Provisions. The Duke of *Orleans* was
 then on his Way, to joyn the Enemy's Army; and 7 or
 800 of the *French* Forces were on their March, to Rein-
 force them: On the contrary, our Army was daily di-
 minish'd by Sickness, especially the Troops that came
 last from *England*. We had no Prospect of being joyn'd
 by the Troops from *Catalonia*; King *Charles* having
 some time before declar'd his Intention to march with
 the Forces he had with him to the Frontiers of *Roussil-
 lon*, and desir'd my Lord *Galway* to divide the Army on
 the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Aragon*, for the Security
 of those Provinces. On the 24th of *April* (N. S.) a
 Council of W A R was held, wherein it was unanimou-
 sly agreed, to march and attack the Enemy; otherwise
 we must have abandon'd the Kingdom of *Valencia*, to
 the Fury of an incens'd Army, the Magazines of those
 Frontiers being almost Exhausted. According to this
 Resolution, the Confederate Army march'd early the
 next Day, in 4 Columns towards (a) *ALMANZA*;
 and upon the Appearance of the Van-Guard, the En-
 emy immediately struck their Tents, call'd in their For-
 agers, and form'd themselves in Order of Battle, having
 the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their Second Line,
 a Little to the Right of the Centre. We enter'd the
 Plain about Noon, and our Army having been drawn
 up in Order of Battle, we continued our March, till
 we were within a Mile of the Enemy; where our Lines
 halted, to ease the Soldiers, who had been marching
 since break of Day. The Earl of *Galway*, to supply
 our want of Cavalry, had interlin'd a Brigade of Foot
 with each Wing of Horse: But, the Enemy having
 drawn from their Left, some Squadrons to Re-inforce
 their

(a) *ALMANZA*, a small Town in North Castile, about 60 Miles
 South-West of *Valencia*, Subject to Spain, and made remarkable, for
 the BATTLE abovemention'd, wherein the Allies receiv'd a fatal De-
 feat. Longitude. 15. Latitude. 39.

ANNO 1707. their Right-Wing, the Lord *Tyrawley* (who commanded at the Left-Wing) order'd the *Portuguese* Horse of the left of the Rear-Line (commanded by the Count *D'Assalia*) to double into our first Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About 3 in the Afternoon, the Earl of *Galway* posted himself at the Head of the *English* Dragoons, and march'd to begin the Battle with the Enemy's Right-Wing of Horse; the *Portuguese* being order'd to take the Charge, as it should come to them Gradually from the Left: But, not before the *English* and *Dutch* were actually engag'd. The Enemy while we were marching on, began to play upon Us from a Battery on a Rising-Ground, a little in the Front of their Right; but our Troops pressing on to come to a close Engagement, the Cannon on either side, did little Execution. Colonel *Dormer* was Order'd with a Detachment of Dragoons, to attack the Battery; but before he got thither, the Enemy retir'd with their Guns in great Precipitation. As soon as our Left-Wing was Advanc'd within 100 Paces of the Enemy's Horse, THEY likewise advanc'd out of their Line to meet our Charge; and the Engagement was very Obstinate and Bloody on both sides. The Enemy by the Weight of their Squadrons, forc'd Ours to Retreat about 50 Paces; But, Colonel *Southwel* and *Wade's* Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade, which was Interlin'd with the Horse of the First Line, coming up; gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear; and our Cavalry, at the same time, renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Disorder thro' their own Lines, with a very great Slaughter. By this time, the *English* and *Dutch* Foot (under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Earl*, and Baron *Tresheim*) were sharply Engag'd in the Centre, and broke thro' the Enemy's first and Second Lines, beating down all before them, as far as the Walls of *ALMANZA*: But, this Success did not last long, for the Enemy's Squadrons of the second Line, fell in upon their Flank, and forc'd our Infantry back with great Loss. Whereupon, Colonel *Hill's*, and the Lord Mark *Kerr's* Regiments, who had been Interlin'd with the Horse of the second Line, advanc'd, and attack'd some *Spanish* Regiments to Favour their Retreat.

THE

THE Enemy, observing that the Cavalry of our Right, did not Advance with our Left-Wing, detach'd some Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portuguese*, and their Line follow'd slowly to sustain them, but did not come time enough to Engage: For, the detach'd Squadrons with their first Charge, broke the *Portuguese*, and the whole Right-Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who were surrounded, and most of them either Kill'd or taken Prisoners.

TWO *Portuguese* Battalions, who were posted at some distance when their Cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the Enemy coming down upon them, unfortunately gave them a Volley, and Kill'd and Wounded several of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left-Wing, the Enemy still charging Us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success; for our Horse (both *English* and *Portuguese*) favour'd by the Fire of the *English* Battalions that were Interlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a Rising-Ground in the Rear of the Line, but could not be brought to charge again.

THE Enemy, finding they endeavour'd to no Purpose to break our Left with Horse only, sent for 9 Battalions (most of them *French*) and drew up before their Front Line of Horse, in Opposition to our Brigade of Foot, which consisted of Colonel *Southwell's*, *Blood's*, *Wade's*, and *Mountjoy's* Regiments; and was re-inforc'd by Lieutenant-General *Stewart's* Regiment from the Rear Line. At the same time, they brought up several fresh Squadrons to make another Charge upon our Left-Wing of Horse, who had suffer'd very much, and lost most of the Officers that commanded Squadrons; Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only Person that remain'd unhurt: For, the Count D' *Attalia* (who commanded the *Portuguese* Horse that were mixt with our Dragoons) was carried off Wounded. Our Troops in this Condition, were not able to sustain their Charge, and gave Way; at which time, the 9 *French* Battalions, charg'd the *English* Brigade of Foot, in Front and Flank, and entirely broke them. The two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far Advanc'd, the Lord

ANNO
1707.



The Allies
defeated.

Tyrawley, order'd Colonel *Roper* (who commanded Major-General *Harvey's* Horse) to attack them; which was done with so much Vigour, that they broke thro' them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the Enemy's Cavalry could come to their Assistance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to surround our Foot (which were broke on the Plain) and for some time, gave no Quarter. Hereupon, Major-General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Mackartney*, Colonel *Britton*, Colonel *Hill*, and several other Officers, assembled the broken Remains of the *English* Regiments, and joynd some of the *Dutch* and *Portuguese* Infantry, who had been Rallied by Count *Dhana*, and Don *Juan Emanuel*; and this Body (to the Number of about 4000 Men) retreated about two Leagues, to the Hills of *Claudete*: But, the Men being tir'd with the Fatigue of the Day, and wanting both Provisions and Ammunition, were unable either to march farther, or to make any Defence: So that the next Morning, being surrounded by two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the same Capitulation as was granted to the *French* at *Bleinheim*, and surrender'd themselves Prisoners to Count *D'Asfeld*.

THE Enemy's Loss during the Action, was much greater than Ours; but our Foot being at last broke and expos'd to their Cavalry, were most of them Kill'd, Wounded, or taken Prisoners. His Excellency the Earl of *Galway*; (who gave signal Proofs of his Conduct and Bravery,) receiv'd a great Cut over his Right-Eye, and being over-power'd by the Enemy, was, at last, forc'd by those about him, to provide for his own Safety, with a small Party of *English* Dragoons. Brigadier *Killegrew* being Wounded in the first Assault, still kept the Field, and was Kill'd in a second Charge. Lieutenant Colonel *Roper* (of Major-General *Harvey's*) Lieutenant-Colonel *Lawrence* (of Brigadier *Carpenter's*) Lieutenant-Colonel *Dormer* (of the Lord of *Essex's*) Lieutenant-Colonel *Deloches* (of Colonel *Pierce's*) and Lieutenant-Colonel *Green* (of the Lord *Peterborough's*) were Kill'd at the Head of their respective Squadrons, having behav'd themselves with extraordinary Resolution and Undauntedness: And, Colonel *Pierce*, and Mr. *Hara* (Son to the Lord *Tyrawley*) were Wounded. Of the Foot, Lieutenant *Austin*, (of the Guards) Lieutenant-Colonel *Mack-*
Neal

Neal (of Southwell's) Lieutenant-Colonel Woollet, and ANNO
 Lieutenant-Colonel Withers (of Blood's) Lieutenant-Co- 1707.
 lonel Ramsey (of Mackartney's) Lieutenant-Colonel Ar-
 kin (of Mark Kerr's) were among the slain: And, the
 Lord Mark Kerr, was Wounded in the Arm, and Colo-
 nel Clayton in the Body. After the Action, the Earl of
 Galway retreated with the Broken Remains of the Eng-
 lish and Dutch Horse and Dragoons to Alcira, and
 having left a Garrison in that Place, and in Xativa,
 Denia, and Alicant, march'd with the Portuguese Ca-
 valry, to the other side of the Ebro, near Tortosa, in
 Order to joyn the rest of his Catholick Majesty's For-
 ces, and defend the Principality of Catalonia.

AFTER this fatal Defeat of the Allies, the King
 of France wrote the following Letter to the Arch-Bishop
 of Paris.

COUSIN,

"NONE could rejoyce more than I did, at the The French
 "News I receiv'd of the Victory which my King's Let-
 "Troops, in conjunction with those of my Grandson, ter to the
 "the King of Spain, under the Command of my Cou- Cardinal
 "sin, the Marechal Duke of Berwick, gain'd the 25th De Noailles
 "of the last Month, in the Plain of ALMANZA, about the
 "in the Kingdom of Valencia. The Enemy who Battle of
 "were busy about the Siege of Villena, being infor- Almanza
 "med that he made a Motion to Relieve that Place,
 "march'd up to him, with a Resolution to fight him,
 "before the Arrival of the French Troops he Expect-
 "ed. Their first Attack was very Vigorous, and the
 "Fight obstinate on both sides: But, the French and
 "Spanish Troops, equally Animated with a Noble E-
 "mulation, charg'd the Enemy with so much Valour
 "and Intrepidity, that in less than two Hours, they
 "entirely defeated them, and Kill'd a great many of
 "them upon the Spot. They took from them 120 Co-
 "lours, or Standards, and all their Cannon which they
 "Abandon'd, with part of their Equipage. Besides a
 "great Number of Prisoners taken in the Heat of the
 "Action, 13 entire Battalions that retir'd into the
 "Mountains after the Fight, were oblig'd to surrender
 "at Discretion, with all their Officers, and Generals
 "that commanded them: So that 'tis reckon'd, that
 "above 8000 Men are Prisoners of WAR, besides 800

ANNO 1707. " Officers; among whom, are Six Mareschals *De Camp*,
 " 12 Brigadiers, and 20 Colonels. The rest of their
 " Army was entirely dispers'd, and put to flight, and
 " the Victorious Army marches to *Valencia*. It is to be
 " hop'd, that so compleat a Victory, will be attended
 " with more happy Consequences; and that the Provin-
 " ces of *Spain*, that were forc'd to side with the Enemy,
 " seeing themselves in a Capacity to return to their Duty,
 " will soon imitate the Zeal and Fidelity of those, who
 " have had the Happiness not to abandon their lawful
 " Sovereign. In the mean time, I ought not to defer
 " returning Thanks to GOD for so great an Event;
 " and therefore, I write you this Letter to acquaint
 " you, that my Intention is, that you cause *TE DE-*
 " *UM* to be sung, in the Metropolitan Church of my
 " good City of *Paris*, on the Day, and the Hour, which
 " the great Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies,
 " will signify to you from me. Whereupon, I pray
 " GOD to have You, Cousin, in his Holy Keeping.

Sign'd,

MARLI, May 10th, 1707.

LOVIS.

* The King-
 doms of Va-
 lencia and
 Arragon
 Submit.

THE Loss of the Battle of *ALMANZA*, was soon
 after attended with very fatal Consequences to the Al-
 lies, by the surrender of several important Places to the
 Enemy. For the Duke of *Orleans* having taken upon
 him the Command of the *French* and *Spanish* Army, ad-
 vanc'd with a Body of Foot, and summoned the City
 of *Valencia* to submit. The Inhabitants, knowing that
 they were not in a Capacity to maintain so defenceless
 a Place, sent Deputies to the Camp, and declar'd that
 they resign'd themselves to King *Philips* Clemency, and
 besought the Duke of *Orleans* to intercede with his Ma-
 jesty in their behalf. They requested also, that a suf-
 ficient Garrison should be sent into the City, to secure
 the Inhabitants from the Fury of the Soldiers: Where-
 upon, his Royal Highness sent in *Don Antonio Del Val*
 (Major-General) with 10 Battalions of *Spaniards*, 2 of
French, and 6 Squadrons of the Regiments of *Proxob-*
lanco and *Cerezan*. After the Reduction of *Valencia*,
 the Duke of *Orleans* divided his Forces, part of which
 was left under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*,
 who follow'd the Allies towards *Tortosa*; and with the
 rest,

rest, his Royal Highness set out on the 15th of May for *Arragon*. By that time, he had advanc'd within a League of *Saragossa* (the Capital of that Kingdom) the Inhabitants sent a Deputation to him to make their Submission. Whereupon, his Royal Highness sent Detachments to take Possession of the Fort and Palace of the Inquisition, and of the 3 Gates of the City. The next Day, that Prince enter'd the Place, and impos'd upon the Inhabitants a Tax of 45000 Pistoles, 4000 Sacks of Corn, and Oblig'd them to build a Citadel at their own Expence. The other Towns of *Arragon*, and the Clergy that had appear'd Zealous for King *Charles*, were assess'd 90000 Pistoles. The City of *Lerida* was also besieg'd in Form the second of *October*, and after a very brave Resistance, surrender'd to the Duke of *Orleans* (Nov. 12th, N. S.) towards the end of the Autumn Campaign.

ANNO
1707.

Lerida sur-
renders.

IN the mean time, the Earl of *Galway* having caus'd the Bridge of *Tortosa* to be Fortified and Furnish'd with Troops, the Duke of *Berwick* (on the 23d of May) Advanc'd thither with his Forces, and made the necessary Dispositions for attacking it: But, the *French* and *Spaniards* met with a more Vigorous Resistance than they Expected, being repuls'd in two Attacks, wherein they lost a considerable Number of Men. On the other Hand, The Castle of *XATIVA* was Oblig'd to surrender to Count *Mahoni*, who granted the Garrison very Honourable Terms. The Garrison of *Alcyra* did the like, who march'd out with the usual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Catalonia*. Not long after the Chevalier *D' Hasfeldt* laid Siege to *Denia*; (the Garrison of which Place was at first very weak) but being seasonably Reinforc'd, and provided with sufficient Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, they made so Brave and Resolute a Defence, that they Repuls'd the Besiegers in two Storms, and forc'd them to give over their Enterprize, with the loss of above 1000 Men.

Xativa, *Al-*
cyra, &c.
Surrender.

THE Duke of *Orleans*, having some time before, been joyn'd by the Forces under the Duke of *Berwick*, attempted to pass the *Cinca*, but did not find it practicable in sight of the Allies, posted on the other side. Hereupon, he divided his Forces into 3 Bodies, to Oblige the Confederates to do the like; and sent one of them to Attack *Mequinenza* (a Place situated on the

Mequinenza
Angle Surrender.

ANNO
1707.

Angle form'd on the *Cinca* and the *Segra*, wherethey both fall into the *Ebro* The Town having no other Defence then a bare Wall, the Allies quitted it, as soon as they saw a Breach made, and retir'd into the Castle, which they were soon after Oblig'd to surrender. Another Body of the Enemy, had the good Fortune to pass the *Cinca* at *Fraga*, which the Confederates abandon'd : Whereupon, the Duke of *Orleans* caus'd the rest of his Army to pass that River, the first of *July* (N. S.) with a Design to attack the Confederates, but finding the Attempt too hazardous, he gave it over, and the Earl of *Galway* retir'd towards *Barcelona*.

Serpa and
Moura taken
by the Duke
D' Ossuna.

THE Allies in *Spain* conceiv'd great Hopes, that the *Portuguese* would have favour'd them by a Diver-
sion, but were very much Disappointed : For, on the
Contrary, the *Spaniards*, commanded by the Duke D'
Ossuna on the one side, took *Serpa* and *Moura* ; and at
the same time, the Marquis De *Bay* possess'd himself
of the Bridge of *Olivenza*, and threatned (with the
Assistance of the Duke D' Ossuna) to lay Siege to that
Important Place. The *Portuguese* being seasonably Re-
inforc'd, and somewhat encourag'd by the Arrival of 4
English Battalions began to move on their Frontiers ;
whereupon, the Marquis De *Bay* thought fit to lay aside
his Enterprize, and retir'd to *Badajoz*, after having de-
stroy'd part of the Bridge of *Olivenza*.

Proceedings
in Germany.

THE Affairs of the *Upper Rhine* this Campaign,
were attended with no greater Success to the Confede-
rates, than those of *Spain* : For, the *German* Forces,
were so inconsiderable in their Numbers, and so ill-
provided, as not to be able to stand a sudden Irrup-
tion of the Enemy. The active Mareschal De *Villars*,
(who had with great Diligence and Secrecy, assembled
his Army early in *Alsacia*) resolv'd to pass the *Rhine*,
and committed the Execution of his Design, to the
Marquis De *Vivans*, and the Count De *Broglie*. In or-
der thereto, he caus'd a Bridge of Boats to be laid over
an Arm of the *Rhine*, and having landed a great Num-
ber of Grenadiers on the Island over against *Newbourg*,
the Count De *Broglie*, advanc'd to the *Germans*, and re-
puls'd them with considerable Loss. After that, Mare-
schal *Villars* (on the 22d of *May*) advanc'd to the Lines
of *BUHL*, with 40 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions ;
and in his March, entirely defeated the *German's* Ad-
vanc'd

anc'd Guard of Horſe. On the 23d, at break of Day, a Fog made it difficult to diſcover whether the *Germans* (whoſe Tents were ſtanding, and who fir'd ſome Cannon-ſhot) continued behind their Intrenchments: But as ſoon as it clear'd up, it appear'd they had abandon'd them, for fear of being Attack'd in the Rear, having Notice, that the whole Body, commanded by the Marquis *De Vivans*, and the Count *De Broglie*, had paſs'd the *Rhine*: So at 5 in the Morning, Mareſchal *Villars* enter'd without Loſs, thoſe **LINES**, which had been look'd upon as the Rampart of *Germany*; and in which he found a great many pieces of Cannon, and vaſt Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſions. The ſame Day, he advanc'd to *Raſtad*, took Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle belonging to the Princeſs of *Baden*, and prepar'd to follow the flying *Germans* with all poſſible Diligence.

Mareſchal
Villars for-
ces the Ger-
man **LINES**

THE Mareſchal having ſucceſsfully proceeded thus far, continued Four Days at *Raſtad*, waiting for his Waggonſ and Artillery, and to give Neceſſary Directions. On the 28th, he march'd with his main Army, and encamp'd at *Etlingen*, where he found a conſiderable Quantity of Proviſions. The ſame Day, the Marquis *De Vivans* (whom the Mareſchal had ſent out with 1500 Horſe on the Road to *Pfortzheim*) having Information that a Body of *German* Horſe were coming towards him, he advanc'd to meet them, who at his Approach, poſted themſelves behind a Rivuler: But, he charg'd them ſo Vigorouſly, that they were Broken, and entirely Deſeated: 150 of them were Kill'd, 80 made Priſoners (particularly, a Major of Count *Merci's* Regiment who commanded them, and Count *De Berlo*) almoſt all their Officers, and above 150 Horſes were taken. The *Germans* not being able to ſtand their Ground, Mareſchal *Villars* advanc'd to *Pfortzheim*, and there halted to wait for a Convoy of Bread and Meal from *Fort Loviſ*; and on the 31ſt, march'd before with the Horſe of the Right-Wing, and all the Dragoons, to follow the *Germans*, and obſerve their Motions: And on the 1ſt of *June*, advanc'd within two Leagues of *Stutgard*, where he made and had his own Demands. The Contributions of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* were regulated the 6th of *June*, N. S. at 2200000 Livres; payable in 3 Months: Thoſe of the little Imperial City of *Etlingen* on the *Neckar*, at 1100000 Livres; and 600000 Livres were demanded of the Country of *Baden*. In *Stutgard*

And raiſe a
great Con-
tributions

ANNO they found a Magazine of 4000 Sacks of Meal, besides
 1707. 10000 furnish'd by the Regency; and Marechal *Villars*
 not being able to come up with the flying Enemy,
 march'd on the 13th towards *Schorndorf*, which he cau-
 sed to be Invested by the Marquis *De Fremont*. The
 next Day, the Marechal came before the Place with
 his whole Army; but tho' the Town was pretty strong,
 both by its Fortifications and Advantageous Scituation,
 yet, the Inhabitants refusing to Assist the Garrison in
 the Defence thereof; the latter (to the Number of about
 500 Men) surrender'd the Place on the 15th, upon Con-
 dition of their being conducted to the Imperial Army.
 The French found in the Place, 2 Mortars, 54 Pieces
 of Cannon, and a considerable Quantity of Ammuni-
 tion and Provisions.

Schorndorf
surrenders to
the French.

AFTER this Success, the Marechal was inform'd,
 that 3000 *Germans* (commanded by General *Janus*)
 had Intrench'd themselves near *Lorch* very Advanta-
 geously: Whereupon, he March'd and Attack'd them,
 and totally defeated them. *Janus* made a brave Re-
 sistance, but being Over-power'd, his Troops were bro-
 ken, and pursu'd almost as far as *Gemund*, with the
 Loss of about 600 Men Kill'd, as many taken Pri-
 soners, and among the latter, General *Janus* himself,
 and 27 Officers. He afterwards did some Execution
 on the Rear of the Imperial Army, who thought it
 their best Way to retire towards *Hailbron*.

Villars de-
feats a Body
of Germans
near Lorch.

THE Marechal *De Villars*, had certainly greater
 Designs in View, no less than the restoring the Elector
 of *Bavaria* to his Dominions: But, having been O-
 blig'd to send considerable Detachments towards *Pro-*
vence; and, on the other Hand, the Army of the Em-
 pire being seasonably Re-inforc'd by 45000 *Saxons* in
 the *British* and *Dutch* Pay; and that Brave, Wise, and
 Experienc'd General, the Elector of *Hannover*, having
 been prevail'd with to accept the Command of it, and
 to Augment it with some of his own Forces; the Face
 of Affairs began to change on that side. For his E-
 lectoral Highness being inform'd, that the French had
 seven Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, encamp'd
 near *Offenburg* (under the Command of the Marquis *De*
Vivans) he detach'd 1400 Men, and 100 Grenadiers
 (under Count *Merci*) to surprize the Enemy. That
 General, Executed his Orders with great Conduct,
 and

and on the 24th of *September*, fell upon the Marquis *ANNO*
by break of Day, and entirely defeated him; Killing *1707.*
several Officers, and 800 Private Men. As the *French* *The French*
knew nothing of the March of the *Germans*, they had *defeated by*
appointed that Day for a Forrage, which Facilitated *Count Merxi.*
their Defeat. Their General made his Escape with
no small Difficulty, and, his Men finding themselves
closely pursu'd, quitted their Horses, and made their
Retreat thro' the Hedges: So that the *Germans* brought
away 4 Standards, 150 Prisoners, and near 1300 Hor-
ses; having had only 2 Lieutenants, and 30 private
Men Kill'd. On the 28th of *October*, Mareschal *Vil-*
lars took the Opportunity to repass the *Rhine*, by the
Ways of *Fort Louis*, and *Fort Kehl*; and 2 Days after,
his Electoral Highness, seperated his Army, and dis-
pos'd them so conveniently in their Winter-Quarters,
that they might Assemble in 48 Hours, upon any Emer-
gent Occasion.

THE Confederate Forces, were this Year, more *Affairs in*
Active in *Italy*; where the *French*, instead of Re-*Italy.*
trieving their Defeat before *Turin*, lost all the States
and Places they possess'd in *Lombardy*, in the Name
of King *Philip*. 'Tis certain, the *French* might have
stood their Ground there some time longer; but they
prudently chose rather to Preserve their Troops (for
which they had Occasion in *Spain* and elsewhere,
and which it was impossible for them either to Sub-
sist, or Succour) than run the Hazard of losing them,
by an Ill-tim'd, and unprofitable Resistance.

IN the *NETHERLANDS*, the Necessity of Se-*Campaign in*
curing the Conquests made in the Preceding Year, *the Nether-*
hindred the Duke of *Marlborough* from Extending *lands incon-*
them; So that nothing of Importance happen'd on *siderable.*
that side: For, the Enemy (notwithstanding their Loss
at *Ramillies*) having so well recruited their Army, as
to be still Superiour in Number to the Confederates,
and, at the same time, carefully avoiding an Engage-
ment; The Duke of *Marlborough*, to his great Regret,
found it Impossible to come at them in their strong
Camps, tho' he several times attempted it: And so
on the 20th of *October*, both Armies seperated, and went
into their Respective Winter-Quarters.

HIGH

ANNO

1707.

The Preamble to the State of the WAR for the Year 1708, presented by the Council of State to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

* **T**HE Autumn is come again, and as in this Season of the Year, the Council of State is Oblig'd, by ancient Custom, and according to the Constitution of the Government, even in the Times that the Republick is in Peace and Tranquility, to present to your High-Mightinesses a General Petition, together with a State, containing among other Expences, the Lift of the Forces, which 'tis requisite to maintain, and Pay the Year ensuing, for the Security of the State, and an Estimate of the Charges thereof: So the said Council have thought fit to discharge their Duty at this Time,* when your High-Mightinesses, together with your Allies, are oblig'd to continue and carry on a Burthensome War, against the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*; that a great many very Weighty and Important Affairs must be settled, in regard thereunto, and care taken of; that for several Reasons, which shall be more particularly mention'd hereafter, it is absolutely necessary now that the CAMPAIGN in the *Netherlands* is over, not to lose one Moment about Providing the Same.

BUT, to proceed thereunto, with as much Conduct, Order and Application, Oeconomy and Frugality, as the Weight of Affairs, the Nicety of the Conjunction, and the difficult State of the Publick Finances require; the Council has been oblig'd to take into due Consideration, first, the Nature of the present WAR. Secondly, the great Successes and Advantages obtain'd in the Prosecution of the Same, by the Arms of your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies. Thirdly, the Causes and Accidents whereby the Series of these Successes has been sometimes Interrupted. Fourthly, the Present State of the Enemies, and the Efforts they have made, and especially the last CAMPAIGN. Fifthly, How, and with what Forces, the Advantages already Obtain'd, may be Improv'd; and, the Enemy speedily

* (N.B.) THE Representation of the Council of State of the United Netherlands, made to the States-General, on their delivering their Petition for State of the WAR, for the ensuing YEAR, contains so exact an Account of the Transactions of this CAMPAIGN, and is so Particular and Curious, that it cannot but be acceptable to the READER.

speedily brought, thro' the Blessing of GOD, to a **ANNO**
 Good and Lasting P E A C E. And Sixthly, what In- **1707.**
 conveniences and Misfortunes are to be Fear'd and Ex-
 pected, if there be any Slackening in the Efforts that
 are to be made against so Formidable an Enemy.

THIS WAR, High and Mighty Lords (which the State has hitherto thought fit to continue) does not proceed from bare Motives of Honour and Glory, nor from a Desire to Enlarge the Frontiers, or Revenge the Affronts suffer'd by our Confederates; or lastly, from a Foresight too Uneasy and Timorous, many times no less Dangerous in its Consequences, than Negligence it self, or Security. Such **WARS** (tho' sometimes Just) ought, however, to be carefully avoided as Unprofitable, and even as Dangerous, as long as it can be done any wise, or may consist with Fidelity, and solemn Engagements, by such a State as this, whose Welfare does for the most part, and even for the greatest, consist in Trade, Navigation, Fishery, and Manufactures, and which must supply the Defects of the Narrowness of their Territories, and set forth their Glory, and providing Care, not by Conquests, or the *Eclat* and Fame of their Arms, but by endeavouring, by all possible Means, their Safety, and preserving and Improving those Sources of their Welfare and Prosperity, and thereby Procuring the Increase of their Inhabitants and Subjects. This **WAR**, is in its Nature unavoidable, it being undertaken, besides the maintaining the Liberty of *Europe*, for Self-Preservation, the greatest Mark, States and Men are us'd to Aim at in this World. It has been more particularly observ'd before this, how, after the Death of the King of *Spain*, **CHARLES II**, of Glorious Memory, the Peace of *Ryswick*, which had put an End to a Nine Years **WAR**, and the Treaties made since, for preventing the Troubles which were like to ensue upon the Death of that Prince, were on a sudden broke. That the Territories confining to this State from *Sluyce* in *Flanders*, to the East-Bank of the *Rhine*, were in the Possession of the *French*: That they made in *FRANCE* and *SPAIN* great Preparations of **WAR**: That the two Crowns made such dangerous Motions on the Frontiers, and even in sight of Your High-Mightinesses, while by their Specious Embassies, they neither made Reasonable
OFFERS,

ANNO
1707.

OFFERS, nor accepted THOSE that were made to them : That for removing the just Fears and Apprehensions occasion'd by Enterprises and Motions so evidently Dangerous, there was no other Way or Means left to Your High-Mightinesses, or your Allies, than to Undertake a WAR, which by those Means aforesaid, was render'd no less Necessary than Just ; and such as the Republick was formerly oblig'd to Undergo, in its most difficult Times, without complaining thereof. And, as She owes the Establishment of her Liberty, to that former WAR, so She may upon good Grounds, Hope, that the same shall be shortly secur'd and strengthen'd by this Present WAR, if it be maintain'd and carried on as it should.

THE Success of the Arms of Your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies (which is the second Article under Consideration) will appear in a more conspicuous Manner, if it be consider'd, that when this WAR began, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* were most strictly United, by the Establishment of a *French* Prince on the Throne of *Spain*, and the Introducing therein a *French* Power and Manner of Government.

THAT the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, had espous'd the Party of the two Crowns, and Augmented their Troops for their Service : That the former Elector had receiv'd *French* Garrisons into his Fortresses, under the Name of Troops of the Circle of *Burgundy* : That, however, notwithstanding the Efforts of these so Great and so Formidable United Powers, and the great Advantages they had in the Beginning of the WAR, it has pleas'd the Divine Goodness so to Bless the Operations of WAR on this side, and that of the Allies, that the *Nether-Rhine* and *Maeze* are freed from the Garrisons of the Enemy, and the Elector of *Cologne* depriv'd of his States and Territories (except that inconsiderable Part, scituatd along the *Sambre*, which he enjoys still at this time) That by forcing of the LINES in Walloon *Brabant*, and by the Famous Battle of *RAMILLIES*, and several Sieges that follow'd the same, the Provinces of *Brabant*, *Malines*, and *Flanders*, with the Fortress of *Menin*, and the District thereof, were Reduc'd and Gain'd, whereby the Frontiers of the State from the *Rhine*, to the Sea, are better cover'd.

That

That in *Germany*, thro' the Glorious Actions and Battles of *SHELLENBERG* and *HOCHSTET*, the Arch-Dukedom of *Austria*, the Arch-Bishoprick of *Saltsbourg*, the Bishopricks of *Passau* and *Augsbourg*, and the County of *Tirol*, have been Pacify'd and Restor'd to their former Tranquility; many Towns and Fortresses on both sides the *Danube* gain'd, and the Elector of *Bavaria* dispossest of all his Dominions.

ANNO

1707.

ALL the Territories, between the *Alps* and the *Apennine*, belonging to *Spain*, and possess'd by the Duke of *Anjou*, with the Assistance of *France*; as also the States of those Princes, who had either declar'd for King *CHARLES III*, or were suspected to be in his Interest, which the Enemy had siez'd, have been Recover'd; so that *Lombardy* has been wholly abandon'd by the Enemy, who besides, were reduc'd to the Necessity of withdrawing their Garrisons from the Castles of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Cremona*, *Mirandola*, *Sestola*, *Sabionetta*, and *Final*; all which Places are strong, and of the utmost Importance: But above all, the Dutchy and State of *Milan*, because of the Fertility of its Soil, the Excellency of its Manufactures, the vast Number of its Inhabitants, and its advantageous Scituation. The said State having had time to breath, and repair the Damage it had sustain'd by Foraging, Encampments, and Winter-Quarters, it may be affirm'd upon good Grounds, that by the Frugal Administration of its publick Finances, it may be put into a Condition to send and maintain a fine Body of Troops into the Field, for the Service of the Common-Cause: And we may reckon as a great Advantage obtain'd thereby, the great Supplies they have given, according to Agreement, for the Military Chest of the Emperor, and the maintaining of his Forces in *Italy*. By the Scituation of the said Dutchy, the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor on the side of *Tirol*, are cover'd; the Communication with the Duke of *Savoy* restor'd; and the Correspondence between the two Branches of the House of *Austria*, render'd more easy by *Final*, than by any other Way. The Circumstances are such, that 'tis reported, that the Emperor *CHARLES V*, had so great an Idea of them, that in order to possess that Dutchy in Peace and Tranquility, he offer'd his Daughter to the Son of *Francis* the First, King of *France*, with all the

ANNO
1707.

the *Netherlands*, and to Erect the same into a Kingdom. It was upon the same Considerations, that the said Emperor could never be persuaded, to grant the Investiture of that Dutchy to *France*, or leave her in Possession thereof, tho' the *French* us'd all possible means to obtain the same. The Emperors who have succeeded that Prince, have inherited the same Sentiments; and the last deceas'd, could never be induc'd, in the Negotiations about the *Spanish* Succession, to consent to part with the *Milaneze*. The said Dutchy, and other States in *Lombardy*, are so situated, that they do not only contribute to their mutual Defence, but are also of great Importance for subsisting the Armies of the Allies, and thereby strengthen the common Cause. Lastly, by the Reduction of *Lombardy*, several Noble Rights of the *Roman* Empire in *Italy*, have been Recover'd and Re-establish'd; and namely, the Imperial Rights on the Fiefs of *Mantua*, and *Modena*, as well as *Milan*; the Principalities of *Guaftalla* and *Castiglione*, and the Marquisate of *Final*, besides other Places, which for Brevity sake, are to be Omitted. The Duke of *Savoy* has been restor'd to his Principality of *Piedmont*; and having lately recover'd the Town and Castle of *Suza*, has thereby open'd a Way to his, and the Arms of his Allies, for a farther Progress. The Kingdom of *Naples*, is now entirely reduc'd to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*; and 'tis likely that *Sicily* and *Sardinia* will soon follow that Example; whereby the Territories of the Emperor, on the *Adriatick* Sea, will be farther cover'd; the Navigation and Commerce to the *Levant* secur'd; and the Party of the Allies both by Sea and Land considerably strengthen'd. These Kingdoms being so Powerful in themselves, as it has formerly appear'd, that thro' a good Government, agreeable to the Genius of the People of that Country, and by an Orderly and Frugal Administration of the Finances, they may be put in a Condition to furnish and maintain a great Number of Troops and Gallies, for the Service of the Common-Cause. To conclude, the Principality of *Catalonia*, and several Places and Forts in *Valencia* and *Andalusia*, have been Recover'd, and are still Possess'd by King CHARLES III.

HOWEVER, High and Mighty Lords, notwithstanding these Great and Important Advantages, the
Affairs

Affairs are not yet brought to such a Pass and Ballance, as may secure the Safety and Tranquility of your High-Mightinesses, and your Allies. The great Power of the Enemy you had to Wrestle with, and especially that of the *French*, which tho' several Times gloriously defeated (and especially, at *SHELLENBERG*, *HOCHSTET*, *RAMILLIES*, and *TURIN*) have yet found Means every time to rise again, and have so far Improv'd the Defeats they had receiv'd, as to make them Incentives for greater Efforts. That very Power has now and then stopp'd the Prosecution of the Advantage Obtain'd, and the Rapidity of Victories. To this Stop, have likewise contributed the Disorder, Dilatoriness, and Slowness of some of the Allies, and their Want of good Intelligence, of the Motions, and Designs of the Enemy: And, it were to be wish'd, that in the Course of this WAR, there should not be found by Experience, what has been formerly observ'd, *viz.* That great Hopes, and great Successes, do not always go together; and That Prosperity which gives Birth to such Hopes, commonly brings along with it, at the same time, a Wrong and Groundless Opinion of the Weakness and Declension of the Enemy, and consequently, produces Supineness and Negligence.

BESIDES all this, the Advantage of the Ground, the Natural Strength of the Rivers and Canals, in the Countries where the WAR was to be carried on; the Number, Situation, and Extent of the Fortified Places to be Attack'd; the Backwardness of the Seasons, and Unseasonableness of the Weather, and even some inconsiderable Accidents, may also retard and stop the Prosecution of Advantages obtain'd. 'Tis to these Reasons (or at least to some of them) that we may Attribute, That Campaigns which have follow'd those wherein great Advantages were gain'd, have not been so favourable: That the Campaign next after the Victories of *SHELLENBERG* and *HOCHSTET*, and which seem'd to Promise no less than the Conquest of *Saar Louis*, and *Thionville*, and even of *Metz*, and other Places in the Heart of *France*, had not Success answerable to those Promises and Expectations: That, in the *Netherlands*, where the Enemies, by many Precautions, and *Cunctando*, have endeavour'd to Preserve their Towns and Fortresses, the last CAMPAIGN,

ANNO 1707. has not been so successful as the Former : And, that the Expedition into *Provence*, and the intended Conquest of *Toulon* and *Marseilles*, have had no other effect, than the Devastation of part of that Province, the Bombardment of *Toulon*, and the Destroying of some Men of WAR, and Magazines. However, it may be said, that THAT Expedition has stop'd the Progress of the Enemy in the Empire, and in *Spain* ; because, they were oblig'd to make Detachments from thence, to stop the Progress of the Expedition aforesaid.

AS to the present State of the Enemy, and the Efforts they have made against the Allies (which is the third Point under Consideration) it is to be observ'd, that notwithstanding they are depriv'd of the Assistance that their Confederates, the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, had given them before ; as also, of the Supplies they receiv'd from those Countries, and the Dependencies of the Monarchy of *Spain*, which have been reduc'd to the Obedience of the Allies, yet their Power remains still Great and Formidable : That, *France* in Particular, in respect to the Extent of its Territories and Frontiers, is still the same as it was when this WAR was Undertaken (*Landau* and *Menin* excepted) and that, on the other Hand, they are possess'd of the whole Dutchy of *Savoy*, *Brisack*, *Fort Kehl*, and *Triers* : That how great soever the Efforts of that Crown, might have been in the two Preceding WARS, yet the same have been considerably Augmented in the Present : That it may be Affirm'd, upon good Information, that the Taxes and Aids rais'd Yearly for the same, are double what they rais'd in the Preceding WAR, and even are Augmented by one Third of all the coin'd Species, that were found in *France* : That, their Armies, thro' new Levies, Recruits, and People compell'd by Force into the Service, are considerably stronger and more Numerous ; insomuch, that in the last CAMPAIGN, they have brought into the Field against the Allies, above 400 Squadrons, and 300 Battalions : And, tho' it is true, beyond Contradiction, that thro' these great Efforts, the Kingdom must be Weaken'd in respect of Men and Money, and must daily grow Weaker and Exhausted : That the Commerce abroad, and what they us'd to get thereby is considerably Decay'd : That the continual Alteration of their

their Gold and Silver Coin, the abundance of Mint-Bills, and Non-Payment of Interest, must needs have sunk their Credit in a most sensible Manner; and that they must send vast Sums in *Specie* abroad: Yet it is certain, that *FRANCE* has in her self some Resources that deserve a serious Attention, and ought not to be pass'd over without Consideration. The same were last Y E A R laid open before your High-Mightinesses, with all their Circumstances; and therefore, it will now suffice to observe in a Summary Way and Recapitulation, that the Despotick Power of the King, the Submission, Reverence, and Obedience of the Subjects; the general Genius of the Nation, and in particular of the Nobility (which is very Numerous) inclining them to WAR; the Extent of the Territories of *France*; the Multitude of their Parishes, the vast Number of its Inhabitants, amounting to several Millions, have hitherto given an Opportunity to that Crown, to Re-establish their Forces, tho' never so much defeated, and that the Diminution of their Coin is considerably supplied by the Product and Goods of the Growth and Manufacture of *FRANCE*, which are sold in the Northern Parts of *Europe*, amounting to several Millions; by the Sale of their Fish and Manufactures, along the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Levant; by the Trade of their Linnen of *Normandy* and *Brittany*, into the *West-Indies*; and especially that by their Navigation and Settlements on the South-Coast of *America*, they have gain'd the Trade of Gold and Silver with the Inhabitants of *Peru*: A return of such a Quantity of Species Coin'd and Uncoin'd, and other Rich Valuable Goods, which exceeds Imagination, and of which, 'tis assur'd, that one third Part comes to the King's Profit. Besides all this, 'tis to be Observ'd, that the great Number of their Privateers at Sea, and the Contributions they raise every where on the Frontiers of the Allies, bring no inconsiderable Sums into *FRANCE*.

THIS being briefly observ'd about *France*, it may be farther remark'd, that THAT Crown is still United with the Kingdom of *Spain*, which formerly with all its Subjects, States and Dependencies, follow'd the Party of the Allies: That THAT Kingdom is still entire, except some few Places in *Andalusia* and *Valencia*, and the Principality of *Catalonia*, as it has been

ANNO already related. That the said Kingdom is in some
 1707. Parts Barren and Unpeopled, by reason of the Colo-
 nies sent into the *Indies*, and by the Expulsion of so
 great a Number of People, of a Foreign Religion ;
 while, on the other Hand, the said Kingdom has suf-
 fer'd very much by the Present WAR, and in General,
 since the Reign of *Philip II.* and other Kings, to King
Charles II. by the Prodigious Efforts they have made
 to maintain the WAR in the *Netherlands*, and foment
 and keep up Intestine Divisions against their Neigh-
 bours, thro' a vast Number of Pensions and borrow'd
 Sums, at high Interest, which have occasion'd the En-
 gagement of the Demesnes, and more particularly,
 thro' the ill Administration of their Finances, the said
 Kingdom is fallen into a great Disorder and Decay :
 But, notwithstanding all this, the *French* Ministers had
 no sooner taken upon them, after the Death of King
Charles II. the Administration and Direction of the
 Affairs of *Spain*, according to the *French* Manner, but
 that Kingdom began to make such Efforts as was not
 thought of before, and has brought this YEAR into the
 Field of *Spain*, a greater Number of National Troops,
 and chiefly of Horse, than perhaps had been seen in 60
 Years before. That the *Indies*, and the Islands in the
Mediterranean, belong still to *Spain*. That the *Nether-*
lands, except what was taken from them last YEAR,
 belong still, in regard to their Outward Name and Ap-
 pearance to *Spain*, tho' in Fact to *France* ; and are un-
 der the Dominion of that Crown, undoubtedly, by Ver-
 rue of the Cession, which 'tis assur'd was made to them,
 by the Duke of *Anjou*, at the Time of the famous
 Acceptation of the Pretended Will of the late King
Charles of Spain.

THE *Netherlands*, High and Mighty Lords, have
 been a long time since, the Aim of the Desires of the
French, and of their continual Enterprises, which un-
 doubtedly had their Rise from the Remembrance of
 the Successes of the Battles of *St. Quintin* and *Grave-*
lines, and the Motions of the Arms of the Prince of
Parma, and others that follow'd thereupon, which made
 FRANCE tremble more than once, and put them up-
 on Measures to seize the Towns and Places on the
 Frontiers, that were most convenient to Protect them
 for the Future ; and, as it happens commonly, from
 this

this Desire, they proceeded to what might satisfy their Ambition. But, as our Fore-fathers thought the Neighbourhood of such a great Power as *France*, inconsistent with the security of their Country; the said *Netherlands* have been the Source of Misunderstanding, and continual Troubles, between that Crown and the State. What happen'd in the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*, under the Ministry of the Cardinal *De Richelieu*, is sufficiently known; and how that Crown, in the Year 1634, having endeavour'd to get Possession of the greatest Part of those Provinces, by the Proposal of a Partition, the considerable Members of the Republic oppos'd the same, without any other Aim or Design, than what is above-mention'd. That the Cardinal *Mazarine*, after the Death of Cardinal *Richelieu*, and of *Lewis XIII.* which happen'd soon after, having succeeded the former in the Direction of Affairs, under the Regency of the Queen-Mother, *Anne of Austria*, us'd all possible Means (without sparing any thing, especially during the Negotiation of the Treaty of *Munster*) for Uniting the *Netherlands* to *France*. That, however, the State did at that time, wisely break the Measures of that Crown, by their separate Treaty of Peace with *Spain*. That *France* being not discourag'd thereby, endeavour'd to obtain her Aim, by the continuation of a particular WAR against *Spain*, and private Negotiations with Protector *Cromwel*, and clandestine Intrigues in other Courts. That they partly succeeded therein; in the Treaty of Peace of the *Pyrenees*, in obtaining *Arras*, *Bapaume*, and the whole Country of *Artois*; the Towns and Bayliwicks of *Aire* and *St. Omer* excepted; *Gravelines* in *Flanders*; *Landrecy* and *Quefnoy* in *Haynault*; *Avesnes*, *Marienburg*, and *Philipville*, between the *Sambre* and the *Maeze*: *Thionville*, *Montmedi*, and *Damvilliers*, in the Countrey of *Luxemburgh*, and several other Places. This, however, was not sufficient to satisfy their Desires and Ambition; and therefore, in the Year 1663, new Proposals were made on the part of that Crown to the State, for a Partition, or Cantoning of the *Netherlands*, but both to no Purpose. The Partition was declin'd for the Reasons aforesaid; and the Cantoning, or making the *Netherlands* a separate State, rejected, because it was thought, that they would not make a sufficient Barrier. King *Philip the IV.* of *Spain* happening to Dye in the Year 1665;

ANNO
1707.

ANNO His Death, and the Declension of the Affairs of *Spain* 1707. in the *Netherlands*, which decay'd daily, gave soon an Opportunity to *France*, to put up new Pretensions on those Provinces : And, notwithstanding the Solemn Renuntiation, made by the King and Queen, in the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, to the Succession of the said King *Philip*, they pretended that the Dutchy of *Brabant*, and several other Provinces were fall'n to *France*, upon pretence of a certain Right of Devolution, by Virtue of which, the Daughters of the First Marriage, were preferr'd to the Sons of the Second, and depriv'd the Father, who had contracted a Second Marriage, of the Power to dispose thereof. These Pretensions, being supported by Arms, which Alarm'd all the Neighbouring States ; Your High-Mightinesses, and some Others, were necessitated to Oppose the same, and resolv'd to take upon themselves, by Way of Security, the Defence and Protection of some Towns and Places. This Opposition, produc'd the Peace of *Aix-La-Chapelle*, in the Year 1668, whereby, for the better Preventing further Mischiefs and Inconveniences, several Towns in the *Netherlands*, and amongst others, *DOWAY*, *TOURNAT*, and *LISLE*, where yielded to *France* : However, upon the expresse Condition, that the rest of the said Provinces, should be secur'd under the Guaranty of every one of the Potentates of *EUROPE*. But, when the Famous Triple Alliance, between *England*, *Sweden*, and that State was concluded, for the Guaranty of the Peace aforesaid ; This was taken by *France* as an Obstacle to their farther Designs on the *Netherlands* ; and so highly resent'd, that it may be said, that this very thing, was one of the Essential Causes of the WAR, in the Year 1672, which might have been easily prevented, by abandoning those Provinces to *France*, or hearkening to a Partition thereof : But, then the Regency of the Republick, thought, that this Abandoning could not be agreed to, without, in some Manner, Abandoning at the same time the State it self ; and that THAT Partition would render *France* an Immediate and Contiguous Neighbour to the State : And therefore, they wisely Resolv'd to Undergo the Calamities of the WAR, rather than by excepting those Fatal Expedients, expose their Country to the Inevitable Danger of a Perpetual Subjection.

THE Peace of *Nimeguen*, by which, amongst other Towns, *AIRE*, *St. OMER*, *VALENCIENNES*, and *TPRES*, were yielded to *France*, put an End to that WAR: But, new Pretensions were soon started up, upon Preence of the Dependencies of the Places, yielded by the said Peace of *Nimeguen*. The Country of *Alost* was aim'd at; or in lieu thereof, *Courtray* and *Dixmuyde*; or lastly, *Luxembourg*, with all its Dependencies. These Pretensions were supported by Arms; and to obtain the same by Force, or Good-Will, a great part of the Flat Country in *Flanders* was wasted, and *Luxembourg* several times Attack'd. The Treaty of a 20 Years Truce (tho' it lasted but about Four) put an End to these Disputes; and a farther part of those Provinces (namely, *Luxembourg*, with the Countries of *Beaumont*, *Bovines*, and *Chimay*) were yielded to *France*. The Peace of *RESWICK*, which put an End to the WAR, begun in 1688, made little Alteration in the Constitution of Affairs aforesaid, except only in regard to *Luxembourg*, which was restor'd to *Spain*: But, as soon as King *CHARLES II.* was Dead, *France* manifested again her Ancient Designs upon the *Netherlands* (as it has been above observ'd) So that Your High-Mightinesses following the Glorious and Noble Example of your Ancestors, and mov'd by a no-lefs Active Principle of Courage and Vigour, were forc'd to take up Arms to Oppose and Prevent the Dangerous Neighbourhood of *France*, and Obtain a Barrier to the State, that may sufficiently secure their Tranquility, and may not depend on the Negligence, Ill-Design, or Machinations of Others.

IN Order thereunto, and for Promoting the farther Welfare of the State, and their Allies, it is, in the Opinion of the Council of State, of an absolute Necessity, and undeniably Evident, by the Reasons and Observations aforesaid, that in the ensuing YE A R, 1708, the utmost Efforts ought to be made every where, with Unanimity and Firmness, against so Powerful an Enemy, as has been above-Represented. That the High-Allies, and your High-Mightinesses, upon the earnest and well-grounded Instances made, may contribute to their Respective Powers, and not lay the Burthen upon other Peoples Shoulders, and rely indirectly

ANNO

1707.



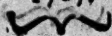
upon the Efforts of some of the Allies, for doing what they themselves are directly Oblig'd to. That the Conquest, or Reduction already made, of so many Powerful States, Countries and Provinces, which, by good Direction and Conduct, might so considerably strengthen the Forces of the Allies, may be employ'd for the Good of the Common-Cause. That all Negligence, Disorders, and Dilatoriness, may be, for the Future, provided against, and prevented: And, that on the Contrary, that all things necessary for so great an End, or that may any ways conduce thereunto, be done and order'd with a redoubled Zeal, Care and Application. That for promoting the same, the Natural Genius, and Activity of the Nation the Allies have chiefly to deal with in this WAR, may be taken into due Consideration; as also the Readiness, with which Orders, which depend of one Court alone, may be Given and Executed: That it may be consider'd also, that by Virtue thereof, they have sometime since begun to remount their Cavalry, and to Augment the same; as also, to Re-establish, and Augment their Infantry. That the Time, or Interval, between the End of a CAMPAIGN, to the Beginning of the Other, is very short, and therefore ought to be Husbanded and Improv'd with the utmost Care: And lastly, that in all the WARS that have been carried on against FRANCE, Experience has shewn the Importance and Necessity of being First ready to take the FIELD, in order to obtain any Advantage over them, and prevent and disappoint their Projects and Designs.

IN the mean time, it cannot be deny'd, but that the great Efforts requisite to obtain the Ends aforesaid, cannot be made, without great Sums of MONEY, and a heavy Burthen on the good Inhabitants of this Land; who besides, feel the Calamities of this WAR, in the Means of their Subsistence, and several other Ways. The Council of State Acknowledges the same with Grief, and is the more sensible of it, because they know as well as any Body else (and perhaps better) the Weight of those Charges. But, High and Mighty LORDS, what Good can any other Measures, than those that have been propos'd, Produce? And, if contrary to all Expectation, either out of Weariness of those Heavy Taxes, or out of Impatience of the Continuation

rinuation of this WAR, Carelesness, or Dilatoriness, of (which GOD forbid) out of Jealousie and Misunderstanding, the Efforts, which for the Reasons aforesaid, are so Necessary, should not either be made, or else should be lessen'd; what else can be expected, but that in such a Case, *SPAIN* shall remain under a *French* Government, and Direction? That, the Treasures of the *Indies*, shall more and more fall into their Hands; and a great part of the *Netherlands* remain, in Effect, annex'd to *France*: That, in this manner, the Affairs shall dwindle into a Defensive WAR: That, the Progresses already made, shall not be Prosecuted, and signify nothing at all toward Establishing a good and secure Barrier: That what has been gain'd, shall not be Preserv'd: That the Enemy's being not Push'd, and the Allies being, on this side, on the Defensive; the Troops which have hitherto discover'd so much Courage, and such a Readiness and Impatience to Attack the Enemy on all Occasions, shall be Discourag'd: That perhaps, it will be Impossible to hinder the Enemy from advancing to the Frontiers of the State: That, in THAT Case, the WAR shall be carried in our own Territories; and, that in all Respects whatsoever, such a WAR, thro' its Duration, the Heavy Taxes, and other Difficulties, shall more Oppress and Exhaust the Good Inhabitants of this Country, than a Vigorous Offensive WAR, will do for a short Time: That, therefore, it is much better, to run thro' the FIRE of the Expences of such an Offensive WAR (if one may Use that Expression) than be at last consum'd in a lingering Way of a Defensive One. That there are great Advantages to be expected from the First, and nothing but Evil from the latter; seeing, the great Fruit thereof will be in a slight PEACE; *France* having always proportion'd her Dispositions and Preparations according to their Successes or Disgraces; and form'd thereupon, the Grounds of their Hopes or Apprehensions, shall not be diverted by a Defensive WAR, from her Resolution to preserve the *Spanish* Monarchy in the House of *Bourbon*, nor from the Desire and Design they have to obtain the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*, which that Crown has so long, and so constantly Aim'd at, and Prosecuted: That *France* shall thereby become an immediate Neighbour to the State; and, that consequently, the Republick shall find her self reduc'd to

ANNO

1707.



those Difficulties and Perplexities, that our Fore-fathers have always so much Fear'd and Apprehended, and for the preventing of which, they did not regret to expose themselves to the most dangerous Wars and Calamities attending the same: That, the Power and Maxims of the *FRENCH*, and their Zeal for Propagating a Religion different from that which your High-Mightinesses profess as True, will continually put the State into the utmost Trouble and Uncertainties. That, not to mention the various Proverbs or Tables of the Antients, who could not sufficiently describe the dreadful Condition of Men, who Possess their Goods in Trouble, as it were with a Sword hanging over their Heads; it ought to be held for certain, that such a Peace, as aforesaid, shall continue no longer, than it will please *SUCH*, who have made it with a Superiority of Power; and, who as soon as they shall think it convenient, will not want Pretences to make it Void, and put the State into new Troubles and Calamities: That, the Good Inhabitants of this Land, who by their Labour and Industry, must provide for their Subsistence and Prosperity; and possess in Tranquility, and without Fear, what they have got or spar'd, shall be Discourag'd, by the Uncertainty of Enjoying what they have; and thereby grow Remiss in their Labour and Industry: That, this will bring Poverty upon them, and diminish their Number, and occasion the lowering the Price of Unmoveable Goods, and other Effects that are not of quick Sale: And, finally, that by the Continuation of their Uncertainty and Dangerous Conditions, the Income of the Ordinary Current Means, will not be able to ballance the Charges of keeping up, and maintaining the great Number of Forces, and Men of War, these Fears will oblige the State to; and, consequently it will be necessary to continue extraordinary Taxes and Impositions: So that the State it self will be Consum'd, and Perish in Fear.

THEREFORE, the Council of State, Hope, and Promise themselves, that those great Inconveniences and Dangers will be carefully Prevented, and that following the Glorious Steps of our Ancestors, who for their Liberty, Safety, and Privileges, gave, and contributed ALL that they had, those Powerful Motives shall have no less Influence in the Prosecution of the PRESENT
WAR

WAR, undertaken for Considerations as Dear to the State as the Former: And, that Men shall not be Impatient, tho' this WAR (which has already lasted Six Years) is not yet brought to that speedy and good Conclusion as it were to be wish'd; considering what was requisite to be done, to bring the Enemies to good Terms of PEACE, and how long the State (by the Instances aforesaid) has fluctuated and Stagger'd, before it could be brought into the safe Port of her Liberty. The shortest Way to arrive thither, is what has been Propos'd: And, how difficult and troublesome soever it be, it may be Hop'd and Expected upon good Grounds, that as Patients are eas'd by bitter and unpleasant Remedies, and their Diseases remov'd; so, by this heavy and extreamly Expensive WAR, the State and their Allies, will shortly obtain a Good and Lasting PEACE. We say, A LASTING PEACE; not such whereof the Solidity and Duration consists in Promises, Writings and Seals, which are easily broke, since they have laid and practis'd for a Maxim of Government, the Reason of State and Necessary Policy; to prefer Conveniency to Engagements and Promises, and to follow not so much what is RIGHT and JUST, as what is PROFITABLE. But, a PEACE which being made with the mutual Confidence and Concurrence of the High-Allies, may remove at a greater Distance from the Territories of the State, so powerful an Enmity as FRANCE, and establish a good and safe Barrier between them two; and which being confirm'd and strengthen'd by a mutual Guaranty, and an Enumeration and Specification of Forces for securing the same, may procure a sufficient Safety and Tranquility, and last for many Years.

AFTER these Premises, High and Mighty LORDS, the Members of the Union, shall not expect any other Representation; nor indeed can the Council of State make any Other, but that the Efforts made heretofore, may not be lessen'd for the YEAR 1708. But rather, if it were possible, Augmented, or at least continu'd; and that, whatever has been Deficient, may be Remedied. And therefore, taking into particular Consideration, the Affairs that are the Subject Matter of this General Petition; and first, according to Order, those relating to the Land, and next, such as relate to the Sea-

ANNO Sea-Service ; the Council of State presents, to Your
1707. High-Mightinesses with their General Petition, the Or-
 dinary and Extraordinary State of the WAR, which
 they have form'd for the YEAR ensuing : Beseech-
 ing Your High-Mightinesses, to send the same, with
 all convenient Speed, to all the respective Provinces,
 and be pleas'd to second it with your Powerful and Ef-
 fectual Recommendation ; that not only the Consent
 and Payment requir'd of them be Granted, but also
 that the same may be done with a Readiness suitable to
 the absolute Necessity thereof ; that the WAR may be
 carried on with all imaginable Vigour, and possible
 Activity, as an Effectual Means, to bring it soon to a
 Good CONCLUSION.



A
COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
CAMPAIGN,
A N N O, MDCCVIII.

A
COMPLETE
HISTORY
OF THE
CAMPAIGN
A. D. 1803.



COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1708.



THE Campaign in the Year 1708 (of ANNO
which I shall now Endeavour to give 1708.
an Impartial Account) has been so Re-
markeable in all its Circumstances, and
the Events are so exceeding Glorious
to the Confederates, that the like can
hardly be parallell'd in HISTORY.

The French carried on several Towing Projects, and being spirited by the Advantages they Obtain'd in 1707, resolv'd to make still greater Efforts to regain their former Superiority, and indeed, the King's Forces seem'd to be more Numerous than ever (especially in the *NETHERLANDS*) where it was thought, that the Duke of *Vendosme*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* were to Command as last Year. But, an unexpected Alteration was suddenly made, and his Majesty declar'd the Duke of *Burgundy*, Generalissimo of his Forces in *Flanders* (and appointed

The French King makes Alterations in the Command of his Army.

ANNO appointed the Duke of Berry, the Pretender, and the Duke of Vendosme to serve under him. The Elector of

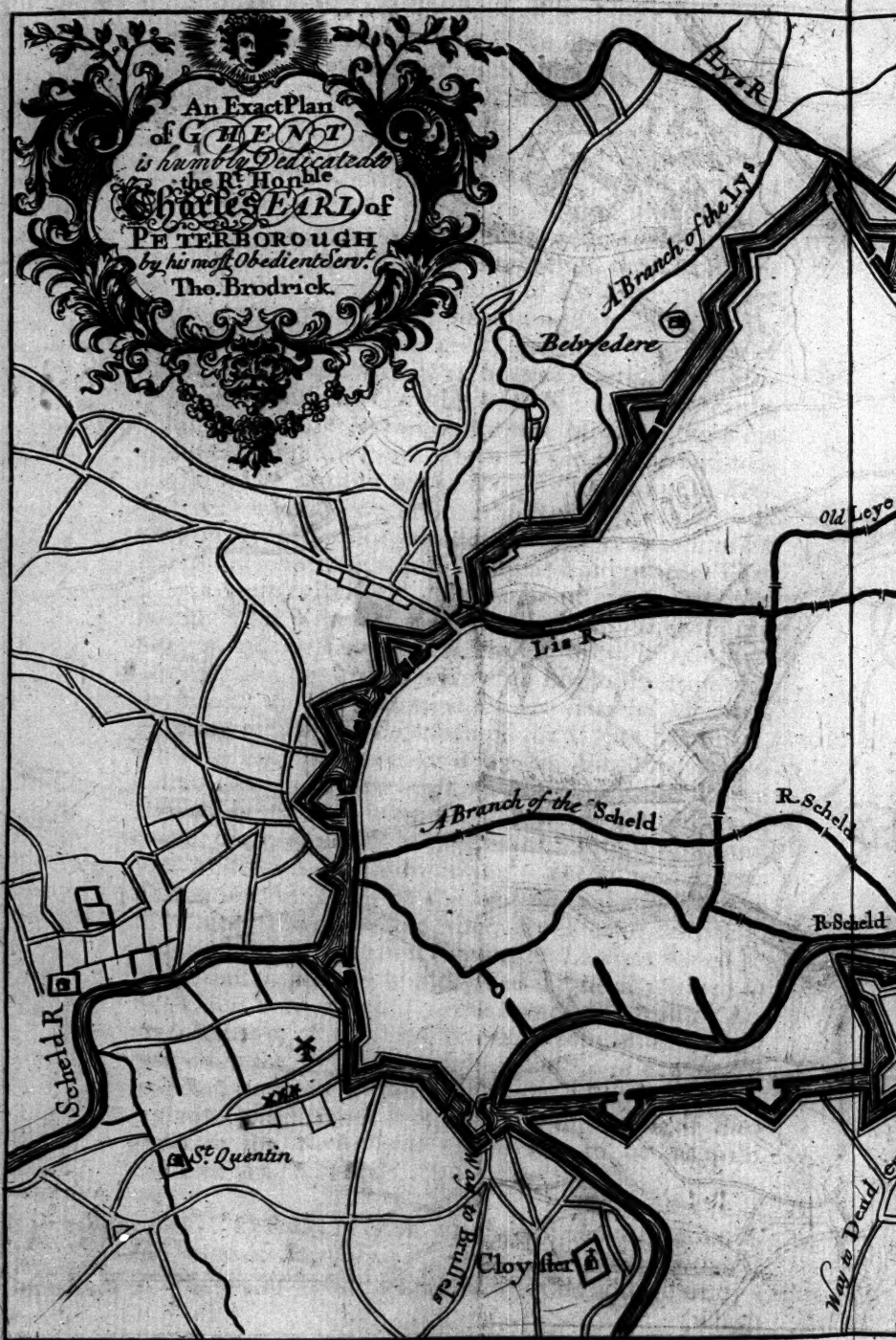
1708. *Bavaria* was to Command on the *Rhine*, and the Duke of *Berwick* to serve under him. Marechal *Villars* (to whose Care the War in *Germany* seem'd particularly committed) was recall'd, and Appointed to Command in *Dauphine*. These Proceedings of the *French King*, were very surprizing on all sides; and, no doubt, but his Majesty conceiv'd great Hopes from the Alterations he had made in the Command of his Army. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, arriv'd at the *Hague* in the beginning of *April*, to concert with the States-General, the Projects of the ensuing CAMPAIGN; and afterwards, they set out for *Hannover*, to take Measures with his Electoral Highness (with whom Prince *Eugene* had conferr'd before he came to the *Hague*) for putting the Projected Designs in Execution; the Result of which, was a Mystry, and afforded Matter of Speculation to all *Europe* for some time: But, it appear'd afterwards, That it was therein Resolv'd, That most of the *Imperialists*, employ'd the Year before on the *Upper-Rhine*, with the *Saxons* and *Hessians*, in the Pay of *Great-Britain* and *Holland*, and the Troops which the Elector Palatine was to furnish, in Consideration of his *Imperial Majesty's* restoring him to the Possession of the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Prerogatives enjoy'd by his Ancestors, should march into the *Netherlands*, to Act there under Prince *Eugene*, in concert with the *British* and *Dutch Forces*, commanded, in chief, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Velr-Marechal *D' Auverquerque*. According, to this Disposition, the Army of the Empire on the *Rhine*, was to be very Inconsiderable; but, the Elector resigning, in favour of the Common Cause, the Lawrels which he might justly promise himself, had he been enabled to Act Offensively, repair'd to the *Rhine*, and with an Army compos'd of very indifferent Troops, did not only disappoint the Design the Elector of *Bavaria* had form'd to Penetrate into *Germany*, but hinder'd him from making any Detachments, to Re-inforce the Duke of *Burgundy* in the *Netherlands*, where was to be the main Scene of ACTION.

The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene confer with the States-General.

The Confederate and French Armies Form'd.

ACCORDING to the Project above-mention'd, the Duke of *Marlborough* (on the 11th of *May*) repair'd to *Brussels*, and there assembled the Confederate Army; (which









(which consisted of 180 Squadrons, and 112 Battalions) while Prince Eugene drew together the Forces under his Command between the Rhine and the Moselle. The French Army likewise took the Field about the same time, (which was Superiour in Number to the Confederates, as being 197 Squadrons, and 124 Battalions) and encamp'd about Soignois, and Brain-la-Leuw, under the Command of the Duke of Burgundy. Several Marches and Counter-Marches pass'd, and there were daily Expectations of a Battle. The Confederates daily expected, large Re-inforcements from the Rhine, which were to be conducted into the Netherlands, by Prince Eugene, and therefore lay more quietly in their Camp, expecting them: Which the Enemy being apprisd of, ventur'd to make a Detachment, of a large Number of their Troops on the 5th of July, who advanc'd towards (a) GHENT, and (b) BRUGES. The Elector of Bavaria (who by his Profuse Way of Living and Popularity while Governor of the Netherlands) had ingratiated himself, so much with that People, as to Preserve, if not Encrease the Interest he had formerly gain'd, among Persons of all Ranks. So that, the Count De Bergheyck, and other Stricklers for the House of Bourbon, found Means to work upon the Levity and restless Spirits, of the Inhabitants of those two Places: And the French Army, headed by the Princes of the Blood, and the Duke

(a) GHENT, is a vast large City and Castle, One of the Principal of the Low-Countries, the Marquisate of the Earldom of Flanders, and Territory of Ghent; a Bishoprick under the Arch-Bishop of Mechlin. and Subject to the King of Spain. It was surpriz'd by, or rather betray'd to the French the beginning of this CAMPAIGN; but Besieg'd, and recover'd by the Duke of Marlborough towards the End of the YEAR. It stands on the River Scheld and Lys, (which divide it into 26 Islands) 27 Miles almost South-West of Antwerp, 30 North-West of Brussels, 94 almost South of Amsterdam, and 154 North-East of Paris. Longitude. 22. 58. Latitude. 51. 6.

(b) BRUGES, is a Fair, strong, and Noble City of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Head of the Territory of Bruges, a Bishoprick under the Arch-Bishop of Mechlin, Subject to the King of Spain. This Town made its Submission to the Duke of Marlborough, after the Famous Battle of RAMILLIES, the French surpriz'd it, or rather had it betray'd to them the beginning of this CAMPAIGN, but Abandon'd it upon the Approach of the Confederates, towards the end of December, the same YEAR. It stands 24 Miles North-West of Ghent, 11 East of Ostend, 34 North-East of Dunkirk, and 40 West of Antwerp. Longitude. 22. 24. Latitude. 51. 17.

ANNO Duke of *Vendosme*, having by sudden and puzzling
1708. Marches and Counter-Marches, got between the Con-
 federate Army (then Inferiour to them) and those two
 CITIES, they were easily Surpriz'd, or rather Betray-
 ed into their Hands, after the following Manner. On
 the 5th of *July* (N. S.) A Party of the Enemy's Troops
 (commanded by the Brigadiers *La Faille* and *Pasteur*) Ad-
 vanc'd, before Break of Day, towards *G H E N T*; and at
 the Opening of the Gates, Five or Six Soldiers that were
 sent before (pretending to be Deserters) were Admitted
 into the Town, by the Watch of Burghers, who were
 no more Numerous than themselves, and whom they Am-
 us'd with Stories of the March of the *French* Army, and
 their own Desertion. Immediately after, another small
 Company of pretended Deserters appear'd, and entertain-
 ed the Watch with the like Frivolous Relations; till Bri-
 gadier *La Faille* (who had some time before been High-
 Bailiff of that City, and had still a great Interest there)
 coming in Person; commanded the Burghers that Guar-
 ded the Gates, to lay down their Arms, and admit the
French Troops. This was accordingly done without any
 Resistance; and the Brigadier march'd directly to the
 Town-House, where having summon'd the Magistrates
 and chief Burghers to meet. he caus'd the following
 PARDON to be Read to them.

The Elector
 of Bavaria's
 Pardon to
 the Inhabi-
 tants of
 G H E N T.

MAXIMILAN EMANUEL.

"HIS Electoral Highness entertaining Hopes, before
 "his Departure for the *Rhine*, that the Duke of
 "Burgundy, by the Superiority of his Forces, would ob-
 "tain some good Success, in the Course of the CAM-
 "PAIGN, and deliver the chief Towns of *Flanders*,
 "from the Oppression, which they have suffer'd since
 "they have been in the Hands of the Enemy; thought
 "fit to leave his Orders, for signifying to the Magistrates
 "of *G H E N T*, and to all the Inhabitants of the same,
 "how highly satisfied he is with the Zeal, Fidelity, and
 "Adherence, which they have always shewn, for the
 "the King, their Lawful Sovereign, and preserv'd du-
 "ring the time they have been in Possession of the Ene-
 "my: And, also for assuring them, that if, by the good
 "Success of the Army of the two Crowns, they be again
 "recover'd to the Obedience of his Catholick Majesty,
 "he will not only Protect and Maintain them in their
 "Ancient Privileges, Rights, and Customs, but also
 enlarge

“enlarge them with such as they shall Judge to conduce
 “most to their common Benefit. And, for the Satis-
 “faction and Security of those, who may not have be-
 “hav’d themselves as good Subjects, his Majesty has
 “Granted, and Grants, by this ACT, a General Par-
 “don to all, who in any Manner whatsoever, have been
 “wanting in their Duty. Also, his Electoral Highness,
 “in Consideration of such happy Success, promises all
 “Those, who are in the Magistracy of *GHEENT*, that
 “They shall continue in their Offices for two Years to
 “come. His Electoral Highness, commands all whom
 “this may concern, to Govern themselves according to
 “it. Done at *Mons*, the 12th of *May*. 1708.

Sign’d,

M. EMANUEL.

And Underneath,

The Count *DE BERGHETCK*.

THE Enemy having thus made themselves Masters
 of the Town, summon’d the Governor of the Ca-
 stle to surrender: But, Major *De Labene* (of Sir *Richard*
Temple’s Regiment) who commanded in that Fortress
 with about 300 Men, reply’d that he would defend it
 to the last Extremity. Whereupon, the *French* began
 their Attacks against it, and Major-General *Murray*,
 who was posted at *Marienkirk*, with two *English*, and
 one *Spanish* Battalions, endeavour’d to throw a Re-in-
 forcement into the Castle, but was repuls’d in his De-
 sign, and Oblig’d to Retire: So that the Governor be-
 ing altogether Unprovided for Defence against so Pow-
 erful an Army, obtain’d an Honourable Capitulation.
 Soon after the Surrender of *GHEENT*, Count *De La*
Motte appear’d with a strong Detachment before *Bruges*,
 which surrender’d without making the least Opposition,
 only some Ceremonies in the Matter were Observ’d, and
 certain Conditions agreed upon, respecting the *Sieur*
Briel, the Receiver of their Contributions, and his
 Comptroller: But, the whole Air of that Transaction
 demonstrated, that the Articles had been settled long be-
 fore, by other Persons than they that pretended to Ex-
 ecute them.

The Castle
 Capitulates.

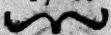
Bruges
 surrenders to
 the French.

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THE

ANNO

1708.

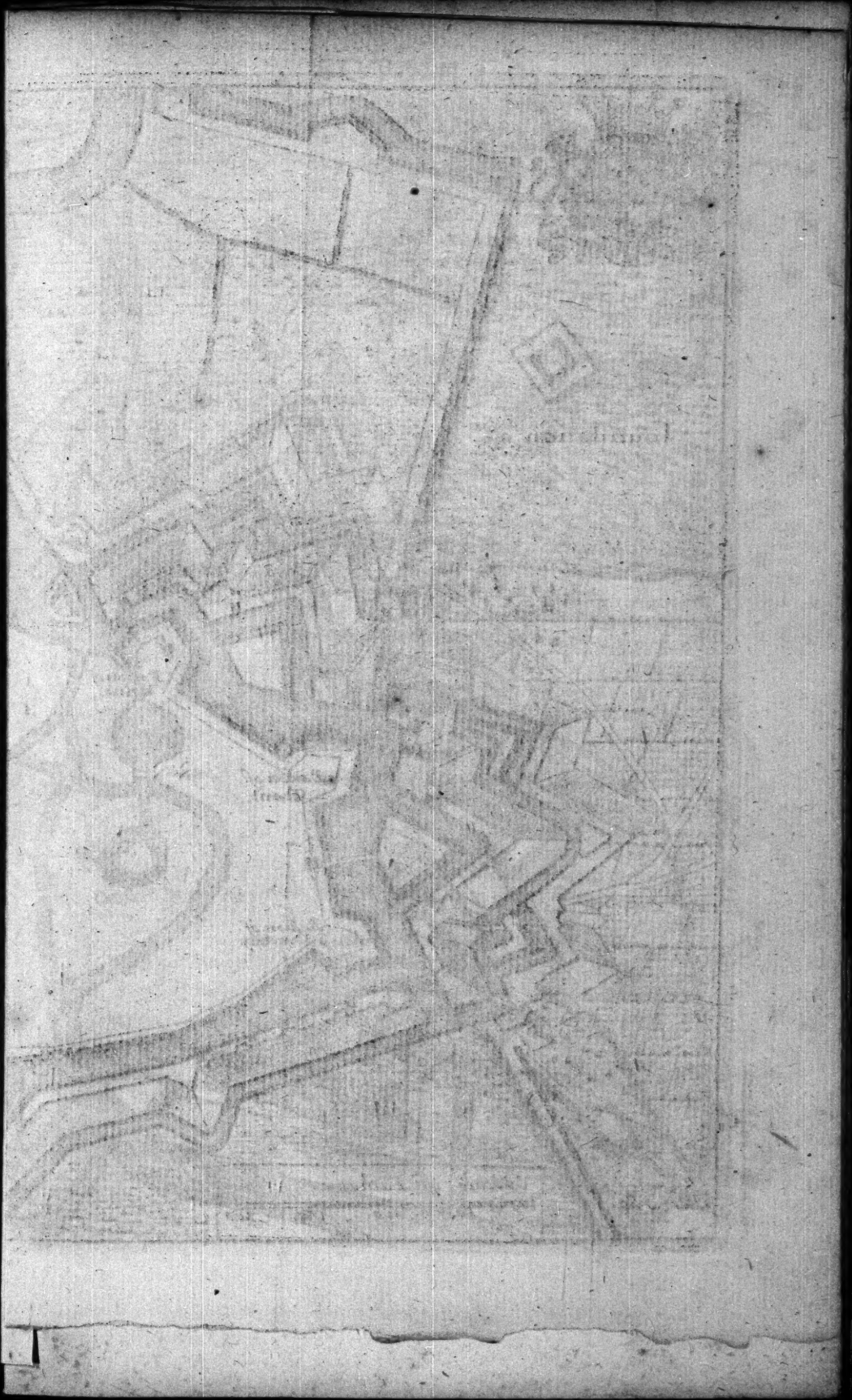


Prince Eugene Arrives
in the Confederate Army.

THE Confederates were not a little Surpriz'd at these Events, which happen'd so contrary to the common Expectation; and to prevent such Disasters for the future, they concerted proper Measures, to put the Frontiers in a better Posture of Defence, and for securing such Posts as seem'd most Expos'd. However, the Castle of *GHENT* not being immediately deliver'd up, and the Governors insisting upon Articles (which took up some time) had this good Effect, that it amus'd the Enemy 3 or 4 Days, and that Delay, prov'd of most fatal Consequence to them. For, the *French* Generals, having Notice that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, was bringing up with all possible Celerity, a Re-inforcement of above 30000 *Imperialists* and *Palatines*, from *Germany* into *Brabant*; and that his Highness was arriv'd at *Brussels*, bethought themselves of retiring towards their Lines and Fortified Places, before the Conjunction of the Confederate Forces: Hoping that being Re-inforc'd with a good Body of Troops, that were coming up to them from *Alsace* (tho' not with equal Speed with the *Germans*) under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, they might afterwards be able to Cope with the Confederates, or, at least, to Preserve their late easy Conquests. But, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, who acted with the greatest Unanimity, happily frustrated the Enemy's Designs: For, having by a wonderful swift March, gain'd the Advantageous Camp of *Lessines*, and then, with all imaginable Diligence, pass'd the *Dender*, and the *Scheld*, at *OU DENARD*, met the Enemy near this last Place, which they fondly thought either to have Surpriz'd, or Reduc'd in their Retreat, before the Confederates could give them any Disturbance. Hereupon, the *French* Generals were strangely puzzled, whether to avoid, or hazard an Engagement; but the Majority declaring for the latter (depending on the Advantage of the Ground, and Superiority of their Numbers) there ensu'd a Memorable BATTLE, on *Wednesday* the 11th of *July* (N. S.) in which the Troops of *France*, lost both the Reputation of their Courage, and Military Judgment.

Oudenard
Invested by
the French

BUT, to give a Regular Account of this Glorious Conquest, 'tis to be observ'd, that two Days before the Engagement





Inundation

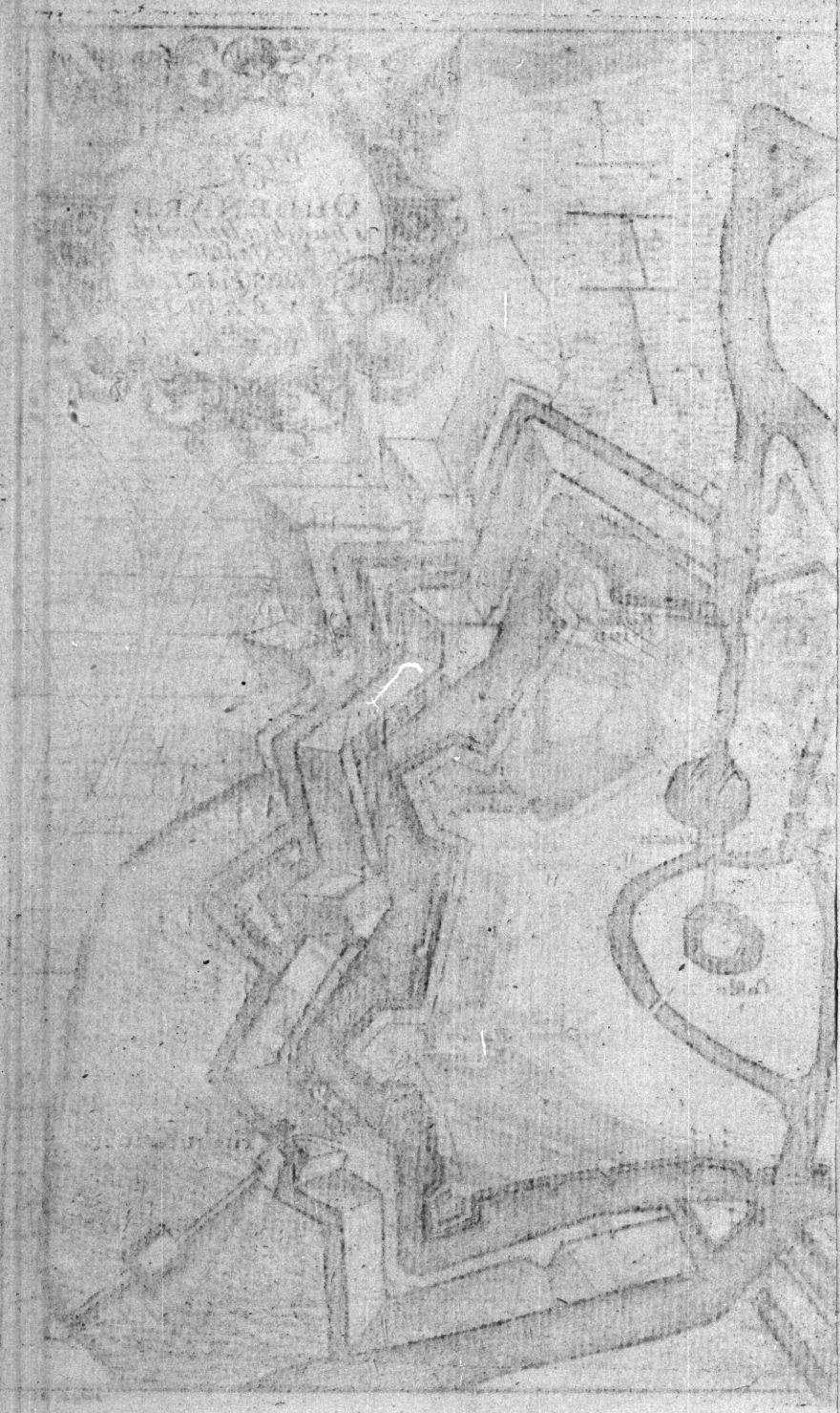


A Scale of Fathoms

50 100 150 200

Harris Sc.





Engagement, the French Invested (a) OUDENARD ANNO 1708. Whereupon, the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, order'd Brigadier Chanclos, to throw himself into the Town, with Seven Hundred Men detached from Aeth, Courtray, and Menin, and Waleff's Dragoons, which was accordingly perform'd. The same Day, the Place was invested, the Confederate Army (which was encamp'd at Asche) march'd early in the Morning, with all possible Expedition, and Advanc'd as far as Herfelingen (above 5 Leagues from Asche) before 11 a Clock. The Duke of Marlborough gave Orders for the Army to pitch their Tents, just in their March about Herfelingen, fronting towards the Enemy; who being far from expecting, that the Confederate Army was able to make such a swift March, did not bear their General till 3 a Clock in the Afternoon, reckoning themselves sure of the Camp of LESSINES, in Order to cover the Siege of Oudenard, from which, their Artillery lay ready at Tournay. Prince Eugene, having rejoyn'd the Army at Herfelingen, the Duke of Marlborough about 4 in the Afternoon, detach'd Major-General Cadogan, with 8 Squadrons, and as many Battalions, to take Possession of the Camp of Lessines: And accordingly, 800 Men of his Detachment, enter'd the Town of that Name about Midnight, and the rest having pass'd thro' at 4 in the Morning, posted themselves on this side the River Dender. On the other Hand, the signal for striking the Tents, being beat at 7 in the Evening before, in the Camp at Herfelingen, the whole Army march'd immediately, and continuing in Motion all Night, pass'd the Dender about 11 in the Morning, and march'd to the Camp of Lessines on the other side. The Enemy thus finding themselves disappointed of a Camp which they thought could not have been possess'd by the Confederates, abandon'd the Siege of Oudenard, and bent their March towards Gavre, in Order to pass the Scheld there. On the 11th of July, The Duke of Marl-

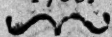
They Aban-
don the
Siege.

Q 2

borough

(a) OUDENARD, is a Rich, and very strong Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquisate of the Territory of Oudenard, Subject to the King of Spain: It surrender'd to the Duke of Marlborough in 1706. The French laid Siege to it the beginning of this CAMPAIGN; but the Approach of the Confederate Army, made them Abandon the Place, and engag'd them in a BATTLE near it, which prov'd a fatal Overthrow to them. It stands on the River Scheld, 13 Miles South of Ghent, 13 North-West of Aeth, 36 West of Brussels, and 37 almost North of Mons. Longitude. 22. 48 Latitude. 50. 54.

ANNO 1708. *borough* having receiv'd the agreeable News, that the *French* had quitted OUDENARD. and were pursu'd



Motions of
the Confede-
rate and
French Ar-
mies.

by Brigadier *Chanclos*, and *Waleff's* Dragoons, Major-General *Cadogan* was sent with 16 Battalions, and 8 Squadrons, to make Ways and Bridges for the Passage of the Troops over the River that runs near that Town. The Army follow'd after, about Eight a Clock in the Morning, and March'd in Four Columns, as they had Encamp'd the Night before, directing their Rout to the Left. During the March, Advice was brought, that the *French* Army was still Passing at *Gavre*; whereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, resolv'd to endeavour to bring the Enemy to an Engagement. In Order thereto, the Confederates, continued their March with such wonderful Expedition, that at 2 a Clock the Front of the whole Army, arriv'd at the Bridges, over which the Sixteen Battalions that march'd with Major-General *Cadogan*, were then passing. Eight Squadrons, and part of the former Detachment, with the Quarter-Masters, and Major-General *Rantzau* at the Head of them, were posted behind a Rivulet that runs into the *Scheld*, where they observ'd, that the *French* Army, were partly Marching, and partly drawn up in Order of Battle. They took Notice likewise, that the Enemy had thrown seven Battalions into the Village of *HEYNEM* (which is scituated on the Banks of the *Scheld*) and the Neighbouring Plains which confronted that small Village, were fill'd with the Troops of the Household, who were drawn up exactly Opposite to the Eight Squadrons under Major-General *Rantzau*, no Obstacle but a small Rivulet dividing them. Behind the Village were Morasses, Woods and Defiles; so that an Army had no other Way to March, but thro' the High-Road. This Disposition of the *French*, made it Uncertain whether their real Design, was to hinder the Duke of *Marlborough's* passing the *Scheld*, or to gain their own Lines between *Lisle* and *Tournay*, which they thought they might easily have done, not imagining that so considerable a Body as that of the Confederates, could March 5 Leagues in a close Countrey abounding in Passes and Defiles, have their Roads levell'd, cross a great River, and make an Attack upon them the same Day.

Battle of
Oudenard.

ABOUT 3 in the Afternoon, the *French* Cavalry began to disappear, directing their March towards their
OWN

own Right. This Motion gave Major-General *Cadogan* ANNO
an Opportunity of falling upon the seven Battalions 1708.
Posted in the Village of *Heynem*. Brigadier *Sabin*, at
the Head of his Brigade began the Attack, and being
seconded by 12 of General *Cadogan's* 16 Battalions, they
utterly defeated the Enemy, taking 3 of the 7 Battalions
entire, and making many of the Officers and Private
Men Prisoners that belong'd to the other Four.

IMMEDIATELY after, Major-General *Rantzau*, at the Head of the 8 Squadrons, with the Quarter-Masters, pass'd the Rivulet, and Advanc'd into the Plain where the *French* Horse had been drawn up. A great many Squadrons of their Rear-Guard, being still passing thro' that Plain, the 8 Squadrons, with the Quarter-Masters, attack'd them with great Vigour, and drove them into the close Ground, and the High-Way, that led into the March of their own Army. Here it was, that the Electoral Prince of *Hannover* (who had obtain'd leave to make the CAMPAIGN in *Flanders*, and had Arriv'd a few Days before) signaliz'd himself, and gave Illustrious Proofs of his Youthful Valour. That Prince charg'd with Sword in Hand as a Volunteer, at the Head of his Fathers Dragoons (commanded by Lieutenant-General *Bulau*) His Highnesses Horse was shot under him, and Colonel *Luskey*, who commanded the Squadron where he charg'd, was Kill'd in his Presence. Lieutenant-General *Schuylenberg* likewise particularly distinguish'd himself upon this Occasion. In the Action several *French* Regiments were entirely broken; the Colonel who commanded them was Wounded and taken Prisoner, and his whole Parry defeated, with the Loss of several Officers, 12 Standards, and 2 Kettle-Drums.

IN the Mean time, the Confederate Troops continued to pass the Bridges with great Diligence: The *Prussian* Horse form'd themselves upon the Right, in the same Plain where the advanc'd Guard was, and the rest of the Horse as they pass'd follow'd the *Prussians*, thro' the Village of *Heurne*, into the Plain; but the Foot by reason of the length of the March, arriv'd later at their Bridges: So that, till five a Clock, there were but the 16 Battalions before mention'd.

Q 3 THE

ANNO

1708.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, with Prince *Eugene*, being pass'd into the Plain, to the Head of the Horse, where they were forming, and perceiving the great Need there was of Infantry, sent Orders to the Foot that had been employ'd in the Attack of the Village, to leave their Post there, and fling themselves into the Hedges on the other side of the Plain, towards which, the Enemy seem'd to be Marching with great Diligence. There were then on that side of the Plain, but the two Battalions of Major-General *Collier*, and Brigadier *Grumckan*, which were Attack'd with great Fury, but maintain'd their Post with equal Bravery, till more Foot came up to sustain them: Whereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent repeated Orders to the Foot, to press their March, the *French* being then Forming, and ready to Attack the Foot with very unequal Numbers. In this Interval, the Duke of *Argyle* arriv'd with 20 Battalions; which were hardly Posted, when the *French* Attack'd them very briskly, driving some *Prussian* Battalions from their Post: But, notwithstanding the Inequality of Numbers, they retook the same Sword in Hand, about Six in the Evening. Count *Lottum*, by this time, was coming up with the rest of the Foot of the Right to sustain this Attack: And, the Duke of *Marlborough* finding the great Effort, was like to be made on the Right, sent to the Left for 20 Battalions. The left Wing, which had pass'd their Horse thro' *Oudenard*, and the Foot, on Bridges below the Town, arriv'd some time later than the Right, had Form'd themselves in two Lines, with the Village of *Moreghem* behind them.

AS soon as the Confederate Foot arriv'd, they form'd themselves in two Lines before the Horse, and then Attack'd in very good Order, the Inclosures and Villages in their Front, wherein the *French* were Posted: So that about 7 a Clock, the Fire grew Universal both on the Right and Left; and tho' in most Places the Enemy gave Way, yet being sustain'd with Fresh Troops, the Action was maintain'd very obstinately a good while after. Before the Left of the Left-Wing, there was a kind of an Opening, thro' which run a Road that led into the Plain on the Top of the Hill, and which the Prince of *Nassau* clear'd, at the Head of the *Dutch* Foot, with great Vigour and Resolution: And,

And, at the same time, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Orders to *Velt-Mareschal D'Auverquerque*, and the Count *De Tilly* on the Top of the Hill, to press the *French* on that side, as much as possible. Accordingly, *Monfieur D'Auverquerque* order'd Major-General *Weeck*, to march with the Brigades of *Wassenaer*, and *Oudenburgh*, which being supported by the *Danish* Cavalry (under the Command of Count *Tilly*) pass'd thro' a narrow Defilee into a Field, where all the *French* Household were drawn up. At the Approach of the Confederate Troops, the *French* retir'd, and shelter'd themselves under the Hedges, between *Wertegem* and the Castle of *Beveren*, towards the main Body of their Army, where the Fire was very Hot: But, the Prince of *Orange-Nassau*, coming up with 4 Brigades of Infantry, led them on with the utmost Resolution, attack'd the Enemy in Flank, and oblig'd them to give Way. Those that were retiring, were forc'd back into the Inclosures, in great Disorder; and it growing Dark, several Battalions and Squadrons, being in the utmost Confusion, were cut in Pieces; and others desir'd to Capitulate for their whole Regiments. While this happen'd on the Left, the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd there, having left the Care of the Right to Prince *Eugene*, who had the Pleasure and Satisfaction to lead on the *English*, who behav'd themselves with admirable Bravery: So that at last, the Enemy finding themselves charg'd, and born down on all Sides, by the Confederate Forces, retir'd with the utmost Precipitation, leaving many Prisoners behind them. Their Dragoons favour'd their Retreat, and to save the Troops of the Household, receiv'd several Discharges of the Infantry of the Allies, and were most of them either slain or taken. Night coming on, and the Fire being directed so many different Ways at once, that it was impossible to distinguish Friends from Foes; positive Orders were given to the Confederate Troops to leave off Firing, and rather to let the Enemy escape, than venture putting themselves into Disorder. This put an End to the Memorable Battle of *OUDENARD*, and sav'd the Remaining Part of the *French* Army; For, had there been but two Hours more Day-light, in all probability, their whole Body of Foot, and their Right-Wing of Horse, had been entirely cut off, being almost Surrounded on all Sides.

The Confederate
gains
the Victory.

ANNO

1708.

*Their just
Praise*

*Loss of the
French and
Confederates.*

*The French
make their
Retreat.*

DURING this remarkable Action, the Conduct and Valour of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, cannot sufficiently be set forth. The Young Prince of *Orange-Nassau* (Stadt-holder of *Friesland*) was the Wonder of his Age. The Brave Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* (tho' almost worn out by the Fatigues of above 30 Campaigns) deserves the highest Encomium. Count *Tilly*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenant-General *Rantzau*, and *Natzmar* : Major-General *Webb* and *Cadogan*, Brigadier *Sabin*, and the rest of the Generals and Officers, animated the Troops every where by their Example. To give an exact Account of the Number of Men the *French* lost in this Engagement is very difficult : For, the Spot where the Battle was fought, was full of Defiles and Passes, and gave the Friends of the Wounded, an Opportunity of carrying them off : Moreover, the Night coming on, and the Bodies of the Slain being generally stripp'd, and often falling irregularly, 'twas difficult to determine to which Party they belong'd. The *French* endeavour'd by their partial Relations, to lessen their Defeat into a DRAWN-BATTLE : But the Field where the same was fought, of which the Allies remain'd Masters, with 6 or 700 of the Enemy's Officers, and about 6000 Private Soldiers, that were made Prisoners ; and 10 Kettle-Drums, and above 100 Colours and Standards taken, made the Victory indisputable on the Side of the Confederates, who lost a Major-General, the Colonels *Adercas* and *Bolsen*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Hop*, and 42 other Officers, and near 1000 Private Men. The Brigadiers *Baudeker* and *Berner*, 4 Colonels, and 160 other Officers, with near 2000 Private Men were Wounded. Of the *English* Officers, Sir *John Matthews*, and Captain *Dean* of the Guards were reckon'd among the Slain : Major-General *Meredith* receiv'd a Shot in the Cheek ; and Colonel *Groves*, and Colonel *Penyfeather* were Wounded : Which Disadvantages were abundantly repair'd, by a great Number of Deserters, who Voluntarily list'd themselves into the Service of the Allies.

BY the Favour of the Night, the Enemy retir'd by the Road that goes thro' the Village of *Huyse*, from *Oudenard* to *Ghent*, leaving only some Foot, and 25 Squadrons for their Rear-Guard, while the Allies continued under Arms, expecting to renew the Engagement the

next

next Morning. In order to that, as soon as it was light, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd 40 Squadrons from the Right, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Bulau* and *Lumley*, with a considerable Body of Foot, to Attack the Enemy's Rear-Guard, which they did with great Vigour: But, several Companies of *French* Grenadiers, being advantageously Posted along the High-Way, Kill'd and Wounded several of the Confederate Officers and Private Men, and oblig'd them to give over the Pursuit; there being but one Road, secur'd by Hedges and Ditches, lin'd with the Enemy's Grenadiers, and no Place for the Cavalry of the Allies to Form in.

ANNO

1708.



THIS Account is the best that has been Publickly transmitted of that Glorious Conquest; but to furnish the READER with all the Satisfaction that can be procur'd in Relation to that Matter, I shall insert here some LETTERS, which will clearly shew to whom the Victory ought to be Attributed.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

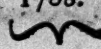
“BY Reason of the shortness of Time, we could only let your High-Mightinesses know, Yesterday, that we Engag'd the Enemy about 4 in the Afternoon. Wherefore, we give our selves the Honour of sending your High-Mightinesses farther Advice, That our Army having March'd on Sunday Night from *Asche*, took the Rout of *Lessines*, in Order to pass the *Dender* at that Place, without Opposition from the Enemy, whom we had prevented by a sudden March; and arriving there on Tuesday Evening, we Understood, That the Enemy were March'd from *Alost* towards *Gavre*, where they caus'd Bridges to be made in order to pass the *Scheld*, which made Us believe, they design'd to Post themselves upon the Height of *OU DENARD*, and hinder Us from passing the *Scheld*: And, tho' our Army was very much Fatigu'd by the fore-going March, yet we resolv'd to proceed on our March Yesterday, and, if possible, to prevent the Enemy. We detach'd, therefore, 16 Battalions in the Night, to take Post on the other side the *Scheld*, near *Oudenard*, and to lay the Bridges necessary for our Passage. Yesterday Morning about 9, we receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy

The States
Field Depu-
ties Letter
to the States-
General.

“had

ANNO " had pass'd the *Scheld*, and were Marching towards
1708. " *OU DENARD*, which made Us hasten our March

W " as much as possible, for fear our Detachment, that
" was sent over, should be defeated, and our selves
" prevented in our Design of passing the *Scheld*: But,
" by that time the Enemy were come near *OU DE*
" *NARD*, they saw we had already taken Post over
" the *Scheld*, which made them resolve to strike off to
" the Right; but to cover their March against Ours,
" they thought fit to throw Troops into the Hedges,
" and into a Village upon the *Scheld*, below *OU DE*
" *NARD*. About 3 in the Afternoon, as soon as our
" Foot began to come up, it was judg'd adviseable to
" Attack the Village, and thereby oblige the Enemy to
" go no farther, but stop their March. This Attack
" was made with so much Vigour and Success, that
" the Enemy were immediately driven out of the Vil-
" lage, our Men falling upon them with their Bayonets
" in the Muzzels of their Muskets, and not firing a
" Piece, so that they presently threw down their Arms,
" and a whole Brigade, together with the Brigadier,
" surrender'd Prisoners. The few Horse that had pass'd
" with the Detachment, Attack'd likewise the *French*
" Squadrons, posted behind the Village, with so much
" Success, that they were put into Disorder, and Push'd;
" our Men taking from them 8 or 10 Standards, and
" some Horses. Hereupon, the Enemy were forc'd to
" Face about to Us, and Form themselves about Four
" a Clock, when most of our Foot being over and
" Form'd, the general Engagement began, first on the
" Right, and afterwards on the Left-Wing. The Fight
" was properly between the Foot, and was Obstinate;
" but our Men got Ground, and drove the Enemy from
" one Hedge to another, till Night put an End to the
" Combat. The Horse, who by reason of the broken
" Ground, could not Act, were detach'd to the Right
" and Left Wing, and advanc'd so far, that they At-
" tack'd the Enemy in Flank and Rear, which when
" they perceiv'd, they fell, in the Night, into the ut-
" most Confusion, and part of them retir'd, with the
" Baggage and Artillery, towards *Ghent* and *Deynse*;
" another part towards the Road of *Courtray*; and, ac-
" cording to Computation, 6 or 7000 surrender'd them-
" selves Prisoners, with 3 or 400 Officers at their Head:
" among whom, are several Dukes and General-Offi-
" cers. Had not the Night come to their Assistance,
" we

“ we believe they would have sav'd very little of their ANNO
“ Army. We therefore congratulate Your High-Migh- 1708.
“ tinesses upon this Compleat Victory, which GOD 
“ Almighty has so graciously Vouchsaf'd, and which
“ gives us an Opportunity, with this Victorious Army,
“ and that of Prince *Eugene*, who was present at this
“ Action, to extend the Frontiers farther, and bring the
“ Enemy to Reason. Each General made so good a
“ Disposition, and every Regiment attack'd the Enemy
“ so well, and with so much Intrepidity, that it was
“ impossible for any one to signalize himself in a parti-
“ cular Manner. Our Loss (GOD be thanked) is so
“ small, that there is not, as we know of our Regiment
“ out of a Condition, to make the rest of the CAM-
“ PAIGN. Among the Horse our Loss is nothing at
“ all: Nor do we yet know, that we have lost any Head-
“ Officer of the State. with which,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

OU DENARD, July 12. 1708.

SIR,

“ ON Monday last we broke up (as I have already
“ the Honour to Acquaint your Lordship) with the Monsieur
“ Army from *Herfelingen* near *Engbien*. We march'd D' Auver-
“ the whole Day, and the next Night, pass'd the *Dender*, querque's
“ at, and above *Lessines*. Yesterday Morning we march'd Letter to Re-
“ ed again from *Lessines* towards OU DENARD, where gister Fagel.
“ we arriv'd about Noon. We had receiv'd Intelligence
“ that the Enemy broke up on *Tuesday*, from the Neigh-
“ bourhood of *Alost*, and were encamp'd at *Gavre*, and
“ that they also pass'd the *Scheld* Yesterday at that Place;
“ which indeed we found to be True, perceiving, upon
“ our Arrival at OU DENARD, the Enemy upon a
“ full March towards *Tournay*. We laid the Bridges
“ over the *Scheld* in their sight, and our Troops pass'd
“ the River, with an Unspeakable Speed and Courage.
“ About 2 a Clock, the greatest part of our Army had
“ pass'd, with which, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and
“ Prince *Eugene*, form'd the Right-Wing near *Broan-Ca-*
“ *stle*, about half a League from the Town, and began
“ to Engage the Enemy in a Battle.

“ IN

ANNO
1708.

" IN the mean time, I march'd likewise with the
Troops of the States, which compos'd the Left-Wing,
in order to Attack the Enemy, which I did about 5 a
Clock, having been Oblig'd to make a great Round
to come at them; and GOD has been pleas'd so to
Bless the Arms of the High Allies, that we have en-
tirely beaten the Enemy, and forc'd them to retire in
great Confusion: Some towards *Courtray*, and Others
towards *Ghent*.

" I GIVE my self the Honour to Congratulate their
High Mightinesses upon this Important Victory. We
shall endeavour, all we can to make our Advantage
of it. The Enemy will have much ado to bring their
Army into the Field again this Year, in a good Con-
dition. The Loss of the slain on their side is very
Considerable, besides a great Number of Officers
(some of whom are of Distinction) and common Sol-
diers Prisoners. We have also taken several Colours
and Standards, of which I will send their High-Migh-
tinesses a List by the next Courier.

" THE Bravery and wise Conduct of the Duke
of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, cannot be enough
Commended; nor the Zeal and Courage of the other
Generals of the State, who did all which their Duty
and Regard for the Service requir'd of Them. All the
Officers and Troops, without Distinction, did all that
could be expected from Brave Men and good Soldiers.
We sent out a Body of Horse and Foot this Morning,
to pursue the Run-away Enemy, and scatter them yet
more: But, they were got too far by Favour of the
Night. I remain

Your Lordship's Humble

And Obedient Servant,

OU DENARD,

July 12. 1708.

AUVERQUERQUE.

S I R,

A Letter
written by a
French Offi-
cer about
their Loss at
Oudenard.

" I CAN only send You an unwelcome Relation of
the Particulars, of the Battle which happen'd Ye-
sterday about 2 in the Afternoon, near OUDENARD.
" 'Twill prove a great Blow to France; for without ex-
aggerating

“aggrerating the Matter, we had above 10000 Men ANNO
 “Kill’d, Wounded, or Taken, The Action was very 1708.
 “ill manag’d on our side: for instead of Attracking the
 “Enemy, when they began to pass the *Scheld*, near *OU-*
 “*DENARD*, at 11 in the Morning, we let them come
 “over the River quietly, which they would not have
 “adventur’d to do, had we in any tolerable Manner of-
 “fer’d to dispute their Passage: But, seeing Us stand
 “still, they were encourag’d to Prosecute their first De-
 “sign, and begun to pass over two Bridges, which they
 “had laid. As fast as their Horse and Foot came over,
 “they rang’d themselves in order of Battle against Us;
 “and while our Generals were in Suspence, what Re-
 “solution to take, whether to Venture an Engagement
 “or not, the Enemy’s Army continued coming over the
 “River, and soon possess’d themselves of some Villages
 “and Hedges: So that at last our Generals were com-
 “pell’d to endeavour to dislodge them. Accordingly,
 “our Infantry advanc’d, and the Ground was disputed
 “2 or 3 Hours, with a terrible Fire, and great Obstina-
 “cy on both sides: But, our Foot being tir’d with Char-
 “ging the Enemy, 5 or 6 Times, and being dishearten’d
 “to see themselves not supported by our Horse (who
 “could not Act, because the Ground was full of Enclo-
 “sures) and press’d hard by the Enemy, were at length
 “forc’d to retire and quit the Ground to them. We
 “Dragoons were oblig’d to endure the continual Fire of
 “the Enemy’s Foot and Cannon, without daring to stir,
 “because we were on the Right of the King’s Household,
 “who suffer’d as much as We. Towards the Evening,
 “we were fall’n upon, by a great Number of the Ene-
 “my’s Horse, to hinder Us from succouring the Rest,
 “who were put to the Rout (and of 7 Regiments of
 “Dragoons, we lost above half. At last, we saw no
 “other Expedient left, than to force our Way thro’
 “the Enemy: But first, we went to see whether we
 “could be Assisted in that Design, by any of our Forces.
 “In the Mean time, Night came on apace, and we
 “were inform’d, that the King’s Household (whose Re-
 “treat was cover’d in some Measure by Us) were at too
 “great a Distance. Things standing thus, our Resolution
 “to break thro’ the Enemy sunk; and some of the E-
 “nemy’s Adjutants, summoning us to yield our selves
 “Prisoners of WAR, we submitted to it, seeing no
 “other Way to save our Lives. At least 40 of our Re-
 “giments are reduc’d to a wretched Condition, the
 “greatest

ANNO 1708. "grèateft Part of them being either Kill'd or Taken:
 "So that it will be long before they can be Re-esta-
 blifh'd. Of 4 Regiments of the King's Houfhould, at
 "leaft, half are taken Prifoners, and among them are
 "feveral Perfons of Note. The Chevalier *De Longville*,
 "and 15 other Officers were mortally Wounded, and 2
 "of them are Dead fince the Battle. The Regiments
 "of *Pffiffer* and *Villars* are quite ruin'd, and almoft all
 "their Officers are taken, with all their Baggage, &c.

The French
 Intrench
 themfelves at
 Lovendegen.

Refolutions
 of the Confe-
 derate Gene-
 rals.

THE Day after this Memorable Battle, the Princes of the Blood, with the Pretender, retir'd with their fhat-ter'd Troops in the utmoft Confufion towards *Ghent*; and reach'd that City by 5 in the Morning: But, the Duke of *Vendofme* was oblig'd to ftay behind to bring up the Rear, and fo did not arrive there till about 5 or 6 Hours after. Immediately, upon his coming, he commanded the Troops to March thro' the Town, without making any halt, to *Lovendegen*, on the Canal not far from that City. They had the good Fortune to fave their Cannon and light Baggage, having left them at *Gavre*, the Day on which the Fight commenc'd; fo they Planted their Artillery on the Intrenchments which they caft up for their Security on the Banks of the Canal, and there ftay'd to confider what Methods to make ufe of in order to repair their late Difadvantages. On the other hand, the Confederate Troops, being return'd to their Camp (which was in the Field of Battle) they refted the 12th and 13th, whilft the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, Velt-Marefchal *D'Auverquerque*, and the Deputies of the States-General, debated in a Council of WAR, what was neceffary to be done for the Profe-cution of the good Succefs which had fo fignally atten-ded the Confederate Arms. The Result was, that the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, fhould immedi-ately March towards *Menin*, pafs the *Lys*, level the Lines between *Warneton* and *Ypres*, and hinder any De-tachment from getting into the laft of thofe Places. Prince *Eugene* was to March at the fame time towards *Bruffels*, in Order to afsemble the Army which he was to Command, to obferve the Duke of *Berwick* (who had alfo drawn together a confiderable Body made up of Detachments from the *Rhine* and other Places) and to hinder the *French* from retiring into *Brabant* by the fame Way they came. According to thefe Refolutions, Count *Lottum* (General of the *Pruffians*) march'd the 13th at Night

Night with 30 Battalions, and 40 Squadrons, the next **ANNO**
 Day advanc'd towards the *French* **LINE S**, and took **1708.**
 several small Places. The same Day, the Army took
 their Rout towards *Menin*, pass'd the *Lys* near that
 Place, and encamp'd a small distance from the Town.
 Whilst a Detachment from our Army demolish'd the
FRENCH LINE S between *Ypres* and the *Lys*, an- The Allies
Demolish the
French
Lines.
 other was sent to raise Contributions as far as *Arras*;
 the Deputies of which, not being able to agree con-
 cerning the same, return'd back again. Hereupon,
 our Generals had recourse to Military Execution; and
 a Party of the Allies set on Fire two of the Suburbs
 belonging to that Town. Another Party would have
 done the same at *Lens*, but that the Inhabitants had so
 much Prudence, as to give Hostages for the Sums of
 Money which were demanded of them.

WHILE these Affairs were in Agitation, our
 Troops expected their Heavy Cannon, in order to Un-
 dertake an Important **SEIGE**; and the *French* con-
 tinued in their Posts along the Canal of *Bruges*, with-
 out giving our Army any Disturbance. The only Me-
 thod they pitch'd upon, as most proper to be put in
 Execution, was to harraß the *Dutch Flanders* with
 small Parties. This they did, and whilst our Army
 rais'd vast Contributions in *Picardy*, and else-where,
 the *French* plunder'd a few Boors under the Govern-
 ment of the States. Their next Attempt, was against
 the Forts of the **RED-HOUSE**, and **Fort PLAS-**
SENDALE, which they made themselves Masters of Fort-Plasen-
dale taken by
the French.
 sword in Hand. But, whilst the *French* were endea-
 vouring to Amuse the Confederates by these Proceed-
 ings, several Detachments of the Allies plunder'd the
 Countries of *Picardy* and *Artois*. Count *Tilly*, the Lie-
 utenants-General *Orkney*, *Rantzau*, and *Hompesch*; the
 Majors-General *Webb*, *Rantzau*, and Count *D'Arbach*,
 with 40 Squadrons, 12 Battalions, and 1000 Gren-
 adiers, advanc'd into *Picardy*, to lay the same under
 Contribution, or to put that Province under Military
 Execution. This Detachment about the 26th, fell in
 with 800 Horse, near *La Bassée*, and *Lens*, (part of the
 Cavalry belonging to the Duke of *Berwick's* Army) of
 which, a considerable Number were Kill'd, and a Co-
 lonel, a Major, a Captain, and 200 Troopers taken
 Prisoners. Our Troops pursu'd the Enemy to the
 Gates of *Lens*, wherein they had Posted 1400 Foot,
 which

ANNO 1708. which abandon'd the Place upon the Approach of our Infantry. After this, the aforesaid Generals rais'd considerable Sums in the Province of *Picardy*, burnt the Suburbs of *Dourlens*, and return'd with Hostages for the Contributions they had agreed on to be paid to the Allies, without any manner of Opposition.

*The French
make an Ir-
ruption into
the Dutch
Flanders.*

SOME time after, a Detachment from the *French* Army at *Lovendegen*, (under the Command of the Chevalier *De Rozen*) made an Irruption into the *Dutch Flanders*, but they perform'd little more than the other part of the Army, commanded by the Duke of *Burgundy*; they fell in upon the *Dutch* Lines of *Berolier*, which they took, having no manner of Guard to defend them: Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, and Major-General *Murray* retiring before them for want of a sufficient Force to make a Stand; their Troops not amounting to more than 3 Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons. Afterwards, the *French* advanc'd, and fell into the Island of *Casandt*, where they plunder'd and burnt above 100 Houses belonging to the Country Farmers and Boors, and besides, oblig'd the Inhabitants of the Island to pay Contributions. Thus they finish'd their Expedition, without putting any thing farther material in Execution, and retir'd back again to rejoy'n their main Body.

THIS Invasion of *Dutch Flanders*, did not occasion any Alteration in the Measures that had been concerted for a considerable SIEGE; in order to which, a great Train of Artillery, and a vast Number of Waggo's laden with Warlike-Stores, had, with all possible Expedition, been provided at *Brussels*. Prince *Eugene's* Army from *Germany* had actually join'd Ours, and the *French* fore-seeing the Storm, and rightly conjecturing *LISLE* was the Place, which the Confederates intended to bend their main Force against, had made suitable Provisions, to the greatness of the Danger they apprehended. They us'd all Humane Means for the Preservation of that Important City: For, besides the Presence of the Marechal *De Boufflers* (Governor of all *French-Flanders*) and of the Lieutenants-General *De Surville*, *Lee*, and other Officers of Distinction; they threw into the Place, 21 Battalions of the best Troops of *FRANCE* (*viz.*) 2 of *Coastline*: 2 of *Turenne*: 2 of *Foix*: 1 of *Perigord*: 1 of *La Fay*: 1 of *Carraman*: 1 of *Brancart*: 1 of *Veausseux*: 1 of *Du Till*: 1 of the

*They Re-in-
force the
Garrison of
LISLE.*





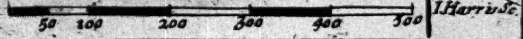


An Exact
PLAN of LISLE.
Is humbly dedicated to
his Grace the Duke of
Ormonde
By his Grace's most faith-
full and obedient serv
Tho: Brodrick.

EXPLICATION

- 1 St. Stephens
- 2 St. Peter's
- 3 St. Catherine
- 4 The Cordelier's
- 5 St. Saviour
- 6 St. Maurice
- 7 The Exchange
- 8 The Town Hall
- 9 The Hospitall of St. Saviour
- 10 Hospitall of St. John
- 11 Hospitall of St. Nicaen
- 12 Fort St. Saviour
- 13 The Dominicans

A Scale of Fathoms



J. Harris Sc.



the Kingdom: 1 of *Phifer*: 1 of *Villars*: 1 made up ANNO
 of Soldiers that escap'd from the late BATTLE: 2 1708.
 of the Queen's Fusiliers: 1 of *Chateauf*: 1 of *Roselli*:
 and one of *Sablanque*: Besides 3 Squadrons of the
 Queen's Dragoons: 3 of *Bellisle*: 140 Horse, and 7 or
 800 Invalids, yet in a Condition to Serve. But, not-
 withstanding the Difficulties that must Naturally at-
 tend the SIEGE of so strong and so well-provided a
 Place, besides others occasion'd by the Confederates be-
 ing cut off from their Magazines in *Antwerp*, and *Sas-
 van-Ghent*: All which, made the Duke of *Vendosme* say,
He did not think so WISE a Captain as Prince Eugene,
would venture upon so RASH an Enterprize. Yet, no-
 thing was able to deter the Confederate Generals from
 their Resolutions: So that having brought a great Con-
 voy of Provisions, Ammunition, and other Warlike
 Stores from *Brussels* to *Menin*, (a) LISLE was In-
 vested, on the 13th of August (N.S.) on one Side by
 Prince Eugene, and on the other, by the Prince of O-
 range-Nassau (Stadt-holder of *Friesland*) in the follow-
 ing Manner. The Artillery being Arriv'd at *Pottes*,
 and all things concerted for the SIEGE; the Prince of
 Orange-Nassau was detach'd with 31 Battalions, to take
 Post at *Marquet*, upon the *Deule*, within half a League
 of *Lisle*, and Lieutenant-General *Wood* with 34 Squa-
 drons, march'd to *Potteghem*. The Grand Army march'd
 likewise from their Camp at *Werwick* to *Helchin*, and
 the same Day, Prince Eugene having pass'd the *Marque*
 at *Pont-a-Tressin*, Invested the Town, between that
 Place and the upper-*Deule*, whilst the Prince of Orange-
 Nassau did the same with his Detachment between the
 Upper and Lower-*Deule*; by which Means, the Ene-
 my were shut up, and could put no further Re-inforce-
 ments into the Place. The Duke of *Marlborough* took
 upon him to cover the SIEGE, and to that End,
 Encamp'd at *Helchin*, where he had a Conveniency
 from Time to Time, to Re-inforce the Troops employ'd
 R in

(a) LISLE, a Great, Rich, and strong City of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, and Marquisate of Walloon Flanders, in the Territory of *Lisle*, subject to the French. The Allies Invested it August 13th, 1708. The TOWN was surrender'd to them, October 23d, and the CITTADEL December 11th. It stands among the Pools and Marshes, 15 Miles West of *Tournay*, 28 North of *Doway*, 36 South-West of *Ghent*, 37 South-East of *Dunkirk*, and 38 almost West of *Mons*: Longitude 22. 10. Latitude 50. 43.

ANNO in the Siege, or to March and Fight the Enemy, as
1708. Occasion should require.

THIS memorable Siege was to be carried on, with 50 Battalions (*viz.*) 6 *Imperialists*, 9 *Palatines*, 5 *Hessians*, and 30 from the Grand Army: So the Confederates having prepar'd all things Necessary for so great an Undertaking, and least any false Step should be made, or wrong Measures taken, Prince *Eugene* order'd the following MEMORIAL to be made, of such Orders as were to be observ'd by the Generals and Officers under him during the SIEGE.

I.

Orders to be
Observ'd by
the Officers
at the Siege
of LISLE.

“THAT ten Battalions entire should Mount the Trenches at a Time, without making any Detachment: That out of each of the other 40 Battalions remaining, shall be detach'd 100 Men, the whole Number amounting to 4000, to be employ'd to carry on the WORKS, as there shall be Occasion.

II.

“THAT the *Imperialists*, *Palatines* and *Hessians*, shall Mount the Trenches two Nights successively; and that a Lieutenant-General, and 2 Majors-General, shall Guard the same with 10 Battalions, and 4000 Men shall be employ'd in the WORKS.

III.

“THE Trenches shall be reliev'd at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, to the End that the Relieving-Officer, during the Day-time, may be at leisure to Visit the WORKS which are made, and to consider of such that are to be made in the Night.

IV.

“THAT 30 Battalions detach'd from the Grand Army, shall be three following Nights together in the Trenches, with this Difference, that when this shall happen, there be one Lieutenant-General, one Major-General, and two Brigadiers in the Trenches, with the same Number of Battalions and Workmen, as if the *Imperialists*, and other Troops of the Allies had Mounted the same.

V.

“THE Attacks, in extraordinary Cases, shall be made by the Grenadiers, and Detachments from the Army.

VI. “IF

VI.

" IF Necessity requires, that some Battalions are to
" be plac'd at the Foot of the Trenches, they shall be
" such Battalions which have been 24 Hours out of the
" Trenches.

VII.

" ACCORDING to the Nature of the Ground,
" there shall be Posted some Horses behind the Espaul-
" ments, at the Bottom of the Trenches of RESERVE,
" either on the Right-Hand, or on the Left, or on
" Both, according as the Generals shall think conveni-
" ent for the Service.

VIII.

" THE Major of the Trenches, shall be charg'd
" with the Care of the Trenches, and shall take heed
" that the General who enters into the Trenches, may
" find every thing ready to push on the Works, as they
" shall be drawn by the Directors.

IX.

" THE Directors of the Approaches are to make
" a MEMORIAL every Morning of what they
" want at Night, whereof the Major of the Trenches
" is to be acquainted in due Time, and especially be-
" fore the Trenches be Reliev'd, in order to have time
" to fix every thing in a Readiness.

X.

" THE Fascines and Gabions shall be brought to
" the Foot of the Trenches, for the Commissary of the
" Fascines, to whom there shall be allow'd 100 Carts,
" at least, to enable him to provide the necessary Fas-
" cines, Gabions, &c.

XI.

" The Fascines shall be brought by the Workmen, as
" far as the Head of the Trenches.

XII.

" THE Colonel and Officers of the Artillery, shall
" be charg'd to make the Batteries, according to the
" Orders of the Directors of the Approaches, either to
" Destroy the Defences, or to make Breaches.

XIII.

" THE Miners, before they be fix'd to the
" WORKS, shall be made Use of in the Sap.

XIV.

" THE Workmen shall be commanded by two
" Lieutenant-Colonels, and two Majors, and for every

ANNO " 150 Men, one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign
1708. " and four Serjeants.

XV.

" THE Major-General, which is to Relieve the
" Trenches, shall go in the Morning, with the Majors
" of the Regiments, into the Trenches, to examine the
" Scituation thereof, and to inform themselves of the
" Battalions, which they are to Relieve, and to make
" Inspection into every thing.

XVI.

" THE Officers are immediately to perform what-
" ever the Directors of the Trenches shall require. If
" it be to make an Attack in haste, they shall give
" Notice to the General of the Trenches afterwards :
" But if it be an Affair which is not in haste, the Offi-
" cers and Directors shall give Notice to the General
" before-hand.

*The Tren-
ches open'd
before Lille.*

ALL Matters being thus put into a proper Posture for a Vigorous SIEGE, the Trenches were open'd before LISLE, on the 22d of August, between 7 and 8 in the Evening, on the Right and Left of the Lower-Deule ; the former against the Gate of St. Andrew, under the Direction of Monsieur Des Roques ; and the other against St. Magdalen Gate, under the Care of Monsieur Du Mey. Four Thousand Workmen were commanded for this Service, cover'd by 10 Battalions of the Imperial, Palatine, and Hessian Troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General Wilke, and Major-General Volkershoven. Ten Battalions, and 600 Horse, were ready to sustain them ; but the Trenches were carried on with so good Success, that the Allies had above two Hours time to cover themselves, before they were perceiv'd by the Enemy, who thereupon, made a terrible Fire from the Town ; tho' with so little Execution, that the Confederates had not above 3 or 4 Men Kill'd, and about 15 Wounded. On the 23d, Lieutenant-General Pertensdorf (in the Service of the Elector Palatine) and the Majors-General Sacken and Soble, reliev'd the Trenches, with 4 Imperial, and Six Hessian Battalions, and 1000 Workmen at each Attack : But, the former going from one Attack to the other, and missing his Way, in the Night, had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner, and carried into the Town. The 24th, Lieutenant-General Spaar, reliev'd the Trenches, with Major-General Collier, the Brigadiers Wassenaar and

*The Siege
prosecuted.*

ANNO
1708.

and *Keppel*, and the *British* Battalions of *Godfrey* and *Ingoldsby*; two *Prussian*, the *Danish* Guards, and the Battalions of *Orange*, *Bellem*, *Swarts*, and *Mey*. The same Night, 320 Grenadiers were commanded to Attack the Chapel of *St. Magdalen*, wherein the Enemy had 120 Grenadiers, with two Captains, and some Subaltern Officers, who having lost one of their Captains, and about 20 Men, the rest surrender'd: The Besiegers had in this Action near 30 Men Kill'd and Wounded, some Officers, and Monsieur *De Mey* (Director of the Attacks) receiv'd a small Contusion. The 26th, the Besieg'd retook the aforesaid Chapel, having made a Sally with most of the Grenadiers, and two Squadrons of Dragoons: But, the Prince of *Orange-Nassau*, being in the Trenches, caus'd two Battalions to Advance, who retook it, and caus'd the Enemy to retire with Precipitation into the Counterscarp. The 27th in the Morning, the Besiegers fir'd 50 Pieces of Cannon, and 20 Mortars upon the Town, with so good Success, that they beat down one of the Enemy's Batteries. On the 29th, early in the Morning, the Confe- derate Troops storm'd a Fortified Mill on the Right- near the Gate of *St. Andrew*, with 300 Grenadiers, beat the Enemy from that Post, and took several Prisoners: But, at the same time, the Enemy made so terrible a Fire from the Ramparts, that the Besiegers were oblig'd to quit it. The next Day, 300 Grenadiers were commanded to re-take the Mill aforesaid, but the Enemy set it on Fire, and abandon'd that Post. On the last of *August*, the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* reliev'd the Trenches; and each Battalion was order'd to furnish Six Waggons, to carry Stones near the Batteries, to throw the same with Mortars into the Enemy's Works. The 1st of *September* at Night, the *Imperialists* reliev'd the Trenches, and the Besiegers carried on the Sap, towards the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work, within 50 Paces of the Palisado's. And a vast Quantity of Fascines and Gabions were prepar'd for making their Lodgment on the Counterscarp: At the same time, the Breach being very wide, and the Ditch almost fill'd up with the Ruins of the Walls, *Mareschal Boufflers* was apprehensive that the Town would fall into the Confederates Hands; and therefore order'd several of the largest Pieces of Cannon to be remov'd into the Citadel. On the 4th, the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* reliev'd the Trenches, as

ANNO did also Lieutenant-General *Spaar* the next Day, and
 1708. the Approaches were carried on so successfully, that it
 was judg'd, the Counterscarp would be storm'd the
 same Evening, but that Enterprize was put off till the
 7th.

WHILST the Siege of *LISLE* was thus vigorously carried on, the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Vendosme*, and *Berwick*, made 2 or 3 feint Advances, as if they design'd to Attack the Duke of *Marlborough*, who upon these Motions, gave Orders for his Army to be ready to March upon the first Occasion; and in the mean time, detach'd the Earl of *Athlone*, with 1500 Horse, to Observe the Enemy. That GENERAL advancing towards *Leuse*, his Van-guard fell in with 100 Horse, detach'd from the Duke of *Berwick's* Army, whom they charg'd, defeated, and took 30 Prisoners. The Enemy made several Marches and Countermarches, whereby it was Apparent, that they design'd to

The French
 in vain at-
 tempt the
 Relief of
LISLE.

attempt the raising of the SIEGE. The Duke of *Burgundy* likewise, sent a SPY to endeavour to get into *LISLE*, and acquaint the Mareschal *De Boufflers*, that their Army being on this side *Tournay*, he might depend upon being Reliev'd: But, that Messenger happen'd to be discover'd, and Siez'd by the Allies. Hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Expectation of an Engagement, order'd the Confederate Army (on the 5th of *September*) to March to the Ground mark'd out for them, in order to give the Enemy Battle: And, being seasonably Re-inforc'd by Prince *Eugene*, with 72 Squadrons, and 26 Battalions from the SIEGE (with which Troops came also King *Augustus*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, as Volunteers) and Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, having march'd with incredible Speed out of *Dutch-Flanders* and *Brabant*, and join'd the Confederate Army with 7 Battalions, and as many Squadrons, they continu'd till Ten-a-Clock in Order of Battle. But, the Enemy declin'd coming to an Engagement; so that the Confederate Generals order'd the Tents to be pitch'd again, and the Detachment of Prince *Eugene* return'd to the Camp before *LISLE*, except some *Imperial* and *Hessian* Squadrons. The Generals concluding that the Enemy had no other Design than to give them frequent Alarms to retard the SIEGE, and streighten them in their Forrage, without venturing an Engagement, 100 Men out of each Battalion were order'd to cast up an Intrenchment in
 the

The Confe-
 derates In-
 trench them-
 selves.

the Front of their Army, which would both secure the Troops from any sudden surprize, and leave the Besiegers at Liberty to carry on their Attacks without Interruption.

ANNO

1708.

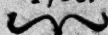
THE Confederates thus finding it Impracticable to bring the Enemy to a Battle, thought fit to storm the Counterscarp of *LISLE*. which had been delay'd by these Movements; and on the 7th of *September*, in the Morning, they made the Necessary Dispositions for that Enterprize: The Particulars of which, are exactly contain'd in the following LETTER from the Prince of *Orange Nassau*, to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

“THE Dispositions for the Attack of the COUNTERSCARP, were made some Days ago, but by Reason of the Neighbourhood of the *French Army*, and the great Detachment made for the Grand Army, the Attack was put off till last Night, when we received a Reinforcement from the Grand Army, of 700 Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fusileers, and 600 Workmen. Eight Hundred Grenadiers, supported by the like Number of Fusileers, 30 Carpenters, and 2000 Workmen, were commanded for the Attack of the Right, between the lower *Deule*, and the Gate of *St. Andrew*, under the Direction of the *Sieur Des Reques*; and 1600 Grenadiers, supported by the like Number of Fusileers, 30 Carpenters, and 2000 Workmen, were commanded for the Attack of the Left, between the said River, and the Gate of *St. Magdalen*, under the Direction of the *Sieur Du Mey*. Our Batteries made a continual Fire before the Attack on all the Bastions, to disturb the Enemy; and after the signal of 3 Guns, and a General Discharge of all the Artillery, we made our Attack about 8 in the Evening, with so much Order and Courage on the part of the Officers and Soldiers, that the COUNTERSCARP was taken in a short time, notwithstanding it was Defended by 200 Men of each Regiment in the Garrison; and we lodg'd our selves on the Cover'd Way. But, the Enemy made such a terrible Fire from their Out-works, with their Cannon, Mortars, and small Arms, and sprung 3 Mines in the Cover'd-way, that we lost many Men. I cannot give your High-Migh-

The Prince of Orange-Nassau's Letter to the States, about taking the Counterscarp of Lisle,

ANNO
1708.



"tineffes, an exact Account of the Slain and Wounded, but they cannot be much less than 1000 Men, I shall cause a List to be made, and send it to Your High-Mightinesses by the next Post. The further Necessary Dispositions, are made to carry on the SIEGE, with all possible Vigour, and I hope GOD will be pleas'd to Bless the same.

From the Army before
LISLE, September 8. 1708.

I am &c.

I. W. F. Prince of

ORANGE and NASSAU.

THE Confederates having made themselves Masters of the Counterscarp, endeavour'd to perfect their Works with all possible Application. The Night, between the 9th and 10th, the Enemy made a Sally, but were repuls'd with considerable Loss. On the 11th, the Imperialists reliev'd the Trenches, and an Adjutant came from the Grand Army, to acquaint Prince *Eugene*, that the French were advanc'd within sight of the Intrenchments, and seem'd to have a Design to Attack them: Whereupon, his Highness march'd with 15 Battalions, and the Cavalry, to Re-inforce the Duke of *Marlborough*. His Grace being at Dinner, receiv'd Advice, that the French Foragers were advanc'd within a Quarter of a League of the Confederate Camp, and were sustain'd by several Regiments. Lieutenant-General *Wood* (who happen'd to be at Table) desir'd his Grace's Permission, that he might charge them with 2 Battalions only. His Grace granted his Request, and having detach'd the Regiment of *Sir Richard Temple*, and another English Battalion for that Enterprize; they fell upon the Enemy, whom they repuls'd as far as *Ennevelin*, where they had posted some Forces in a Castle, which was surrounded with Ditches. The English endeavour'd to Dislodge them from thence, and charg'd the French with abundance of Bravery: But, the Duke of *Vendosme* caus'd all his Grenadiers, and the Piquet of 6 Brigades, (which were encamp'd in the Front of his Army, near *Pont-a-Marque*) to support his Troops in the Castle aforesaid: Whereupon, the 2 Battalions were oblig'd to retire, after a very stout Resistance, and retreated in good Order, with the Loss of about 6 or 7 Officers, and near 200 Men Kill'd or Wounded.

Two English Battalions repuls'd at Ennevelelin.

Wounded. The next Morning, the *French* Troops began to be in Motion, and about 2 in the Afternoon, the Allies saw the Head of their Army, consisting of several Battalions and Squadrons, with their Workmen, who levell'd the Ground, between them, and the Allies Intrenchments. The Confederate Generals now thought the Enemy were in good earnest for an Attack, so that the Troops were immediately order'd to their Arms, and the Regiments commanded to their Respective Posts behind the Intrenchments. Prince *Eugene* likewise joynd the Army, and at the same time, Orders were sent to the Earl of *Albemarle* (who was then between *Oudenard* and *Menin* with 30 Squadrons, to guard a Convoy from *Brussels*) to return to the Camp with the utmost Expedition: Accordingly, his Lordship on the 12th, at break of Day, arriv'd with his Detachment. About 4 in the Afternoon, the Enemy began to Cannonade the Confederate Camp, directing their Fire chiefly against the Village of *Entiers* (where the Brigadiers *Evans* and *Wertmuller* were posted with 2 Brigades of Foot) and were answer'd by the Artillery, planted on the Intrenchments, which continued till it was Dark. The Confederate Troops (which lay upon their Arms all Night) were the next Day form'd in Order of BATTLE; and early in the Morning, the Enemy renew'd their Cannonading, with between 30 and 40 Pieces, most 24 Pounders, and the Allies did the like, with almost equal Execution on both sides. At length, the Enemy withdrew their Heavy Cannon, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, perceiving, that they had no other Design, than by frequent Alarms, to delay the storming of the Out-Works of *LISLE*, the Troops were order'd to encamp in such a Manner, as to be immediately ready to receive the *French*, provided they should make any farther Attempts, and the Works about the Village of *Entiers*, were Repair'd and Augmented, for the greater Security of that Post: So Prince *Eugene* being satisfied that the Confederate Camp was sufficiently secur'd, his Highness return'd on the 13th of *September* with his Troops to the SIEGE,

ANNO
1708.

The French
Cannonade
the Confede-
rates in
their Camp.

DURING these Transactions in the Confederate Camp, on the 12th, about 9 in the Morning, the Besieged came out of the Town in great Numbers, with 4 Colours, and attack'd the Trenches on the Left, in 6 different Places; having at the same time, another Body of

The Siege of
Lisle conti-
nued.

ANNO of Troops in the cover'd-Way ready to sustain them :
 1708. But before they could do any other Damage, than the
 overturning a few Gabions, they were engag'd by the
 next Battalions in the Trenches, and oblig'd to Retreat
 in great Disorder, having had above 60 Men Kill'd, and
 among them several Officers; and of the Confederates,
 14 Men were Kill'd, and near 30 Wounded. Lieutenant-General *Arnam* continued that Night in the Trenches, which were reliev'd the Night between the 13th and 14th by the Prince of *Holstein-Beck*; but the Works were not advanc'd very much, because the Troops which had joyn'd the Grand Army with Prince *Eugene*, were not return'd to their Respective Posts: However, they arriv'd the 14th, a little before break of Day. The same Night, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Spaar*, with 10 Battalions as Usual, and the Besiegers began to Work upon some Mines, in order to fill up the Ditch of the *Tenaille*, and they plac'd a great many Gabions on the Palisadoes. On the 15th, Prince *Eugene* thought fit to alter the former Dispositions for relieving the Trenches, and order'd that all the Lieutenants-General of his Army, should Roll according to their Turns: That one of them should Mount the Trenches every Day, with a Major-General: That the former should take his Post at the Attack on the Left, and the latter on the Right; and that 12 Battalions instead of 10 should Mount the Trenches. *Viz.* Five *Imperialists*, *Palatines*, and *Hessians*; and 7 detach'd from the Troops of the Prince of *Nassau*. Accordingly, on the 17th in the Evening, Lieutenant-General *Wilks* reliev'd the Trenches with 12 Battalions; and the same Night, Director *Du Mey*, attack'd with 50 Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fusileers, a Traverse in the Cover'd-Way, from which he beat the Enemy with considerable Loss. From the 17th to the 20th, the Besiegers made their Advances with all possible Diligence; and on the 21st, the Necessary Dispositions were made for attacking the Enemy's Works: And as the Besieg'd seem'd resoly'd to make a Vigorous Defence, all imaginable Precautions were taken for succeeding in that Enterprize. In Order thereto, 1100 Grenadiers, supported by 1200 Fusileers, under the Command of a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major, with 1700 Work-men, were order'd for each Attack, under the Directions of the Generals in the Trenches. The Attack began between 6 and 7 in the Evening, and was very Hot, even

The Besiegers Attack the Enemy's Works.

ry Foot of Ground being disputed with a great deal of ANNO
Obstinacy; but at last, the Besiegers, made a good 1708.
Lodgment on the *Tenaille* on the Right, and took a
Place of Arms on the Counterscarp on the Left. During
the Heat of the Action, our Grenadiers were Repuls'd,
by a great Number of fresh Troops that came out upon
them: Whereupon, Prince *Eugene* (whose Presence was
highly Necessary to Animate the Soldiers) rally'd them
himself, and led them on again to the Charge. In
which Brave Attempt, his Highness was Wounded by
a Musket-Ball, which grazing on his Forehead, above
his Left-Eye, made no Fracture, and only beat off his
Hat. In this Action, the Besiegers lost near 1000 Men,
to supply which, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent, the next
Day, a Re-inforcement of 400 *British* and *Prussian* Gre-
nadiers from his Army to the SIEGE. The same Mor-
ning, his Grace, and King *Augustus* went to make Prince
Eugene a Visit, and finding him ready to Mount on
Horse-Back, they prevail'd with his Highness to conti-
nue a few Days in his Chamber, till he was perfectly
Recover'd: During which time, his Grace sustain'd the
Weight of the Command, both of the Siege, and his
own Army: For he forthwith went into the Trenches,
visited the Works, and acted all what Prince *Eugene*
would have done, had he not been prevented by his
Wounds.

Prince Eu-
gene Woun-
ded.

ON the 22d, Major-General *Cadogan* set out for
Ostend, to view a considerable Number of Troops,
which were landed there from *England* (under the Com-
mand of Lieutenant-General *Earl*) and to concert the
Necessary Measures, for securing a great Convoy they
expected from *Ostend*. These Troops had been Embar-
ked on Board the Fleet for some time, made a Feint of
Landing in *Bologne* Bay, and afterwards, alarm'd the
French Coast of *Normandy*, to the great Terror and Ex-
pence of the Inhabitants: And, at length returning to
our own Coast, the Duke of *Marlborough* desir'd they
might be Landed at *Ostend*, and they prov'd a very
seasonable Re-inforcement to the Grand Army, in that
critical Conjunction. The same Day, the 400 Grenadiers
that were detach'd from the Duke's Army, and 550
Fusileers, were to Post themselves that Evening in the
Tenaille on the Left; but the Grenadiers arriving too
late, the Attack was put off till the next Day. So that,
on the 23d, all things being in a Readiness, the Duke
of

The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough Re-in-
forc'd with
Troops from
Ostend.

ANNO of Marlborough (who was in the Trenches) caus'd a signal
1708. to be given for the STORM to begin, which was car-

ried on with all imaginable Success. The Troops beat the Enemy quite from the *Tenaille* on the Left (that on the Right, being taken the 21st at Night) and made a great Lodgment, along the Cover'd Way, without any considerable Loss, except some Engineers and Officers that were Wounded. It was observ'd on this Occasion, that the Enemy did not defend these Posts with the like Vigour, as they formerly Exerted; from whence it was conjectur'd, that either the Garrison had been much Weaken'd, in the hot Disputes they had sustain'd, or that they began to want Ammunition, which afterwards prov'd very Apparent. For, the SIEGE having been protracted to an unusual Length, and the Garrison having sustain'd several Assaults, and made all the while a Prodigious Fire; Mareschal *Boufflers* found Means to Acquaint the Duke of *Vendosme*, that he had scarce Ammunition sufficient for 4 Days; which pressing Necessity oblig'd the Enemy, to Venture upon a bold Attempt of supplying the Place. In Order to that, the Duke of *Vendosme*, detach'd the Chevalier *De Luxembourg*, and

The French
endeavour to
throw a sup-
ply of Men
and Ammu-
nition into
Lisle.

under him Monsieur *De Tournefort*, with 400 Horse for the Van-Guard; 262 Horse-Grenadiers; 2 Squadrons of Dragoons; 2 of *Burgundy*; 1 of *St. Agnan*; 2 of *Morteville*; 2 of *La Fontaine*; 1 of *Breteche*; 2 of *Ternau*; and, 2 of *Forceaque*; to endeavour to supply the Besieg'd: Each Man having a Bag of 40 Pound Weight of Powder behind him. They advanc'd the 28th at Night, along the Cawsey from *Doway* to *Lisle*, and were met by an Out-Guard of 100 Horse, commanded by Count *Schlick*, who had been encamp'd at *Pont-a-Tressin* with 30 Squadrons. This Out-Guard challeng'd them, and they declar'd that they belong'd to the Allies Grand Army, and were conducting some Prisoners to the Camp. But, a subaltern Officer having a Mistrust, advanc'd to Examine them; who thinking it impossible to conceal themselves any longer, rode full Gallop along the Cawsey, and got into the Line of Circumvallation. The Guard and Centinels having fir'd at them, the Camp in General took the Alarm, and several *Palatine* Dragoons getting on Horse-back with the utmost Expedition, fell upon the Enemy, and pursu'd them to the Barrier of the Town, which the Besieg'd were at first cautious of Opening, and left their Men sometime expos'd: By which Means, a great many were

Kill'd,

Kill'd, and several return'd back again into the Confederate Camp, and endeavour'd to save themselves by Favour of the Night. The Infantry made several Discharges at them, and the Powder they had in Baggs taking Fire, did abundance of Mischief. Those who made their Escape, threw away their Powder, which was set on Fire by their Horses striking against the Pavement. The Allies took 7 Officers, and about 40 Prisoners, but what Numbers were Kill'd and Blown up, could not easily be found out. After this unexpected Accident, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, gave the following ACCOUNT of it to the States-General.

ANNO

1708.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS:

"THE 27th Instant, I did my self the Honour to acquaint your High-Mightinesses, how far the Works against this City were advanc'd; there has been no Alteration since: Our Men continue working, to perfect the Mines in the *Tenailles*, and to carry on the Saps to the Cover'd-way.

The Prince of Hesse-Cassel's Letter to the States.

"YESTERDAY towards the Evening, we heard a great Blow, which we suppos'd to be a Mine; half an Hour after, another Crack was heard, and at Midnight such a Blast, that the Ground shook with it. This alarm'd the whole Army! I went to the Right, from whence the Noise came, (having first given Order to all the Cavalry under my Command, to Saddle and Mount) and found that a great Detachment of the Enemy, coming from *Doway*, had endeavour'd to break thro' at the Aperture of the Line of Circumvallation, on the High-Way between *Doway* and *Lisse*, where the *Palatine* Horse are encamp'd. Part of them having pass'd, and our Men putting themselves in a Posture to Oppose them, the Baggs of Powder, which most of the *French* Horse and Dragoons had behind them (of about 50 Pound Weight each) took Fire, which made a terrible Noise. The foremost of them upon this Accident, rode full Gallop towards the Town: Nevertheless, before they could reach it, the same Disaster befell them a second time, just as they came up to the Barrier, which might in all probability, be occasion'd by the Horses shoes striking upon the Pavement, or by the Sparks of the first Fire, that fell upon their Men, who were not aware of it.

'Tis said,
"that

ANNO
1708.

“ that, at least, an Hundred Men Perish’d in this Man-
ner, near the Gate ; and, ’tis likely, this is the last
“ Noise we heard. Between Fifty and Sixty Troopers
“ were Kill’d upon the Place, where they pass’d the
“ Line ; and ’twas a dreadful Spectacle to see the
“ Way strew’d with dead Carkasses, Horses, Heads,
“ Arms, and Legs, half Burnt ! The Others who were
“ behind, Retir’d as fast as they could. I caus’d them
“ to be Pursu’d, but it was impossible to Overtake them.
“ They found, however, upon the Road, for two
“ Leagues beyond the Camp, Sacks of Powder, Swords,
“ Pistols, and loose Powder, which shews the Precipi-
“ tation with which they made their Retreat. Our
“ *Hessian* Hussars set Fire to a great many Sacks which
“ they found in the Road, as they return’d from the
“ Pursuit. We reckon that about 300 Men got into
“ the Town, but carried too little Powder with them,
“ to ballance their Loss. On the other Hand, ’tis
“ plain, that AMMUNITON, which is so ne-
“ cessary for their Defence, begins to fall short in the
“ Place.

“ YOUR High-Mightinesses will, no doubt, have
“ had direct Advice, of the Advantage which the Troops,
“ lately arriv’d from *England*, sustain’d by those, Ge-
“ neral *Cadogan* carried with him from the Army, have
“ obtain’d near the Canal that goes from *Ostend* to
“ *Newport*, over the Duke of *Berwick*’s Troops that At-
“ tack’d them. The great Convoy is arriv’d at *Menin*.
“ I congratulate Your High-Mightinesses upon both
“ these Accounts, and am, with much Respect, &c.

From the Camp before LISLE, Sign’d,
September 29. 1708.

FREDERICK, Prince of HESSE.

WHILE these things were transacting before
LISLE, the Duke of *Marlborough* (who on the
25th of *September* return’d to the Camp at *Lanoy*) was
taken up in making Detachments, and taking other
Measures for securing a great Convoy of Ammunition,
that was expected from *Ostend*. His Grace had order’d
6 Battalions, and 800 Horse, under Brigadier *Lands-
berg*, 10 Squadrons under Brigadier *Starkerbergh*, and
6 Battalions under General *Bls*, to Guard that CON-
VOY.

VOY. But, his Grace having receiv'd Advice, ANNO 1708.
 that the *English* Troops under Lieutenant-General *Earl*,
 had advanc'd to *Leffingen*, on the Canal between *Bruges*
 and *Newport*; and that the Count *De la Motte*, had
 been Re-inforc'd with several Brigades from the *French*
 Army, to Intercept him; he concluded that the afore-
 said Detachment would not be sufficient to Oppose the
 Enemy: And therefore, Major-General *Webb*, and
 Brigadier Count *Nassau Woudenburg* (Son to the Velt-
 Marechal *D'Auverquerque*) March'd the 26th, by Break
 of Day, with 12 Battalions more, to join the Detach-
 ments aforesaid, on the Road between *Menin* and
Ostend, and were order'd to Advance as far as *Ichtegem*,
 in the Countrey call'd *Le Franc de Bruges*, which is
 about 4 Leagues from *Leffingen*. Major-General *Cadogan*
 march'd in the mean time, with a Detachment of
 Horse and Foot, to meet the Convoy aforesaid, upon
 their passing the Canal of *Bruges*. Norwithstanding,
 it was impossible to take other Precautions for securing
 that Convoy, than those that were taken, yet the
 Confederates were under great Uneasiness for it, upon
 Advice that the Body of Troops the Enemy had about
Brussels, were march'd by *Ninove* to *Ghent*, to join the
 Count *De la Motte*; and that the Intercepting of that
 Convoy, was judg'd so Important, that the Duke of
Berwick was gone to *Bruges* to Command the Army
 assembled there. The *French* having concerted all the
 Necessary Measures for disturbing the Allies, and de-
 priving them of any Supplies, the Count *De la Motte*
 march'd from *Ghent*, with above 22000 Men, and came
 up with 6000 of the Confederate Troops, that were
 order'd to Guard the Convoy, which occasion'd one of
 the most Glorious and Remarkeable Actions that has
 been recorded in History. Of which, there cannot be
 a better Relation, than what is given by Major-Gen-
 eral *Webb* (now Lieutenant-General) it being on the
 11th of *October*, publish'd by Authority, in the follow-
 ing Manner.

The French
 endeavour to
 Intercept the
 Confederate
 Convoy from
 Ostend.

"AFTER that the Detachments which were sent
 "to cover the March of the Waggon from *Ostend*,
 "to the Siege of *LISLE*, had join'd at *Turout* the
 "27th of *September*, General *Webb* (who as eldest Ma-
 "jor-General, commanded in Chief) receiv'd Advice,
 "that Major *Savery*, of the Regiment of *Gethem*, had
 "possess'd himself of the Post at *Oudenburgh*, where-
 "upon

Battle of
 WYNNEN-
 D A L B.

ANNO
1708.

“ upon, he sent 600 Grenadiers, under the Command
“ of Colonel *Preston*, a Battalion of *Orkney's*, under the
“ Command of Colonel *Hamilton*, with that of *Fune*,
“ commanded by Colonel *Voogt*; the whole under the
“ Direction of Brigadier *Lansberg*, to Re-inforce that
“ Post. The 28th, at 8 in the Morning, all the Horse
“ (under the Command of Major-General *Cadogan*)
“ were order'd to *Hoglede*, to wait the Arrival of the
“ CONVOY there, except 150 Horse, which were
“ sent the Night before, under the Command of Count
“ *Lottum*, to *Oudenbourg*, with Orders to the two Bat-
“ talions and 600 Grenadiers, to Guard the CONVOY
“ to *Cocklaer*, and afterwards, to rejoin the Foot at
“ *Turout*. About Noon, Count *Lottum* return'd to
“ *Turout*, with advice, that in his Way to *Ichtegem*,
“ he met with an Advanc'd-Guard of the Enemy,
“ which he push'd into the Plain, where he observ'd 16
“ Squadrons mounting in great haste, on the Alarm;
“ which their Advanc'd Guard gave them; whereup-
“ on, he thought it necessary to return in all haste, to
“ give the General an Account of it. On this Advice,
“ all the Foot, consisting of 22 Battalions, Count *Lor-*
“ *tum*, with his 150 Horse, making the Advanc'd
“ Guard, with the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers,
“ that were not detach'd, were Order'd to March im-
“ mediately to gain the Village of *Ichtegem*, by the
“ Way of (a) *WYNENDALE*. As soon as the Ad-
“ vanc'd Guard got to *Wynendale*, they perceiv'd the
“ Enemy in the Opening of the Plain; whereupon,
“ the Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers were drawn up
“ in Order of Battle. Major-General *WEBB*, and
“ Count *Nassau Woudenbourg*, at the Head of the 150
“ Horse, advanc'd to *Reconnoitre*, the Enemy giving
“ Orders at the same time to the Foot to advance, and
“ Form themselves as fast as possible in the Plain.
“ The 150 Horse were left at the Opening of the Plain,
“ under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to amuse the
“ Enemy; and, to Embarrass them the more, the
“ Quarter-Masters and Grenadiers were Posted in a
“ low Coppice on that side of the Plain, where the E-
“ nemy

(a) *WYNENDALE*, is an Inconsiderable Place in Spanish Flanders, adjoining to a WOOD, call'd the WOOD of *Wynendale*, Subject to the King of Spain; but not worth taking Notice of, only upon the Account of the Memorable BATTLE above-mentign'd. It is 11 Miles South-West of *Bruges*, and 28 North of *Lisle*.

ANNO
1708.

" nemy were expected to Pass. As soon as our Troops
 " past out of the Defile into the Plain, Major-General
 " WEBB drew them up in Order of Battle, posting them
 " in the Opening between the Wood of WYNENDALE,
 " and the Coppice on the other side, where the Quar-
 " ter-Masters and Grenadiers were Posted. We had
 " scarce got six Battalions into the Opening, when the
 " Enemy began to Cannonade Us with 40 Pieces of
 " Cannon, whereof 10 were of 3 Bores: But, not-
 " withstanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the 150
 " Horse kept their Ground; which produc'd the de-
 " sir'd Effect, in giving the General time to Form his
 " Foot in two Lines. The Left Wing was extended
 " beyond the low Coppice, as well to prevent the En-
 " my from passing that Way, as to cover our Flank.
 " On our Right Wing was Posted in the Wood of
 " WYNENDALE, the Regiment of *Hukelom*; and
 " on our Flank on the Left, the Regiment of the He-
 " reditary Prince of *Prussia* (commanded by Colonel
 " *Rhader*) with Orders not to discover themselves, nor
 " Fire, till they could take the Enemy in Flank. Some
 " Platoon of Grenadiers, were advanc'd 40 Paces
 " upon the Right and Left, with the same Orders, and
 " the Quarter-Masters were also Posted in a Road on
 " the Left, that cross'd thro' the foremention'd low
 " Coppice. The Enemy, after 3 Hours Cannonading,
 " advanc'd towards Us on the Plain in 12 Lines,
 " whereof Six were Foot, and Six Horse: Whereupon,
 " Count *Lottum* was order'd to Retire, and Post him-
 " self 300 Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very
 " good Order. The *French* continued to March streight
 " up to Us, with 40 Battalions and 60 Squadrons:
 " But the General perceiving they extended themselves
 " to their Right in the Coppice, he sent Count *Nassau*
 " to observe their Motion, who immediately order'd
 " thither the Regiment of *Grumkow*, commanded by
 " Colonel *Beschefer*: And, Brigadier *Eltz*, being come
 " up with the last Regiment, was posted on the Right,
 " in the Wood of WYNENDALE. About half a
 " Quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began,
 " Brigadier *Lansberg*, with the two Battalions and 600
 " Grenadiers that had been detach'd, having Advice
 " that the Enemy advanc'd to Attack Us, rejoind Us
 " just time enough to form a third Line. Some Mi-
 " nutes after, the Enemy began the Attack, marching
 " within 150 Paces of our Flank on the Right, where
 " the

The Enemy
 begin the
 Attack.

ANNO

1708.



" the Battalions who hid themselves, according to the
 " General's Orders, and who were not to Fire till the
 " French Flank came opposite to them, gave them such
 " a warm Fire, that their Left-Wing gave into their
 " Centre; and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince,
 " who was Posted on the Flank, on our Left, much
 " about the same Distance, did not miss the Opportu-
 " nity of their Disorder, to give them a very vigorous
 " Discharge, which put their whole Line in Confusion.
 " Nevertheless, the Enemy push'd on, and put two of
 " our Battalions into Disorder: But, the *Swiss* Regi-
 " ment of *Albemarle*, (under the Command of Colonel
 " *Hirtgell*) advancing upon their Horse that were en-
 " deavouring to Penetrate, engag'd them long enough
 " to give Time to the General, and Count *Nassau*, to
 " bring up the Regiments of *Bensdorf*, *Gauvain*, and
 " *Lindeboom*, to supply the Room of those that were
 " press'd, which was done in a Moment. However,
 " the Enemy, supported by so many Lines, made ano-
 " ther Attempt to Penetrate; but our Battalions rather
 " advanc'd than gave Way; tho' the General gave Or-
 " ders against advancing, fearing least that might ren-
 " der the Fire of our Flanks useless. This Precaution
 " had all the desired Success; the Regiments and Gre-
 " nadiers making such a continual Fire, as forc'd their
 " two Wings upon their Centre, and oblig'd the whole
 " to retire in the greatest Confusion, notwithstanding
 " all the Efforts their Officers could make, by Encou-
 " ragement or Violence, to keep them up: So that
 " they only fir'd at a great Distance on our Lines,
 " which Ours return'd, advancing by Plottoons, as at
 " their Exercise, with all the Order imaginable. Major-
 " General *Cadogan*, who came up some time after the
 " Action began, offer'd to charge the Enemy in their
 " Disorder with two Squadrons of Horse, the other Four
 " which he had sent for, not being arriv'd till near 7 at
 " Night: But, it was not thought adviseable to expose so
 " small a Number to Charge the Enemy, who had brought
 " up all their Horse to Favour their Retreat. The
 " BATTLE lasted 2 Hours, and was very Hot, in
 " which we had 912 Officers and Soldiers Kill'd and
 " Wounded: But the Enemy (as we were assur'd by
 " Letters from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and by Report of
 " Prisoners and Deserters) lost betwixt 6 and 7000
 " Men. They made their Retreat in so great Confu-
 " sion, that they left most of their Cannon in a Wood,
 " which

" which they did not carry off till next Day at Eleven-
 " a-Clock, after hearing that our Convoy were passing
 " *Rouffelaer*. We remain'd on the Field of Battle till
 " two-a-Clock the next Morning, having first carried
 " off all our Wounded, and several of the Enemy.
 " This Victory is the more Surprizing! That by Rea-
 " son of several Detachments, we had not above 6000
 " in the Action; whereas the Enemy, by their own
 " Accounts, had no less than 24000 Men.

ANNO
1708.

The Great
Convoy
from Ostend
arrives safe
at Rouffelaer.

THE Count *De la Motte* being oblig'd to retire,
 gave the Convoy an Opportunity to arrive the same
 Night (*Sept. 28. N. S.*) unmolested at *Rouffelaer*, and
 the next Day at *Menin*: And, as this critical Action
 was chiefly owing to General *WEBB*'s Conduct and
 Military Abilities; so that eminent Service was deser-
 vedly Acknowledg'd, both by the Unanimous Thanks
 of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, and in a particular
 Manner by the King of *Prussia*, who conferr'd on Ge-
 neral *WEBB*, the Noble Order of *GENERO-*
SITY.

ON the 30th of *September*, Prince *Eugene* being
 recover'd of his Wound, visited the Trenches, to the
 inexpressible Joy of the Confederate Troops. On the
 1st of *October*, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince
 of *Holstein-Beck*, Major-General *Sacken*, and Sir *Richard*
Temple, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7
 on the Left; and that Evening they Attack'd, and
 made a Lodgment on the Counterscarp, before the
 great Breach on the Right, the Enemy retiring behind
 the Traverses on the Left. On the 3d, a Disposition
 was made for Attacking the Ravelin on the Right, and
 300 Grenadiers were detach'd from the Duke of *Marl-*
borough's Army, to joyn the Troops for that Service.
 The Attack began about Noon, and succeeded so well,
 that by half an Hour after One, they made a Lodg-
 ment on the Ravelin, forc'd the Enemy behind the
 Traverses to leap into the Water, where most of them
 were Kill'd or Drown'd: So that the Besiegers were
 now Masters of both the Counter-Guards and the Ra-
 velin. On the 7th, the Besiegers continued to perfect
 the Batteries on the Counterscarp, to ruin the Batteries
 of the Enemy on the Courtine, and beat down the
 Bridge of Communication, which they had from a
 Place of Arms to the Ravelin. They carried on two

Siege of
Lille Prosecuted.

The Besiegers take Possession of the Counter-guards and Ravelin.

ANNO 1708. Mines on the Left Attack, towards the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp, over-againſt the Breach, and the Miners diſcover'd two Mines of the Enemy, from which they took out the Powder. On the 8th, in the Evening, the Enemy ſallied out, and over-turn'd ſeveral Gabions, about our Places of Arms at the Left Attack; and the next Day was partly ſpent about repairing the Works, and ſetting up again the Gabions, which the Enemy had overturn'd the Night before. On the 12th, the Beſiegers continued to enlarge the Place of Arms for the General Affault, and finiſh'd two Deſcends into the Ditch on the Right: But, on the Left, the Enemy return'd behind two Traverſes of the Cover'd Way, behind the Courtine, which hinder'd the Advancement of the Work on that ſide. On the 13th, the Beſiegers ſprung a Mine, under the Place of Arms, which blew up ſeveral of the Enemy's Men; and, in the Evening, 30 Grenadiers Attack'd the Enemy behind the two Traverſes on the Left, and over-ſet the Boat, by which they would have retir'd: So that of a Lieutenant, a Serjeant, and 20 Men, 3 only were made Priſoners, the reſt being either Kill'd or Drown'd. The 15th, the Beſiegers ſprung 4 Mines in the Place of Arms on the Right, where the Enemy had caſt up an Intrenchment; enlarg'd the Places of Arms for the General Affault; and on the Left, made ſome Progreſs in the Lodgment in the cover'd Way. The 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, the Beſiegers made all the Neceſſary Preparations for a General Storm, by continuing to drain the Ditch; making Apertures in the Walls; working on the Galleries; filling up the Ditch; perfecting their Lodgments, and Places of Arms; and finiſhing their Batteries, which conſiſted of 45 Pieces of Cannon, and 55 Mortars; to ſupply which, a new Convoy of 200000 Weight of Powder, with a great Number of Bombs, Cannon-Ball, and Hand Grenado's, arriv'd at the SIEGE from *Oſtend*.

THE Duke of *Vendosme*, exaſperated at Count *De La Motte's* ſhameful Deſeat at *Wynendale*, march'd in Perſon to *Oudenbourg*, with the beſt part of the French Army, and order'd the Dykes between *Bruges* and *Newport* to be cut in ſeveral Places, in Order to lay the Countrey under Water, and hinder the Communication between *Oſtend*, and the Duke of *Marlbrough's* Army: But, notwithſtanding the great Inundation, Major-General

neral *Cadogan*, favour'd by the *British* Troops at *LEFFINGHEN*, found Means to carry thro' the Water considerable Quantities of Ammunition, and other Necessaries. Hereupon, the Duke of *Vendosme* bent his Efforts against the Village of (a) *LEFFINGHEN* with 7 or 8000 of his Men. They Intrench'd themselves, and threw up Batteries against the Place, as if it had been one of the most regular Fortifications in the World. On the 19th of *October*, the Enemy fir'd the whole Day from one of their Batteries, with Red-hot Bullets, against the Houses, wherein about 400 Barrels of Powder were lodg'd; but, to prevent Mischief, the said Ammunition was order'd to be laid under Water, Preserving only as much as was thought Necessary for maintaining that Post. On the 20th, upon Advice, that the Duke of *Vendosme* was to be that Night in the Trenches, it was resolv'd to Attack the Enemy on the other side of the Canal; and 50 Grenadiers of the *Dutch* Regiment of *Vanderbeck* (commanded by Captain *Moor*) and the same Number of the Regiment of *Caris* (commanded by Captain *Clare*) the whole supported by 200 *English*, were order'd for that Service. Four Grenadiers, were sent before, who pretending to be Deserters, amus'd the Enemy, whilst the rest of our Troops came up, who charging the *French* with abundance of Bravery, drove them from that Post to a second Intrenchment, and seized their Battery, where they continued for some time. The Enemy lost 100 Men in this Attack, besides 40 taken Prisoners; among whom, were a Captain, and the Chevalier de *Crossy Colbert* (a Major-General and Engineer) who offer'd the Soldier that took him, 200 Pistoles, and a Commission for his Liberty, which he generously refus'd. On the Confederates side, Captain *Clare* was Kill'd, and Captain *Moor* receiv'd a mortal Wound thro' the Body with a Bayonet, besides which, 2 subalterns were Wounded and 15 private Men Kill'd or Wounded. On the 15th, early in the Morning, the *French* attack'd a Church-yard, wherein Colonel *Caulfield* (who commanded in *Leffingen*) had posted 150 Men, who made but little Resistance, and retir'd into a Redoubt near the Canal. At last, a great Body of the Enemy, consist-

ANNO
1708
The French
Attack Leffingen.

S 3

ing

(a) *LEFFINGHEN* is an inconsiderable Village, in the Neighbourhood of *Ostend*, where a Body of the Confederate Troops were Posted, in Order to keep open a Communication, with the Grand Army of the Allies, to the Besiegers of *LISLE*; and from whence the Duke of *Vendosme* could not drive them, without Attacking it in Form.

ANNO ing of 50 Companies of Grenadiers, supported by 10000
1708. Foot, possess'd themselves of the Village, and oblig'd
 Colonel *Caulfield*, with the rest of his Troops, to surren-
 der Prisoners at Discretion.

Leffinghen
surrender'd.

THIS easy Conquest, was not an Equivalent, for the great Loss the Enemy sustain'd 2 Days before, by the Surrender of the Town of *LISLE*. For, the Batteries of the Besiegers (consisting of about 50 Pieces of Cannon, and 25 Mortars) began to Fire on the 21st of *October*, with so much Success, that on the 22d, the Garrison beat a Parley, and offer'd to Capitulate for the TOWN. Whereupon, Hostages were Exchang'd, and it was Agreed, that *Mareschal Boufflers*, should Capitulate for whatever related to the Garrison, with Prince *Eugene* of Savoy; and that the Magistrates, and Council of the Town should propose their own Terms for themselves, and the Castellary of *LISLE*, and agree about the same, with the Field-Deputies of the States-General, which was done accordingly. The 23d, in the Morning, the Capitulation was concluded and sign'd, containing in Substance, "That, the *French* should that Afternoon, surrender the *Magdalen Gate*, and all Magazines of Provisions and Ammunition in the Town. That all their Sick and Wounded, should either be transported to *Doway*, or remain in *LISLE*, till their Recovery, at their own Charge. That, the Horse who had enter'd the Town, since the *SIEGE*, might be sent to *Doway*, with the Wives and Families of the Officers and Soldiers, &c. That, all Prisoners taken, during the *SIEGE*, be restor'd on both sides: And, that the Troops of the Allies should not enter the Town, before the 25th of *October*; by which time, the *French* Garrison was to withdraw into the Citadel. These Articles being agreed upon, and all things dispos'd for the Performance of the Capitulation, the Cavalry which got into the Place, under the Command of the Chevalier *De Luxemburgh*, march'd out of it the Twenty Fifth, for *Doway*, with the other Persons that were allow'd by the Capitulation: And, at the same time, the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* (who was appointed to be Governor of the Town) march'd in with 2 *English* and 13 other Battalions, and a Detachment of Horse. 'Tis difficult to derermine the Loss on either side, from the Thirteenth of *August*. (N. S.) when *LISLE* was Invested, to the 23d of *October*, the Day on which the Town surrender'd:

The Confe-
 derates take
 Possession of
 the Town of
Lisle.

The Loss
 on both sides
 computed.

render'd. But, according to the *French Account*, they had 12000 Men in Garrison, when the Confederates broke Ground against them, besides Three thousand Burghers, who did constant Duty with the Regular Troops; of which, 4500 Men only retir'd with Mareschal *Boufflers* into the Citadel, and 'tis computed, that about 2000 more were Sick or Wounded at the time of the Capitulation: So that the *French* lost between 6 or 7000 Men upon a reasonable Computation, and, the Allies near 8000,

ANNO
1708.

THE Cessation of all Acts of Hostility, between the Town and the Citadel, which was to expire the 26th, according to the Articles of Capitulation, was continu'd till the 29th: During which time, the Inhabitants (who were very much afraid, that the *French* would not have so much Regard to their Houses as the Allies had) us'd their utmost Endeavours to persuade Mareschal *Boufflers* to Capitulate. The Enemy made Extravagant Demands of Money, and pretended to March out with all their Cannon, and that the Allies should set at Liberty Mareschal *Tallard*, with some other unreasonable Pretensions, which the Allies rejected with Scorn. These Negotiations being broke off, the Hostilities began at 5 oth' Clock; but during the Cessation, the Besiegers had cast up Intrenchments, and drawn a Parallel from one end of the Esplanade to the other: They had also made several Coupures, on the Walls near the Citadel, to the Right and Left. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, posted himself at *La Bassée*, and Orders were given to Fortify that Place. The Duke of *Marlborough* continued at *Rousselaer*, for the more easy Subsistence of the Confederate Troops. From thence he detach'd the Earl of *Stairs*, to provide Corn for the Army in the Districts of *Furnes* and *Dixmuyde*. That Detachment had the good Fortune to surprize Four Companies of *French* Grenadiers at the Bridge between *Dixmuyde* and *Newport*. On the other Hand, they met with the great Mortification to have 4 of their Squadrons undergo the same Fate. Those Troops were all *Prussians*, and defended themselves for some time with abundance of Bravery; but finding that all the Avenues were clos'd, and that there was no Possibility of forcing their Way thro' the Enemy's Troops, they were oblig'd to surrender Prisoners of WAR.

The Siege of
the Citadel
of Lille Pro-
secuted.

The Earl of
Stairs's un-
fortunate
Expedition.

ANNO

1708.

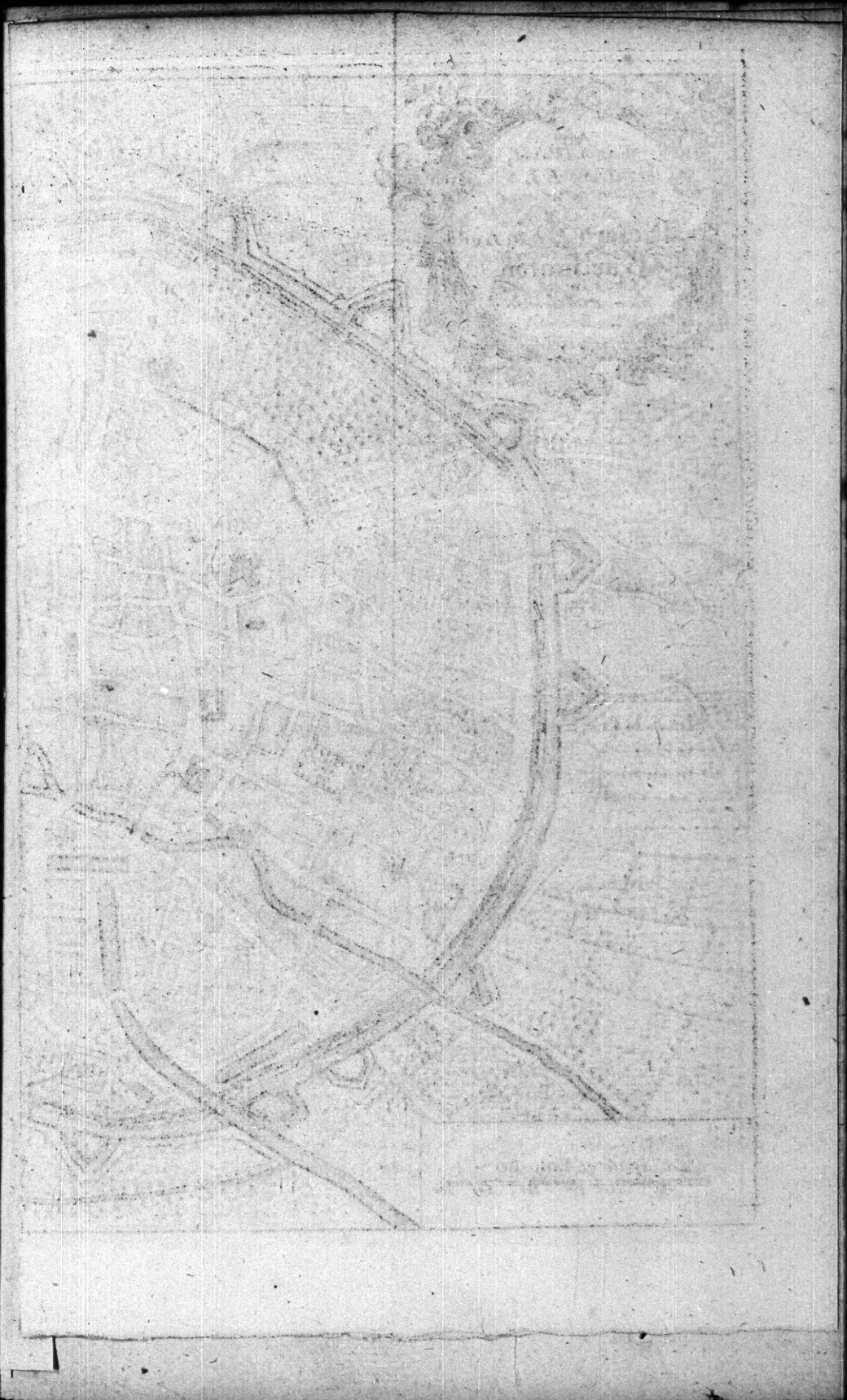
M

Monsieur
Auver-
querque
Dies.

WHILE these Matters were transacted, the Brave Velt-Marschal *D'Auverquerque*, departed this Life on the 18th, in his Quarters at *Rousselaer*, in the 67th Year of his Age: Whereby, the Command of the *Dutch* Troops fell of Course, on the Count *De Tilly*, as the Eldest General in their High-Mightinesses Service. On the 29th, about 5 in the Afternoon, the Besieg'd in the Citadel of *LISLE*, began the Hostilities by the Discharge of 5 Pieces of Cannon, which they continued to Fire the rest of the Evening, without doing the Besiegers any considerable Damage. On the other Hand, the Allies contracted the Lines of Circumvallation, erected Batteries of Cannon, Mortars, which they were ready to Fire upon the CITADEL by the 11th of November. The Besiegers carried on their Approaches by the Sap, and the Besieg'd, sparing their small stock of Ammunition, as well as the Besiegers; the Attack of that Fortress was maintain'd with inconsiderable Loss. On the 13th, the Confederates lodg'd themselves by the Pallisadoes of the first cover'd Way; and, the next Day, they made themselves Masters of the whole Counterscarp, except 2 Places of Arms, which the Enemy Abandon'd the 15th. Hereupon, the Allies erected two Batteries on that Work, but did not design to play their Artillery from thence, till they had lodg'd themselves on the 2d Counterscarp: For, which purpose, they prepar'd a vast Quantity of Fascines, continued to drain the Ditch, made several Openings into it, pass'd the same the 7th in the Night, and lodg'd themselves on the Glacis of the Second cover'd Way, without any Loss. Four Days before, the Prince *D'Auvergne* was detach'd from *La Bassée*, to Attack the Fort of *St. Venant* upon the *Lys* (on the Frontiers of *Artois*) in which, the Enemy had Posted 100 Men; who upon the Approach of that Prince, made only one Discharge, and retir'd towards *Aire*.

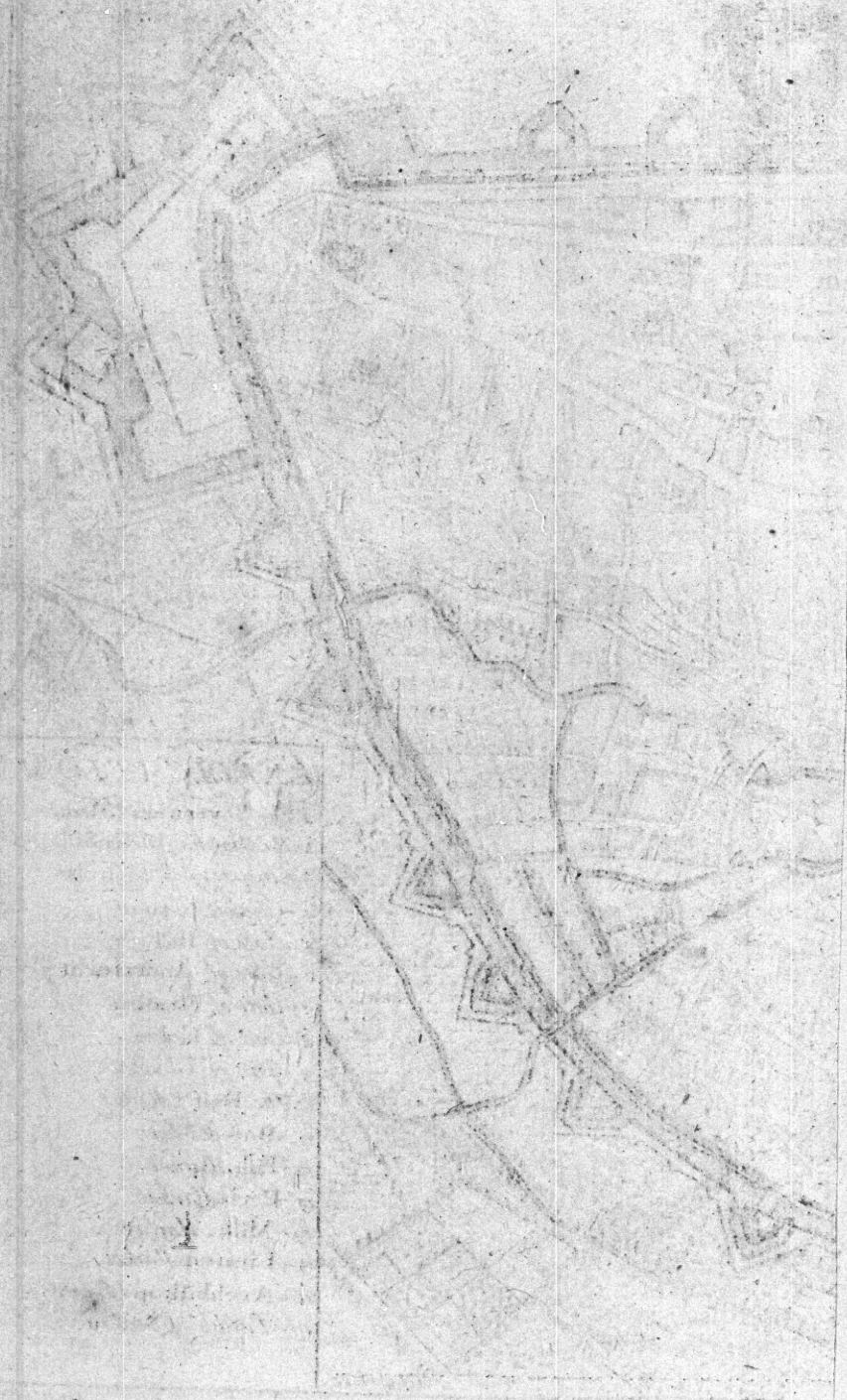
St. Venant
surrender'd.

WHILST the Siege of the Citadel of *LISLE* was carrying on with all the Vigour that is consistent with the cautious Method of Sapping, both out of a just Regard for the Lives of valiant Men, who had already gone thro' incredible Fatigue, and innumerable Dangers, and for want of sufficient Stores of Ammunition; the Enemy thought to have taken such infallible Measures for distressing the Allies, both by their Inundations between *Bruges* and *Newport*, and their Intrenchments along the *Scheld*, that their publick Ministers in *Rome* and









and Venice, boldly Asserted, That the CONFEDERATE ARMY, was so Coop'd up, that they would soon either be Famish'd, or Oblig'd to abandon LISLE. But, the two great Confederate Generals, being indefatigably Intent upon their proper Business; the Duke of Marlborough, in providing Corn, out of the Countrey of Artois, and the Districts of Furnes and Dixmuyde; and Prince Eugene, in Husbanding what was sent him by the Duke of Marlborough, both Armies liv'd in Parsimonious Plenty; and the Siege of the CITADEL, was carried on with all the Success that could be expected. Hereupon, the Enemy open'd a new Scene: Their Parties made IncurSIONS into the District of Boisselenc, Burning and Ravaging part of the open Countrey; and, at the same time, the Elector of Bavaria, approach'd (a) BRUSSELS, with a Body of about 10000 Men. But, the Duke of Marlborough having concerted Measures with Prince Eugene to pass the Scheld; immediately dispatch'd Orders for several British and Dutch Regiments to be transported from Ostend to Antwerp; and sent to Monsieur Paschal (the Governor of Brussels) to assure him, that he would certainly come to his Relief: Upon which Encouragement, the States-Deputies, resolv'd to stay in BRUSSELS, and the Vigorous Measures they took with the Council of State, and the Governor, were very Instrumental in the Preservation of that Important Place. Nor were the States-General less Solicitous for ANTWERP, whither they dispatch'd some of their own Members, with General Fresheim (an experienc'd Officer) and order'd Troops to hasten thither, from Naerden, Heusden, Grave, and other Places. On the 22d of November (N. S.) the Elector of Bavaria invested BRUSSELS, and the next Day, sent a Trumpeter with a Summons to General Paschal, to surrender in these Terms: "His Electoral Highness knowing, that the Commandant is not in a Condition to defend himself with the

1708.

The Elector
of Bavaria's
Design upon
Brussels.

His Sum-
mons to the
Governor.

sev.

(a) BRUSSELS is a very Fair, Large, and Noble City of the Low-Countries, the Marquisate of the Dukedom of Brabant in the Quarter of Brussels, Subject to the King of Spain, and the Seat of his chief Governor for these Parts. It was abandon'd by the French immediately after the Memorable Battle of RAMILLIES, and made its Submission to the Duke of Marlborough. The Elector made several Furious Assaults upon it during the Siege of Lisle, but the Duke of Marlborough passing the Scheld, made him precipitately quit the SIEGE. It is pleasantly seated on the River Senne. 24 Miles South of Antwerp, 30 South-East of Ghent, 96 South of Amsterdam, and 150 North-East of Paris. Longitude. 23. 36. Latitude. 50. 54.

ANNO
1708.

“ few Troops he has; wherefore, if he obliges his Electoral Highness, to begin the Attack, he shall have no Capitulation for himself, or his Garrison. Let not the Commandant flatter himself that he can retire with his Garrison to *Antwerp*, if he delays to surrender; for he is to know, that he will soon find Troops posted to hinder his Retreat.

HEREUPON, the Governor (who had 9 Battalions, and 1000 Horse, under him) return'd the following Answer, by the same Trumpeter.

MONSEIGNEUR,

The Governor's Answer.

“ THE Commandant of *Brussels*, is very Unfortunate, in not having the Honour to be known to your Electoral Highness. He dares assure you, that he will do all that a Man of Honour ought to do: That he is satisfied with his Garrison, and, that he has the Honour to be, with Profound Respect,

MONSEIGNEUR,

Your Electoral Highness's

Most humble Servant,

PASCHAL.

The Elector of Bavaria Attacks Brussels.

“ THE Elector of *Bavaria*, was not a little surpris'd at this Resolute Answer; and so, on the 26th of *November*, in the Morning, the Enemy began to Fire from their Batteries against the City, but with little Success. Towards the Evening, they began to Fire with their Small-Shot, against the Men in the Out-Works, and about 9 at Night, they Attack'd the Counterscarp with great Fury, between the Gates of *Louvain* and *Namur*. The Fire was Terrible on both sides, and lasted till 5 the next Morning; during which Time, the Enemy made 9 Attacks, and at last lodg'd themselves on the Glacis of the Counterscarp. But, about Six-a-Clock, the Besieged made a Sally from the Cover'd-Way, Sword in Hand, with such Success, that the Enemy were beaten out of their Works, after a most Furious, Obstinate, and Bloody Engagement. The Action ceas'd the 27th, about 10 in the Morning, and the Allies expected to be Attack'd a second Time at Night; for their Spies unanimously Reported

Reported, that the Enemy had a Design, not only to make a General Assault, but would also Fire with Red-hot Bullets, to excite the Burghers to Sedition: And so, the Besieg'd dispos'd all things as well as possible, for resisting the Enemy's Attacks. But, in the Afternoon, instead of renewing the Engagement, the Elector of *Bavaria* demanded a Suspension of Arms, in Order (as he pretended) to Bury the Dead, and draw off the Wounded; which prov'd but a Stratagem to raise the SIEGE with less Disadvantage. For, upon the Arrival of two Couriers from *Mons*, with Intelligence that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* had pass'd the *Scheld*, in Order to relieve *BRUSSELS*; his Electoral Highness, sent away his Baggage, and in the Night March'd off with his Troops, without Sound of Trumpet, or Beat of Drum; and with such Precipitation, that the Enemy left in their Camp, 12 Pieces of Cannon nail'd up, 2 large Mortars, and about 20 Barrels of Powder. They also left about 800 Men Wounded in the adjacent Villages; and, the Dragoons and Hussars, who, the next Morning, went out in pursuit of the Enemy, brought in a great many Prisoners, and some Baggage: So that it was computed, that what with their Kill'd, Wounded, Prisoners, or Deserters, this Fruitless Expedition cost them above 3000 Men; whereas the Loss of the Allies did not amount to above 5 or 600 Kill'd or Wounded.

ANNO
1708.

He raises the
Siege.

The Loss on
both Sides
computed.

FOR this Brave and Resolute Defence of the City of *BRUSSELS*, Lieutenant-General *Paschal* was justly advanc'd by King *Charles III.* to the Honour and Dignity of a Marquis. However, it had not been possible for that GENERAL to defend himself much longer, with a Garrison scarce 5000 Men Strong, in so Great and Unfortified a Place: The Preservation whereof, was therefore principally owing to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, who with Incredible Secrecy and Expedition, pass'd the *Scheld* the 27th of *November*, in the Morning, with very little Opposition: The *French* in a Panick Fear and Distraction, and to their Eternal Reproach, abandoning those Lines and Intrenchments, which they had been casting up for 3 Months past. This Affair was manag'd with so much Prudence and Precaution, that it will redound to the Immortal Glory of the Confederate Generals. For, the Duke of *Marlborough*, being early acquainted with the

General Paschal created
a Marquis.

ANNO the Extremity the City of *Brussels* was in, recall'd the
 1708. Troops which were in the District of *Furnes* (command-
 ed by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*) which join'd the
 Army at *Rouffelaer* on the 22d, and also the Detach-
 ment which was at *Lens* and *La Bassée*. The same Day,
 they receiv'd Advice, that the Dam which the Enemy
 had been making near *Gavre*, to stop the Course of the
Scheld, was broke and carried away by the Rapidity of
 the Stream, which very much facilitated their Passing
 that River. The Army arriv'd the 25th, at *Harlebeck*,
 and continued there till Four in the Afternoon, for giv-
 ing time to Prince *Eugene* to come up to the Place ap-
 pointed.

Measures
 concerted to
 pass the
Scheld.

The Duke
 of Marlbo-
 rough passes
 the *Scheld*.

THE Measures were concerted thus, That, the
 Prince of *Savoy's* Army should pass the River be-
 tween *Eskenaffé* and *Hauterive*; the Duke of *Marlbo-
 rough*, and Count *Tilly*, at *Kerkhoven*; and Count *Lo-
 tum*, with the Earl of *Orkney* between *Gavre* and *Aspe-
 ron*. Major-General *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *Evans*
 were sent before to lay the Pontoons over the *Scheld*,
 who not only perform'd their Orders, but pass'd the
 River, and posted themselves, and their Detachment
 on the other side, and put to Flight a Body of the
French, which lay Intrench'd thereabouts. The Confe-
 derate Troops were therefore order'd to March with all
 possible Expedition, and as they pass'd the River, they
 Form'd themselves in Order of Battle. Prince *Eugene*
 having Advice of these Proceedings, pass'd directly
 over the River, and join'd the Duke of *Marlborough*
 at *Kerkhoven*. Upon their Conjunction, they advanc'd
 to *Berchem*, in Order to dislodge the Enemy from that
 Post; but Monsieur *Souteron* - (who commanded there)
 retir'd with the utmost Precipitation. The *Dutch* Ca-
 valry pursu'd them, and happen'd to fall in with a Par-
 ty of Grenadiers, who had lin'd some Hedges and
 Ditches, in order to secure the Retreat of the rest. In
 this Action, the Allies had about 60 Men either Kill'd
 or Wounded; among the latter, Brigadier *Baldwin* (in
 the Service of the *States*) was shot thro' the Body:
 And, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Prince *William* of *Hesse*,
 and Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, had their Horses Kill'd
 under them. The Confederates pursu'd the Enemy till
 'twas Dark, and encamp'd on the Hills near *Oudenard*,
 to the Joy of the whole Army, who expected to have
 met with great Difficulties in passing the *SCHELD*;
 and

and to the Surprise of the Generals themselves, who could not have Imagin'd that the Enemy would have so easily abandon'd Posts so advantageous by Nature, and which they had fortified with so much Application and Labour. In the several Pursuits, the Confederate Forces took great part of the Enemy's Baggage, their Bread-Waggons, several Colours, Standards, 2 or 3 Pair of Kettle-Drums, and Kill'd and made Prisoners near 1000 Men.

ANNO
1708.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, upon his Arrival at *Oudenard*, took the Necessary Measures for advancing towards *Brussels*; and in his March, he was inform'd at *Alost*, that the Elector of *Bavaria*, upon the first Notice that he had of the Passage of the *Scheld*, quitted the SIEGE, with great Precipitation and Confusion, leaving all his Artillery and Wounded Men behind him. Whereupon, his Grace came to *Brussels* the 29th in the Morning, to take proper Measures for sending a Supply of Ammunition and Stores to the Siege of the Citadel of *LISLE*, and to thank the Garrison for their Vigorous Defence. His Grace was receiv'd with great Acclamations of Joy, and complimented by the States of *Brabant*, and the Magistrates of the City upon their Deliverance, which they justly Attributed to his Conduct, and Expeditious March. The Day before, Prince *Eugene*, with his Troops, and a Detachment of 8 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons from the Grand Army, return'd to *Lisle*; and the 16 Battalions under Count *Lottum*, march'd back again to the Camp: But, the same Morning, Lieutenant-General *Dompere*, with 40 Squadrons, advanc'd towards *Alost*, being order'd to encamp between that Place and *Asche*, in Order to Relieve *Brussels*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, with King *Augustus*, and several other Persons of Distinction, having been entertain'd at Dinner by General *Paschal*, and given the Necessary Directions, return'd in the Evening to his Camp at *Alost*, where the Troops rested the 30th. The Day following, the Confederate Army mov'd from thence, and encamp'd with the Right at *Oudenard*, and the Left near *Bierlegheim*. At the same time, Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, was order'd to Advance with 20 Battalions, and to pass the *Scheld* at *Oudenard*, where he encamp'd on the other side the River, to assist at the Works that were order'd to be made for the Security of that Place, and to be near

And Arrives
at Brussels.

ANNO near at hand to join Lieutenant-General *Hompesch*, who
 1708. with 38 Squadrons, and 8 Battalions, were Encamp'd
 near *Menin*: By which Dispositions, a Communication was maintain'd with Prince *Eugene's* Forces in
LISLE.

The Siege of
 the Citadel
 of Lisle con-
 tinued.

THE Siege of the Citadel of *Lisle*, was all this while carried on with great Diligence; and in the Absence of Prince *Eugene*, the Besiegers had lodg'd themselves on the second Counterscarp, and began on the 1st of *December* to raise Batteries thereon, which being finished in Six Days, his Highness sent a Summons to *Mareschal Boufflers*, offering him an Honourable Capitulation, if he would Surrender before the Batteries had begun to Fire; otherwise to expect no other Terms than for him and his Garrison to be made Prisoners of WAR. Hereupon, the Governor, whose Stock of Ammunition was almost Exhausted, and being inform'd that the Communication between the two Cities of *Brussels* and *Lisle* was Free and Open, thought fit to prevent the Consequences of a Breach being made in the Body of the Citadel, by beating a Parley the 8th of *December* (N.S.) Hostages being exchang'd, the Articles were Sign'd the Day following: And, on the 10th, *Mareschal Boufflers* with the whole Garrison, march'd out with all the usual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Doway*. Whereupon, the Prince of *Orange-Nassau* wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

The Citadel
 of Lisle Sur-
 renders.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

Prince of
 Orange-
 Nassau's
 Letter to the
 States upon
 the Surren-
 der of the
 Citadel of
 Lisle.

ALL the Lodgments before the Citadel having been join'd, and all things being ready to make the Descents into the Cover'd Way, and to finish the Batteries on the Left, in order to batter in Breach; the Enemy bear a Parley Yesterday Morning, at 7 o' th' Clock. The Hostages on both sides being Exchang'd, Prince *Eugene* went with those of the French, to the Abbey of *Loos*; but, the Capitulation was not sign'd till this Day at 4 in the Afternoon: And, I thought it my Duty to send it by Major *Thilo-van-Thilau*, my Adjutant-General. I most humbly congratulate Your High-Mightinesses on this new Conquest, which is so much the more considerable, because the Enemy had been oblig'd to Sur-
 render

" render in a Season of the Year so far advanc'd; and ANNO
 " that we have not on our part fir'd a Gun, and have 1708.
 " lost very few Men. I pray GOD to bless more
 " and more the Arms of your High-Mightinesses, and
 " those of your Allies; so that after a Series of Glo-
 " rious and Happy Successes, there may result from
 " thence a firm and lasting P E A C E: And, that the
 " Lustre and Glory, which this State has attain'd to, by
 " the particular Favour of the Almighty, under the
 " most wise Government of Your High-Mightinesses
 " may be long preserv'd. I am, &c.

From the Camp before
 LISLE, December 9.
 1708.

Sign'd,

I. W. FRISO, Prince of

ORANGE and NASSAU.

I F the Difficulties of an Enterprize increase the Glo-
 ry thereof, the taking of LISLE, must be one of
 the most Glorious Performances that ever was. The
 Place was in it self as strong as Art could make it, on
 the Fortifications whereof, the late Celebrated Engi-
 neer Monsieur De Vauban, had exerted his utmost Skill.
 It was defended by a Numerous Garrison, under the
 Command of a Mareschal of France, and several other
 Experienc'd Generals; provided with all manner of
 Necessaries, and encourag'd to a vigorous Defence, by
 the Approach of a Powerful Army, which was as Nu-
 merous, if not Stronger, than the Forces of the Allies:
 And yet, the latter, without having any Communica-
 tion with their own Territories, ever since the Duke of
 Vendosme, took the Village of Lessinghen after a Siege
 of 8 Days, reduc'd LISLE, found means to subsist
 about it, till the Reduction of the Citadel, and got
 Corn from the Territories of the Enemy. The French
 thought this beyond the Power of Man, and therefore
 boasted, that without striking a Blow, they would
 Oblige the Allies to abandon the SIEGE. And in-
 deed, the Difficulties the Allies had to struggle with,
 were so Many, and so Great in themselves, that the
 Confidence of the Enemy did not appear altogether
 Unreasonable. But, what would have been impracti-
 cable by the Duke of Vendosme, and other French Ge-
 nerals, was happily accomplish'd by Prince Eugene of
 Savoy, and the Duke of Marlborough, who after the
 Reduction

ANNO Reduction of the Town and Citadel of *LISLE*, were
 1708. resolv'd to Crown their Conquests before the end of the
 Campaign, with the Recovery of *GHEENT* and *BRUGES*. The *French* Generals not imagining that the
 Confederates would have attempted any thing, after the
 last Important Conquest, (especially at this advanc'd
 Season of the Year) seperated their Army, and return'd
 to *Paris*. But, upon Advice, that the Allies had invest-
 ed *GHEENT*, on the 18th of *December* (N. S.) Monsieur
De Chamillard (the *French* King's Prime Minister) by his
 most Christian Majesties Directions, wrote the follow-
 ing Letter to Count *De La Motte*.

The French
 Army Sepe-
 rates.

SIR,

Monsieur
 Chamil-
 lard's Letter
 to Count De
 La Motte a-
 bout the De-
 fence of
 Ghent.

"THE Preservation of *GHEENT*, is of so great Im-
 portance, that you can never take too many Pre-
 cautions, in concert with the Baron *De Capres*, Monsieur
De-la-Faye, the Brigadiers, and other chief Officers, for
 a long and Vigorous Defence, in case the Enemy re-
 solve to Besiege it in Form. Notwithstanding, the
 Place in it self is not strong, yet it cannot be Attack'd,
 but by narrow and difficult Places. You have a great
 Number of Troops, which are more than sufficient to
 defend a Cover'd Way, and sell dear to the Allies the
 Conquest of that Place, if they persist in their Design,
 to make themselves Masters thereof. I cannot forbear
 to tell You, that to a great deal of Courage and good
 Inclination, it is necessary to add a great Calmness and
 Sedateness of Mind, and Patience, in Order to make
 use of all the Difficulties which may disturb the Enemy,
 and retard the Siege. Do not take upon your self alone,
 all the Motions which are to be made; for there are
 several Officers, who are capable to Advise and Assist
 You. You know how much I interest my self, in eve-
 ry thing wherein you are Personally concern'd; tho'
 Reasons of State Oblige me to explain my Thoughts
 to You, on such things, which, in my Opinion, may
 most contribute to a long Defence. I think, however,
 my self oblig'd to tell You, (as relating to You alone)
 that after having had the Misfortune to Command in
OSTEND, which the Enemy reduc'd in a very few
 Days, and of having not succeeded in the Fight of
WTNENDALE; it is of the Highest Concern to
 Your self, as well as to his Majesty, that the Oppor-
 tunity you have now, may give him so good an Opi-
 nion of You, as may obtain from his Majesty, those

"Marks

Marks of Distinction, for which you have so long la-
 bour'd. I do not know, whither You want any Ma-
 jors-General of the King's Troops: But as all the For-
 ces which are to be from *Ghent* to *Ipres*, with those in
Bruges and *Newport*, and all the General Officers, and
 Others, are to obey your Orders; You may signify to
 those, who are to Command there this Winter, what
 you shall think fit to be done for the Service of his
 Majesty. According to the Repartition of the Win-
 ter Quarters, which I send You with this Letter,
 you will find that several Regiments which were de-
 sign'd for *Ghent* and *Bruges*, are march'd towards *New-*
port and *Ipres*; for the first Disposition of the Troops,
 was made in View of Winter-Quarters, and not for
 continuing the CAMPAIGN, and maintaining Sie-
 ges. However, his Majesty has commanded me to let
 you know, that it is not fitting to change any thing as
 to the Garrison of *GHENT*. He is pleas'd to send
 Orders to Monsieur *De Puignon*, to leave in *Bruges* 14
 Battalions, and 9 Squadrons, as Monsieur *Grimaldi*
 has desir'd it: But, the rest of the Forces, are forth-
 with to return towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom.

IF you are Besieg'd, you must use all possible Means
 to protract the SIEGE; insomuch, that it may cost
 the Allies very Dear: And, dispute the Ground Inch
 by Inch, as Monsieur the Marechal of *Boufflers* has
 done at *Lisle*. I know the Difference between the For-
 tifications of *Lisle*, and those of *Ghent*; but there is in
 the latter, a good Cover'd-Way, which is equally good
 every where: And, after 6 Weeks time, the Enemy
 were not entirely Masters of that of *Lisle*, tho' the
 Garrison of that Place was not so strong as Yours. I
 write to Messieurs the Baron *De Capres* and *De La Faye*,
 to desire them to Act in concert with You, in every
 thing that may contribute to the good of the Service,
 and content the Burghers of *GHENT*, which deserve,
 and should have had a happier Fate. I tell you no-
 thing as to the Preservation of the Troops: You have,
 in my Opinion, a long time before You ought to think
 of their Preservation; and, I have Reason to Believe,
 that they will serve with much Distinction and Affect-
 ion under your Command. I am, &c.

CHAMILLARD.

T

ALL


ANNO

1708.

Ghent In-
vested.

The Tren-
ches Open'd.

ALL the necessary Preparations being made for the Siege of *G H E N T*, that City was Invested on the 20th of *December* (N. S.) in the following Manner. Count *Lottum*, with 39 Battalions, and 36 Squadrons, were Posted between the *Upper-Scheld*, and the *Lys*: The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, with 40 Squadrons, and 20 Battalions, between the *Lys* and the Canal of *Bruges*, and from thence to the Canal of *Sas*: The Duke of *Wirttemberg* between *Mulestein*, and the lower *Scheld*, with Twenty-five Squadrons, and 26 Battalions: Count *Tilly* with 30 Squadrons, and 30 Battalions, between the Upper and Lower *Scheld*: And, the Duke of *Marlborough* encamp'd at *Meerlebeck*, that he might be near the Centre of the several Attacks. On the 24th, in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd, at the Attack Commanded by General *Lottum*; and 2000 Workmen cover'd by 7 Battalions, and 2 more in Reserve, with 600 Horse, were order'd for that Service, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, Major-General *Weeks*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*. The Men work'd about half an Hour before the Enemy discover'd them; and then they made such a terrible Fire, that the Allies had near 30 Men Kill'd, and about 70 Wounded. They carried on their Works with good Success, from *St Peter's Gate* towards *Fort Monterey*, and finish'd a Parallel of 1000 Paces from the Right to the Left, within 200 Paces of the Counterfarp. On the 25th, at Night, the Trenches were open'd at the Duke of *Wirttemberg's* Attack, with 4 Battalions, and 600 Horse, commanded by Major-General *Murray*, which cover'd 1400 Pioneers, and this Attack was directed against the Castle. The same Night, they open'd the Trenches before the *Brussels Gate*, between the Upper and Lower *Scheld*, with Four Battalions, and Six Hundred Workmen commanded by Brigadier *Evans*, who carried on their Works with a great deal of Success, and made a Communication without any Loss: But, the Works on the Right, being very Difficult, and time as well as Fascines being wanting to finish the same, the Garrison made a Salley with ten Companies of Grenadiers, who put the first Troops into some Confusion; and whilst Brigadier *Evans* was bringing up the next Battalions to support them, he was taken Prisoner with Colonel *Grove*, of the Lord *North* and *Grey's* Regiment: They had likewise about 20 Officers and Soldiers Kill'd or Taken; but the Enemy retired upon the first firing of the Troops, and had not time

to level the Works. On the 26th, the Batteries began ANNO
to Fire upon the RED-FORT, and the Garrison (con- 1708.
sisting of 200 Men) surrender'd Prisoners of WAR. 
The following Days, the Approaches were carried on <sup>The Red-
Fort surren-
ders.</sup>
with a great Deal of Success; and the Batteries being
ready to Fire, on the 30th, at Six in the Morning, with
Red-Hot Bullets, and the Mortars to throw Bombs and
Carcases into the Town, the Count *De La Motte*, sent
out a Trumpet to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and de-
manded an Honourable Capitulation, which was Gran-
ted him: Pursuant to which, one Gate of the City, and Ghent Ca-
pitulates.
another of the Castle, were deliver'd to the Troops of
the Allies, on the 31st of *December* (N. S.) and 2 Days
after Count *De La Motte*, march'd out with his Garri-
son, which consisted of above 30 Battalions, and 16
Squadrons, in order to be conducted to *Tournay*: The
Duke of *Argyle*, with 6 *British* Battalions, immedi-
ately after took Possession of the Town and Citadel.

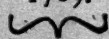
THE Reduction of *Ghent* (the last great Effort of
the Confederates in the *NETHERLANDS*) occasion'd
a great Surprize at the *French* Court; and was indeed in
it self very Wonderful, considering the Scituation and
Largeness of the Place, its Numerous Garrison, the hard
Season of the Year, and the Fatigue the Troops had al-
ready undergone, in this extraordinary Long and Diffi-
cult CAMPAIGN. The Consequence of surren-
dring that Important City, was the Enemy's quitting of <sup>The French
Abandon
Bruges.</sup>
BRUGES, *PLASENDALE*, and *LEFFINGHEN*,
and retiring into their own Territories. The Duke of
Marlborough and Prince *Eugene*, having thus Gloriously
finish'd this CAMPAIGN, and settled the Winter-
Quarters for the Forces of the Allies, set out the 9th of
January from *Brussels* for the *Hague*; having left all the
Confederate Troops, under the Command of Count *Til-
ly*, General of the *Dutch* Forces.



A

COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1709.



THE French, in the Year 1708, having ANNO
 Miscarried in almost every thing they 1709.
 Undertook, and the Confederate Arms, 
 having, that CAMPAIGN, been The French
 attended with many Great and Glori- propose to
 ous Successes; the Court of France, be- Treat of
 gan to Entertain very Serious Thoughts PEACE.
 of PEACE; and thereupon, made some plausible
 Overtures, which were generally thought to be the
 more Sincere, in that the whole Kingdom of France
 was then reduc'd to the utmost Extremities, by the
 great Scarcity of Money and Corn. In the beginning
 of the Year, the President *De Raaille* (who was per-
 mitted by the Allies, to come into the *Netherlands*, to
 treat of PEACE) came to *Antwerp*; where Monsieur
Buy (Pensionary of *Amsterdam*) and Monsieur *Vander-*
dussen (Pensionary of *Goude*) on the part of the Confe-
 derates,

ANNO 1709. derates, held a Conference with him. The States-General gave immediate Advice to the Emperor, and the Queen of *Great-Britain*, of what had been Propos'd; and Prince *Eugene* arriv'd at the *Hague*, *March* the 27th (N.S.) on the part of the Emperor, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the 8th of *April*, on the part of Her Majesty. The Confederates having made their Demands, the President *De Rouille* communicated them to the *French* Court, and receiv'd Orders to agree to them. The Duke of *Marlborough* return'd to *England* to inform Her Majesty what Steps had been taken in this great Work, and to receive her further Commands. The *French* Court seem'd so much in earnest, that the King dispatch'd the Marquis *De Torcy* (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) who arriv'd at the *Hague*, *May* 9th, to finish the Negotiation. The Duke of *Marlborough* being return'd, his Grace with the Lord *Townshend*, were constituted Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries; and several Visits, Interviews, and Conferences having pass'd between the Ministers of *France*, and those of the Allies, the following ARTICLES (Preliminary to the Treaties of a General PEACE) were at last Agreed on, and Concluded, *viz.*

I.

Preliminary
Articles of
PEACE.

A GOOD, Firm, and Lasting Peace, Confederacy, and perpetual Alliance and Amity, shall be forthwith Treated and Establish'd, between his Imperial Majesty, with all and each of his Imperial Majesty's Allies, (principally, the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and the Lords, the States-General of the United Provinces) on the one Part; and his most Christian Majesty, and his Allies on the other Part. And, seeing the present Conjunctions have not permitted his Imperial Majesty, to take previously the Approbation and Consent of the Empire, upon all that relates to it, in several Articles contain'd in these Preliminaries; his Imperial Majesty shall endeavour to Procure, according to the Usage establish'd in the Empire, as soon as possible, the Consent and Ratification of the said Empire, before the Execution of the Articles, which particularly concern the Empire.

II.

AND, to attain this good End speedily, and to enjoy it as much as possible, from this time, Preliminary

nary Articles are agreed, to serve for a Foundation of the Treaties of a GENERAL PEACE.

ANNO 1709.

III.

FIRST, in Consideration, and in Consequence of the said good Peace, and sincere Union of all the Parties; the most Christian King shall, from this Time, Acknowledge Publickly and Authentickly, as also afterwards, in the Treaties of Peace to be made, King CHARLES III. in the Quality of King of Spain, the Indies, Naples and Sicily, and generally of all the Territories dependent, and comprehended under the Name of the Monarchy of Spain, in what Part of the World soever Scituate, (except what is to be given to the Crown of Portugal, and the Duke of Savoy, pursuant to the Treaty between the High Allies, and the Barrier in the Netherlands, which the said King CHARLES III. is to put into the Hands of the said Lords, the States-General of the United Provinces, according to the Tenor of the Grand-Alliance, in the Year 1701; except also what shall be hereafter mention'd, touching the Upper Quarter of Guelderland; and also except the Agreements yet to be made with the said King CHARLES III. without excepting any thing more) Together with all the Rights which the late King CHARLES II. did possess, or ought to have possess'd, as well for himself, as his Heirs and Successors, according to the Will of Philip IV. and the Compacts establish'd, and receiv'd in the most Serene House of Austria.

IV.

AND, whereas the Duke of Anjou, is at present in Possession of a great part of the Kingdoms of Spain, of the Coast of Tuscany, the Indies, and part of the Netherlands, 'tis reciprocally agreed, that for the sure Execution of the said Articles, and of the Treaties of Peace to be made, the said Treaties shall be finish'd within the Term of two Months, to begin from the first Day of the ensuing Month of June, if possible; during which Time, his most Christian Majesty shall so Order it, that the Kingdom of Sicily shall be put into the Possession of his Catholick Majesty CHARLES III. And, the said Duke of Anjou, shall depart in full safety and Freedom, out of the Limits of the Kingdoms of Spain, with his Consort, the Princes his Children, their Effects, and generally all Persons who are willing to follow them, And if, before the said Term expire,

ANNO the said Duke of *Anjou* do not consent to the Execution
 1709. of the present Agreement; the most Christian King,
 and the Sripulating Princes and States, shall, by Concert, take proper Measures, that it may have entire Effect, and that all *Europe* may, by the full Performance of the said Treaties of Peace, speedily enjoy perfect Tranquility.

V.

TO facilitate the Establishment of that Tranquillity, his most Christian Majesty shall, within the Term of the two Months, withdraw the Troops and Officers he now has in *Spain*, and also those he now has in the Kingdom of *Sicily*, as well as in the other Countries and Territories depending on the said Monarchy in *Europe*, and from the *Indies*, as soon as possible; promising on the Faith and Honour of a KING, not to send henceforward, to the Duke of *Anjou* (if he refuse to Acquiesce with this) or to his Adherents, any Succour, whether of Troops, Artillery, Ammunition, or Money, directly or indirectly.

VI.

THE Monarchy of *Spain*, shall remain entire in the House of *Austria*, in the manner above-mention'd. None of its Parts shall ever be dismember'd; neither shall the said Monarchy, in whole, nor in part, be united to that of *France*; nor shall one and the same King, or a Prince of the House of *France*, ever become Sovereign thereof, in any manner whatsoever, either by Will, Legacy, Succession, Marriage-Compact, Donation, Sale, Contract, or any other Way whatever. No King who shall Reign in *France*, nor any Prince of the House of *France*, shall ever Reign in *Spain*, or acquire within the Extent of the said Monarchy, any Towns, Forts, Places or Countries, in any Part of it (especially in the *Netherlands*) by Virtue of any Donation, Sale, Exchange, Marriage-Compact, Inheritance, Legacy, Succession by a Will, or in default of a Will, in whatever kind or manner soever, either for Himself, or for the Princes his Sons, or Brothers, or their Heirs and Descendants.

VII.

PARTICULARLY, and especially, *France* shall never become possess'd of the *Spanish West-Indies*, nor send Ships thither to exercise Commerce, under any Pretext whatsoever.

VIII. HIS

HIS most Christian Majesty being willing to give sure Proofs of the Intention he has to maintain a firm and lasting PEACE, and to put an End to all Umbrage of any clandestine Designs, consents to deliver up to his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire, the City and Citadel of *Strasbourg*, in the Condition they are now in, the Fort of *Kehl*, and its Dependencies and Appurtenances, situate on either side of the *Rhine*, without any Demand of Cost or Expences, under what Pretext soever; with 100 Pieces of Brass Cannon of different Sizes: *viz.* 50 Pieces, some 24, some 12 Pounders; and 50 Pieces, some of 8, some of 4 Pound Ball, and Ammunition in proportion; to be Re-establish'd in the Rank, Prerogatives, and Priviledges of an Imperial City, which it enjoy'd before it came under the Dominion of his most Christian Majesty: Which said City of *Strasbourg*, and its Forts, shall be deliver'd up and evacuated immediately, after the Ratifications of the Emperor and Empire, shall be exchange'd at the *Hague*; and on the Appearance, at the Gates of the said City, and Forts of *Strasbourg*, of some Person Authoriz'd by a full Power from his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire in the usual Form, to take Possession of them.

IX.

THAT, the Town of *Brisac*, with its Territory, shall be evacuated by his most Christian Majesty, and by him restor'd to his Imperial Majesty; and the House of *Austria*, with all the Cannon, Artillery, and Stores of WAR that shall be found in it by the end of *June* at farthest, to be henceforward enjoy'd by his Imperial Majesty, as his own Propriety, so as his Imperial Majesty has enjoy'd, and ought to have enjoy'd it, in execution of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Reswick*, with the Cannon, Artillery and Warlike Stores now in it.

X.

HIS most Christian Majesty shall from henceforth possess *Alsace* in the literal Sence of the Treaty of *Munster*; so that he shall content himself with the Right of Prefecture over the ten Imperial Towns of the said *Alsace*, yet without extending the said Right to the Prejudice of the Prerogatives and Rights belonging to them in common with other free Towns of the Empire; and he shall enjoy his said Right, together with the Prerogatives, Revenues, and Demesnes, in
such

ANNO 1709. such manner as his said Majesty ought to have enjoy'd them from the time of the Conclusion of the said Treaty, putting the Fortifications of the said Towns into the same Condition they were in at the same time; excepting the Town of *Landau*, the Possession and Propriety of which, shall belong for ever to his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, with Power to Demolish the said Place, if the Emperor and Empire shall think fit.

XI.

IN consequence of the said Treaty of *Munster*, his most Christian Majesty, shall within the time agreed, cause to be demolish'd at his own Expence, the fortify'd Places he has at present on the *Rhine*, between *Basil* and *Philipsbourg*: viz. *Hunningen*, *New Brisac*, and *Fort Louv*; with all the Works belonging to the said Fort, on each side of the *Rhine*, so that they may never be Rebuilt hereafter.

XII.

THAT the Town and Castle of *Rhynfelt*, with their Dependencies shall be possess'd by the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, till it shall be Agreed otherwise.

XIII.

THE Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the Lords the States-General, Affirming, That the Clause incerted in the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Reswick*, relating to Religion, is contrary to the Tenour of the Peace of *Munster*, and consequently, ought to be repeal'd; 'tis thought fit, that this Affair shall be referr'd to the Negotiation of the GENERAL PEACE.

XIV.

AS to *Great-Britain*, his most Christian Majesty shall, from this Time, and in the Negotiation of the Treaties of Peace to be made, Acknowledge the Queen of *Great-Britain* in that Quality.

XV.

HIS said Majesty shall also Acknowledge the Succession of the Crown of *Great-Britain* in the Protestant Line, as 'tis settled by Acts of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

XVI.

THE most Christian King, shall deliver up to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, what *France* possesses in the Island of *Newfoundland*; and on the part of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, as well as on the part of his most Christian Majesty, all the Countries, Islands, Forts and

and Colonies, which have been taken and possess'd on both sides, during the Present WAR, in what part soever of the *Indies* situate, shall be mutually re-
stor'd.

ANNO
1709.

XVII.

HIS said Majesty promises, to cause all the Fortifications of the Town of *DUNKIRK*, its Harbour and Rys-banks, with what belongs thereto, to be Demolish'd at his own Expence without Exception: So that one half of the said Fortifications shall be Demolish'd, and one half of the Harbour fill'd up within the Space of two Months; and the other half of the Fortifications shall be raz'd, as well as the other half of the Harbour fill'd up, in the Space of two Months more, to the Satisfaction of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and of the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces: Nor shall it be permitted ever to Rebuild the Fortifications, or make the Harbour Navigable again, Directly or Indirectly.

XVIII.

THE Person who pretends to be King of *Great-Britain*, having desir'd to depart the Kingdom of *France*, and so to prevent the Demand which the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the *British* Nation have made, shall retire into such a Country, and in such Manner, as by the next ensuing Treaty of a GENERAL PEACE, shall be agreed, as to the Means of his retiring.

XIX.

IN the Principal Negotiation of the Treaties to be made, Care shall be taken to settle a Treaty of Commerce with *Great-Britain*.

XX.

AS to the King of *Portugal*, his most Christian Majesty shall consent that he shall enjoy all the Advantages stipulated in his Favour, by the Treaties made between him and his Allies.

XXI.

HIS Majesty shall Acknowledge the King of *Prussia* in that Quality, and promise not to disturb him, in the Possession of the Principality of *Neuchatel*, and of the County of *Valengin*.

XXII.

AND, as to the Lords, the States-General, his Majesty shall Yield and Make over to them, in the most express Terms that shall be judg'd proper, the Place of
Furnes,

ANNO 1709. Furnes, with its District (the Fort of *Knocque* being therein included) *Menin* with its Verge; *Ipres*, with its Castellany and Dependencies, which from henceforward shall be *Bailleu*, *Warneton*, *Comines*, *Werwick*, *Poperingen*, and what depends on the Places above-mention'd (the Town and Castellany of *Cassel*, remaining to his most Christian Majesty) *Lisse*, with its Castellany (the Town and Government of *Doway* to be excepted) *Conde* and *Maubeuge*, with all their Dependencies, the whole in such Condition as the said Places are at present, and particularly, with the Cannon, Artillery, and Stores of WAR therein; to serve with the rest of the *Spanish Netherlands*, for the BARRIER of the said Lords, the States-General, upon which they may agree with the said King *Charles*, according to the Tenour of the Grand-Alliance, as well with regard to the Garrisons, which the said Lords the States-General shall maintain therein, as to all other things in the *Spanish Netherlands*, and particularly, as to their having in Propriety and Sovereignty the Upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, according to the 52d Article of the Treaty of *Munster*, in the Year 1648, as from Time to Time they shall think fit. But, 'tis Understood, that if there is a General Magazine in *Tournay*, the Quantity and Quality of the Artillery and Ammunition to be left in the same Place, shall be agreed.

XXIII.

HIS most Christian Majesty shall also deliver up all the Towns, Forts, and Places which he shall have possess'd himself of in the *Spanish Netherlands*, in the Condition they are now in; with their Cannon, Artillery, and Warlike-Stores. - But, 'tis Understood, that if (since the Troops of the most Christian King enter'd *Namur*) any Magazine has been erected, or Stores of Artillery and Ammunition laid up, in that Town and Castle, more than for their Defence, they shall be remov'd by the Officers of his most Christian Majesty, in concert with those of the States-General, at the time of the Evacuation, which shall not on this Account be retarded, but shall be done within the Time that shall be limited; the whole on this express Condition, that the Roman-Catholick Religion shall be maintain'd in all the said Places to be deliver'd up, and in their Dependencies, in the same manner as 'tis now establish'd there; except, that the Garrisons of the

the States may exercise their own Religion, as well in the Places yielded, and made over for enlarging the Barrier, as in the Places of the *Spanish Netherlands* that are to be restor'd.

ANNO

1709.

XXIV.

AND, to the end that this Agreement may have its full Effect; his most Christian Majesty promises not to cause to be remov'd from this time, any Cannon, Artillery or Ammunition, out of the Towns and Forts which are to be restor'd and yielded up by Virtue of these Articles.

XXV.

HIS Majesty shall grant to the said Lords the States-General, in Relation to their Commerce, what is stipulated by the Treaty of *Reswick*; the *Tarif* (or Book of Rates) of 1664, the Suppression of the *Tarifs* made since, the Revocation of the Edicts, Declarations, and Arrests posterior to them, contrary to the said *Tarif* of 1664, and also the Abolition of the *Tarif* made between *France*, and the said Lords the States-General the 29th of *May*, 1699. So that, with respect to them, the *Tarif* of the Year 1664 only shall be of Force: And, all *Dutch* Vessels trading in the Ports of *France*, shall be exempted from paying the Tonnage-Duty of 50 Sols per Ton.

XXVI.

AFTER the Signing of the Treaties of PEACE, his Majesty shall Acknowledge the Ninth Electorate erected in Favour of his Electoral Highness of *Hannover*.

XXVII.

THE Duke of *Savoy* shall be Re-instated in the Possession of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, the County of *Nice*, and of all the other Places and Countries, hereditarily belonging to him, and of which his said Majesty shall have possess'd himself by his Arms during the Course of this present WAR, without any Reservation: His Majesty consenting besides, that his Royal Highness shall enjoy all the Countries, Territories, and Places, which have been Yielded and Made over to him, by the Emperor and his Allies.

XXVIII.

THAT, the King make over to the Duke of *Savoy* the Propriety and Sovereignty of the Towns of *Exilles*, *Fenestrelles*, and *Chaumont*, now possess'd by the Arms of his Royal Highness, together with the Valley of *Pragelas*;

ANNO
1709.

Pragelas; as also whatever lies on this side the *Genevre*, and other Mountains: So that from henceforward, the said Mountains may serve for a Barrier and Limits, between the Kingdom of *France*, and the Principality of *Piedmont*.

XXIX.

AS to the late Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*, their Demands and Pretensions shall be refer'd to the Negotiation of the Treaties of P E A C E: And the Dispositions and Degrees of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, made and issued during this WAR, shall be maintain'd, with respect to his Electoral Highness *Palatine*, who shall remain in Possession of the Upper-Palatinate, the County of *Cham*, and the Rank and Dignity with which he has been Invested by his Imperial Majesty; as also with respect to what has been done in Favour of the Imperial Towns of *Donawert*, and to several other Dispositions of that Nature. And, for what relates to the Garrisons, which on part of the Lords the States-General, may be plac'd in the Town of *Huy*, the Citadel of *Liege*, and the Town of *Bonn*, they shall remain there, till an Agreement otherwise be made, with his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire.

XXX.

AND, for removing all Doubts, touching the Execution of the said ARTICLES, and to hasten the Execution of them, upon which depends the Re-establishment of the General Tranquility, and of Reciprocal Confidence, and Amity between the Parties.

XXXI.

IT is Agreed, that the further Demands, which the Emperor, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the said Lords the States-General, may make in the Negotiation of the GENERAL PEACE, as well as the most Christian King, shall not interrupt the Cessation of Arms, which will be mention'd in a Subsequent Article.

XXXII.

AS for the Empire, the Four associated Circles, the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Prussia*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and other Allies, they shall be free to make, in the said General Congress such Demands (besides what is above granted to them) as they think convenient.

XXXIII.

THE General Negotiation shall be finish'd, if possible, within Two Months, as is aforesaid.

XXXIV.

XXXIV.

ANNO

1709.

AND to the End the said Negotiation may be the better terminated within the Space of the said two Months; and that, upon the Execution of the said ARTICLES, the PEACE may immediately be made: 'Tis agreed, that there shall be a Cessation of Arms, between the Armies of all the Parties who are at WAR, to commence every where, as soon as the Conclusion of the said Articles shall come to the Knowledge of the said Parties at present in WAR.

XXXV.

THE most Christian King, to give Proofs of his Desire and Inclination to put a speedy End to this Bloody WAR, promises immediately after the Conclusion and Ratification of the said Articles, to evacuate, in the *Netherlands*, the Towns of *Namur*, *Mons*, and *Charleroy*, before the 15th of *June* next: *Luxembourg*, *Conde*, *Tournay*, and *Maubeuge*, within 15 Days after; and before the 15th of *July*, the Towns of *Newport*, *Furnes*, with *Fort Knocque*, and *Ipres*: And, before the Expiration of those two Months, to raze, and fill up (as is above Stipulated) the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk*: The delivering up of *Strasbourg*, and the Fort of *Kehl*, being refer'd to the Stipulation of the 8th Article.

XXXVI.

HIS most Christian Majesty promises likewise, from the Time of the said Conclusion, and before the Expiration of the two Months after it, to execute all that has been formerly stipulated, with respect to the other Allies.

XXXVII.

AND, in case the King of *France* executes all that is above-mention'd, and that the whole Monarchy of *Spain* be deliver'd up, and yielded to King *CHARLES III.* as is stipulated by these Articles, within the limited Term; 'tis agreed that the Cessation of Arms, between the Parties in WAR, shall continue till the Conclusion and Ratification of the Treaties of PEACE which are to be made.

XXXVIII.

ALL this, shall serve for the Basis and Foundation of the Treaties of Peace to be made, which shall be drawn up in the most ample Forms, that have usually been Observ'd in Treaties of PEACE, with respect to Cessions, Successions, Renunciations, Dependencies, and

ANNO and Appendages, Evacuation of Cannon, Artillery, and Stores of WAR, Galleys, Crews serving in Gallies, without Cost and Charges, and the like Things.

XXXIX.

THE Ratification of the Preliminary Articles above Specify'd, shall be finish'd and exchange'd, on the part of the most Christian King, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the Lords the States-General, before the 15th of *June* next: On the part of the Emperor, by the 1st of *July* following: And of the Empire as soon as Possible. And, upon the Delivery of the said Ratifications of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the Lords the States-General, the Execution of what is stipulated, touching the Evacuation of Places, which his most Christian Majesty is to restore, and yield up in the *Netherlands*; as also touching the Demolition of the Town of *Dunkirk*, and the filling up of its Harbour, and every thing granted to the said Potentates, shall immediately be Set about, and Perform'd without Delay. The like Execution shall take Place, with respect to what is stipulated in Favour of the Emperor, and King *CHARLES III.* after his Imperial Majesty's Ratification; and all that relates to the Empire shall be Executed, after the Ratification of the said Empire be exchange'd: As to the other Allies, the Articles that concern them shall be Executed, after they have Acquiesc'd with, Sign'd and Ratify'd the said ARTICLES.

XL.

AND to hasten the Conclusion of the Treaties of a GENERAL-PEACE, 'tis agreed, that on the 15th of *June* next, the Congress shall begin in this Place of the *Hague*. And all Kings, Princes, and States, in the Alliance, and Others, shall be Invited to send hither their Ministers Plenipotentiaries. And to prevent all Difficulties and Disputes, about the Ceremonial, and to forward as much as possible, the Conclusion of the General Peace; those of the said Ministers, who shall have the Character of Ambassadors, shall not declare it till the Day of Signing, the Treaties of the said PEACE.

DONE, Concluded, and Sign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of his said Imperial Majesty; of Her Majesty the Queen of *Great-Britain*; and of the Lords the States-

States-General of the United Provinces, with the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his most Christian Majesty, in the Hague, the 28th of May, 1709. ANNO 1709.

Eugene Prince of Savoy.
The Prince and Duke
of Marlborough.
Townshend.
A. Heinsius.
Welderren.

Philip Lewis Count
(De Sinzendorf.
Bonima. Baron De Reed.
Van Renswoude, Goslinga.
Ittersum, Wichers,
Will. Buys. Van Dussen,

AFTER the Imperial, British, and Dutch Plenipotentiaries, had sign'd the afore said Preliminary ARTICLES, the French Ministers refus'd to set their Hands to them, pretending they had not full Instructions to proceed so far. However, the Marquis *De Torcy* told the Allies, that he would immediately set out for *Paris*, to lay the whole Transaction before the most Christian King, and endeavour to procure his Ratification: And at the same time, promis'd Prince *Eugene*, that he would acquaint him with his Majesty's Resolution by the 4th of the next Month. Accordingly, he took leave of the Confederate Ministers, and that Afternoon left the *Hague*, and proceeded on his Journey. At the Expiration of the Time limited, the Marquis sent a Letter to Prince *Eugene*, importing, "That he had communicated to the French King, the Project of P E A C E; but that his Majesty having examin'd the same, found it impossible for him to accept it; and therefore, had sent Orders to the President *De Rouille*, to notify the same to the Potentates engag'd in the WAR. On the 5th, that Minister having receiv'd an Express from *France*, acquainted the Confederate Ministers, that his Master could not ratify some Articles agreed to in the Conferences held with the Marquis *De Torcy*, and concluded on the 28th past; and that the most Christian King, particularly excepted against the 10th, 11th, 28th, 29th, and 37th Articles: And withal, he offer'd some Reasons, which had been alledg'd in several Conferences, endeavouring to persuade them, that these Terms were so hard, that it could not reasonably be expected, that his Master should ever comply therewith. Whereupon, the Confederate Ministers, in a Conference among themselves, came to a Resolution, That no Alteration ought to be

V

admit-

The Marquis De Torcy sets out for Paris.

The French King Refuses to sign the Preliminary Articles.

ANNO 1709. admitted in the Articles Preliminary, especially in those excepted against by *France*, which were the most Essential. And so they told the President *De Rouille*, That, they would not recede from any of the ARTICLES agreed to, and that if his Master did not think fit to comply therewith, the Allies would not think themselves bound by the said Articles, or restrain their Pretensions to the Contents thereof, after the 15th of that Month, the Time allow'd by the said Articles. The French Minister said he had no Orders to make any farther Declaration. So, on the 9th in the Morning, he set out from the *Hague*, to embark at *Rotterdam* for *Antwerp*, from whence he continued his Journey to *Paris*. The French King, in order to raise in his Subjects, an Indignation against the Exorbitant Demands of the Allies, and thereby encourage them to bear some time longer the Burthen and Calamities of the WAR, caus'd the following Circular Letter, to be written to all the Governours of his Provinces.

The Conferences break off.

COUSIN,

The French King's Manicello.

THE Hopes of an approaching Peace were so generally spread in my Kingdom, that out of Regard to the Loyalty my People have express'd during the whole Course of my Reign, I think my self oblig'd to give them the Comfort of acquainting them with the Reasons, which still hinder their enjoying the Repose I design'd to procure them.

IN Order to restore the same, I would have accepted Conditions very Opposite to the Security of my Frontier Provinces; but the more Facility and Desire I have shewn to dissipate the Umbrages which my Enemies affect to entertain of my Power and Designs, the more have they multiply'd their Pretensions; insomuch, that by Degrees, adding new Demands to the first, and making Use, either of the Duke of *Savoy's* Name, or of the Interest of the Princes of the Empire; They have at once let me see, that they had no other Intention, than to encrease at the Expence of my Crown, the States bordering upon *France*, and to open to themselves easy Ways to penetrate into the Heart of my Kingdom, as often as it would suit with their Interest to begin a New WAR. Nor would the War I now maintain, and was willing to have ended, have

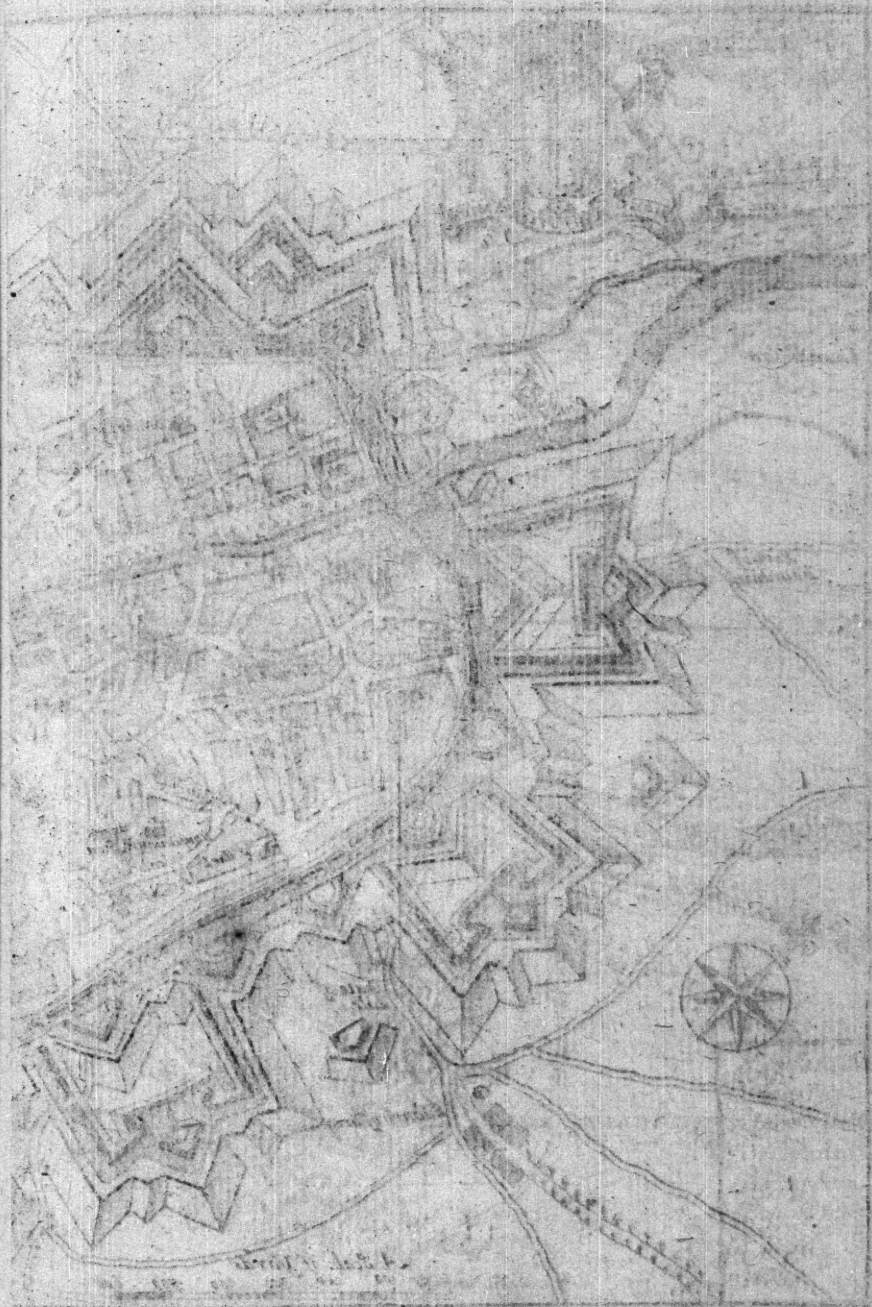
"ceas'd,

"ceas'd, had I consented to the PROPOSALS
 "they have made to Me: For, they fix'd within two
 "Months the Term, wherein I was, on my part, to
 "execute the Treaty; and, during that Interval, they
 "pretended to oblige me to deliver up to them the Pla-
 "ces they demanded of me in the *Low-Countries* and
 "*Alsace*, and to Raze those, on the Demollishing where-
 "of they insisted; refusing on their part, to enter into
 "any other Engagements, than the Suspension of all
 "Acts of Hostility, till the first Day of *August*, and
 "reserving to themselves the Liberty of acting then by
 "Force of Arms, in case the King of *Spain* (my Grand-
 "son) persisted in the Resolution of defending the
 "Crown GOD has given him, and rather to Perish,
 "than abandon faithful People, who for Nine Years,
 "have Acknowledg'd him as their Lawful King. Such
 "a Suspension (more dangerous than WAR it self)
 "would rather put off than forward PEACE: For,
 "it would not only have been necessary to continue the
 "same Expence for the maintaining of my Armies, but
 "as soon as the Term of the Suspension of Arms would
 "have expir'd, my Enemies would have Attack'd me,
 "with the New Advantages they would have taken
 "from the Towns, into which I should have Introduc'd
 "them my self, at the same time, that I should have
 "Demolish'd those that are a Bulwark to some of my
 "Frontier Provinces. I Pass over in Silence, the
 "PROPOSALS they have insinuated to me, of
 "joyning my Forces with those of the Confederates;
 "and to compel my Grandson to descend the Throne,
 "if he did not Voluntarily consent to live, for the fu-
 "ture, without Dominions, and to reduce himself to
 "the Condition of a Private Man. It is against Hu-
 "manity, to believe that they had even the Thought,
 "of engaging me in such an Alliance with them; but,
 "altho' the Tendernefs I have for my People, be as
 "heartty as for my own Children; altho' I bear a part
 "in all the Ills, which the WAR makes such faithful
 "Subjects undergo; and I have shewn to all *Europe*,
 "that I sincerely desir'd to make them enjoy PEACE,
 "I am perswaded they would themselves oppose the
 "Acceptance of it, on Conditions equally Opposite
 "to Justice, and to the Honour of the *FRENCH*
 "Name.

“IT is therefore my Intention, that all those, who
 “for so many Years past, have given me Demonstra-
 “tions of their Zeal, by contributing with their La-
 “bours, Fortunes, and Blood, towards the maintain-
 “ing so heavy a WAR, may know, that the only Va-
 “lue my Enemies pretended to set on the Offers I was
 “willing to make to them, was a Suspension of Arms;
 “which being stinted to the Space of two Months,
 “would have procur’d to them more considerable Ad-
 “vantages than they may expect from the Confidence
 “they put in their Troops. As I repose mine in the
 “Protection of GOD, hoping that the Purity of my
 “Intentions, will draw the Divine Blessing upon my
 “Arms, I write to the Arch - Bishops and Bishops of
 “my Kingdom, to excite more and more, the Fervency
 “of Prayer in their respective Diocesses: And at the
 “same time, I order you to acquaint my People, with-
 “in the Extent of your Government, that they should
 “enjoy P E A C E, if it had been in my Power, as it
 “was in my Will, to procure to them a Good they wish
 “for with Reason, but which must be Obtain’d by
 “new Efforts, since the Immense Conditions I would
 “have Granted, are Useless towards the Restoring of
 “the Publick Tranquility. I therefore leave it to your
 “Prudence, to make my Intentions known, in such a
 “manner, as you shall judge convenient: And so, I
 “pray GOD to have you in his holy Keeping.

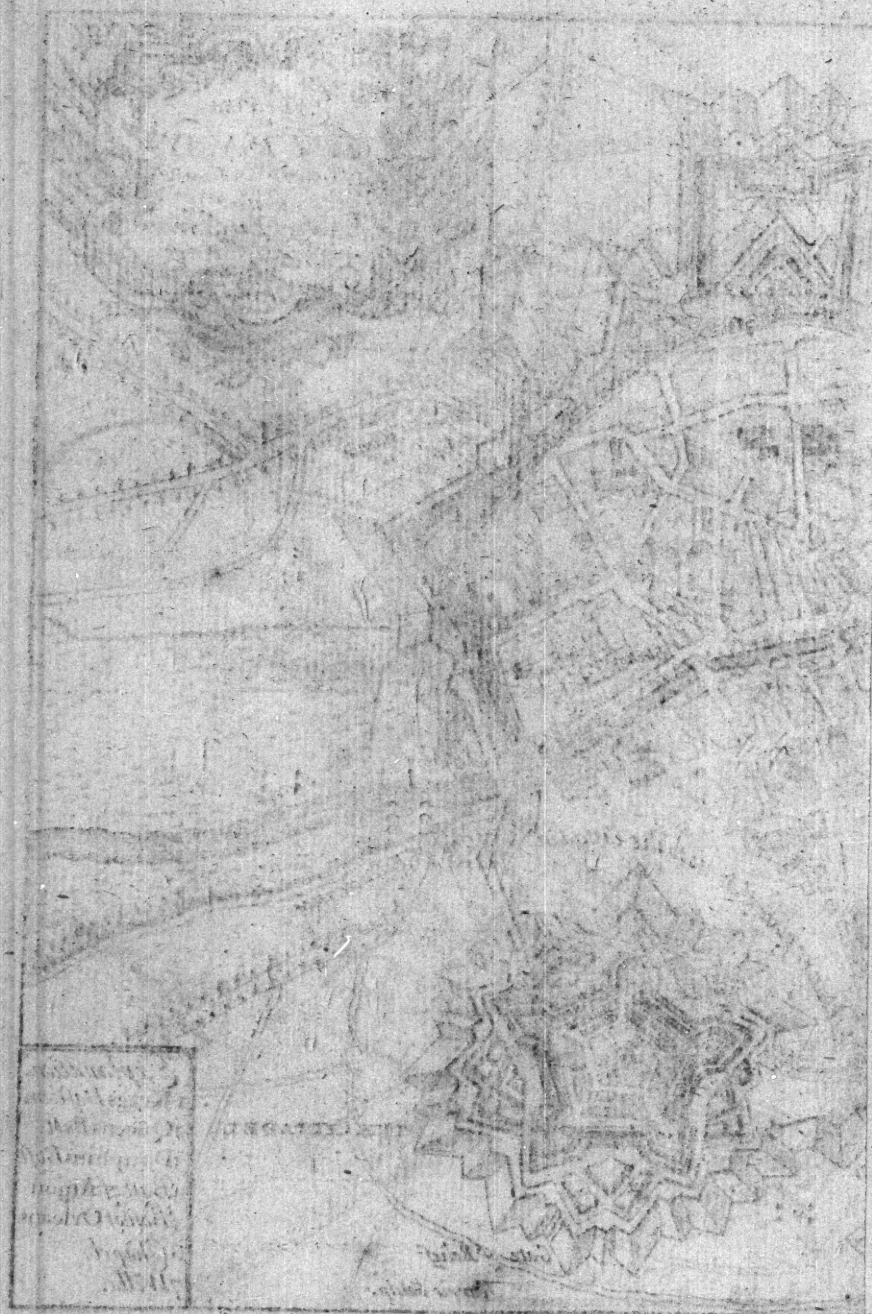
The Confe-
 derate Ar-
 my Form’d.

THE Confederates justly incens’d with Indignation
 at the Proceedings of the *French* (which had all the Air
 of Artifice and Amusement) resolv’d to improve their
 late Advantages, by a vigorous Prosecution of the
 WAR. In Order to that, the Confederate Troops,
 design’d for this CAMPAIGN, to the Number of
 110000 Men, being assembled about *Courtray* and *Me-
 nin*, form’d the Army the 21st of *June* (N.S.) near the
 last Place, and march’d the 22d towards *Lisle*. The
 next Day, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*
 put themselves at the Head of the Army; the Right-
 Wing whereof, under the Command of the First, pass’d
 the *Lower-Deule*; the Left under his Grace pass’d the
Marque, and the Army encamp’d in the Plain of *Lisle*,
 on both sides of the *Upper - Deule*. About the same
 time, the Enemy’s Forces were on their March from all
 Quarters, to Form their Army in the Plain of *Lens*,
 under









under the Command of the Marechal *De Villars*, where he began to cast up deep Intrenchments to cover his Troops. The 24th, upon Advice from *Arras*, that Marechal *Villars* had positive Orders to venture a Battle, the Quarter-Masters-General went out with 1200 Horse, to view the Ground between the two Armies, and the Scituation of the Enemy's Camp; and, upon their Return, reported, that they were advantageously Posted, between *Pont-a-Vendin*, *Cambrain*, and *Beauvrain*; their Right and Left being cover'd by Morasses, and their Front by some Villages, which they had Fortified: And, that they were perfecting their Intrenchments with all possible Application. The next Day, Lieutenant-General *Dopf*, and Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, were sent out with other Detachments, to take a narrower View of the Enemy; and, upon their Report of the almost insuperable Difficulties, that must unavoidably attend the Attacking, of the French Troops, in their Advantageous and Fortified Camp; the Confederate Generals resolv'd to lay Siege to the Important City of (a) *TOURNAY*: The Conquest of which (notwithstanding the great Fortifications) appear'd the more easy, because Marechal *Villars*, on the Approach of the Confederate Army, had unadvisedly, very much Weaken'd the Garrison.

ANN O
1709.
The French
Intrench
themselves at
Lens.

ON the 26th, the Confederates decamp'd, about Nine in the Evening, from the Banks of the *Deule*, march'd part of the Night, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet; and on the 27th, in the Morning, arriv'd before *TOURNAY*, which Place was soon after Invested. This Enterprize was manag'd with so much Secrecy and Precaution, that the Enemy could not have any Notice of the Designs of the Allies, nor Time to Reinforce the Garrison, which consisted only of 12 Weak Battalions, and 4 Squadrons of Dragoons, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *De Surville*. Upon the Confederate Army's coming up to the Town, the Duke of *Marlborough* made a Detachment (under the Prince of *Nassau*) to Surprize St. *AMAND* a Post

Tournay
Invested.

V 3

very

(a) *TOURNAY*, a very strong City and Castle of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, in the Territory of Tournay, a Bishoprick, under the Arch-Bishop of Cambray. It stands on the River Scheld, 15 Miles East of Lille, 20 North-East of Doway, 32 almost West of Mons, and 30 Nigh South of Ghent. Longitude 22. 36. Latitude 50. 43.

ANNO
1709.

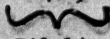
St. Amand
and Mortagne Sur-
pris'd by the
Allies.

very necessary to cover the intended Siege) and another to take Possession of *MORTAGNE* (a Post where the *Scarpe* falls into the *Scheld*) both which was soon Effect'd; the *French* Troops retiring upon the Approach of our Men. The Governor of *Tournay*, nor a little Surpris'd to see the Town Invested, which was unprovided with Necessaries for a long Siege, rifled great part of the Corn of the Inhabitants, and sent out a Party of *French* Dragoons, to fetch in the large Cattle out of the Neighbourhood; who were most of them cut off, or taken Prisoners, and the Cattle (to the Number of above 700) were generously restor'd to the Peasants. At the same time, *Marschal Villars* being sensible of his Mistake in weakening the Garrison of *Tournay*, order'd 7 or 8000 Horse from *Mons* and *Conde* to advance, and endeavour to throw themselves into the Town; but Measures were taken to prevent them, that they were forc'd to retire, without attempting any thing.

ON the 1st of *July* (N.S.) The Prince of *Nassau*, having left 1000 Men, under the Command of a Brigadier, at *St. Amand*; and a Colonel with 700 Men, at *Mortagne*, return'd to the Camp before *Tournay*, with the Earl of *Orkney*, General *Hompesch*, and the rest of their Troops. The next Day, a *French* Brigadier, and a Captain, were taken in the Confederate Camp, in the Habit of Peasants. On the 3d, all the Troops appointed for the Siege, had taken their Posts round the Town, from *Cerque* above the Town, to the Castle of *Constantine* below it: And the next Day, the Line of Circumvallation was begun on this side the *Scheld*. In the Interim, upon Advice that a Detachment of 10000 Men from the Ememy's Army, was march'd towards *Warneton*; Lieutenant-General *Wilks* was detach'd thither with 2500 Grenadiers, and 30 Squadrons: But, before he could arrive, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and about 700 Men, had yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR. All the Necessary Dispositions being made for opening the Trenches, and the Bridges of Communication being laid over the *Scheld*, the GENERALS made the following Disposition for the Attacks of the City and Citadel.

700 of the
Allies taken
at Warneton.

" THERE shall be 3 Attacks: One against the Citadel, and One on each side the River, against the Town;

" Town ; of which, the Principal shall be commanded **ANNO**
 " by General (a) *Lottum*, against the Citadel, on the **1709.**
 " side of the Gate of *Valenciennes*. The Second, by 
 " General (b) *Fagel*, against the Gate of *Marville* : And, *Dispositions*
 " the Third, by (c) General *Schuylenburg*, against the *made for the*
 " Horn-Work of the Gate of the 7 Fountains. Sixty *Attack, a-*
 " Battalions are appointed for the Trenches : viz. 3 *gainst Tour-*
 " *Imperialists*, 7 *English*, 3 *Danes*, 7 *Prussians*, 3 *Saxons*,
 " 23 *Dutch*, 5 *Hannoverians*, 3 *Palatines*, 4 *Hessians*,
 " 2 *Wirtemburghers* : And, 6 Squadrons of the Troops
 " of the several Nations likewise, are to attend the
 " Usual Services of Horse in a **SIEGE**. The Regu-
 " lations for the Attacks, are as follow.

I.

" **O**F the 60 Battalions, 10 shall enter the Trenches, *Regulations*
 " out of which 10, and also of the 10 that are to *for the At-*
 " Mount next, no Detachment shall be made. But, as *tacks against*
 " for the other 40 Battalions, from 50 to 100 Men of *Tournay.*
 " each Battalion, shall be commanded out to Work.

II.

" **T**HE Generals, and General-Officers shall keep at
 " their Respective Attacks : But, the Battalions shall
 " relieve, and Roll from one Attack to the other. At
 " each Attack, a Lieutenant - General, a Major-Gen-
 " eral, and a Brigadier, shall be in the Trenches every
 " Night. At the Attack of the Citadel, 4 Battalions
 " are to be employ'd in the Trenches, and 6 Battalions
 " at the other two Attacks, with the Workmen, are
 " Necessary.

(a) *THE General Officers at Count LOTTUM's Attack. Wi-*
thers, Fing, and Heyden (Lieutenants-General) Sir Richard Temple,
Denhoff, and Vegelin (Majors-General.)

(b) *AT General FAGEL's Attack. Dedem, Oxenstiern, and Spaar*
(Lieutenants-General.) Hamilton, Wassenauer, and Keppel (Majors-Ge-
neral.)

(c) *AT General SCHUYLENBURG's Attack. The Duke of Ar-*
gyle, Wackerbaert, and Week (Lieutenants-General) Hondorf, Dal-
bergne, and Nassau-Woudenbourg (Majors-General.)

THERE are also to be 4 Brigadiers, at each Attack, to be taken as
they rise in Seniority, of the English, Primrose and Sabin. Each General
is to chuse the Major of the Trenches at his own Attack.

A Compleat HISTORY

III.

"THE Trenches shall Usually be reliev'd at 4 in the Afternoon, to the end that the General-Officers who relieve, may have Day enough to View at leisure the Works made, and to examine what is to be done in the Night while they are there.

IV.

"IN extraordinary Attacks and Cafes, the Grenadiers, and detach'd Men, out of all the 60 Battalions, shall be employ'd.

V.

"IF there be a Necessity to place a Reserve of some Battalions at the Entrance of the Trenches, they shall be such Battalions as have been 24 Hours out of the Trenches.

VI.

"ACCORDING to the Situation of the Ground; Reserves of Cavalry shall be Posted behind the Espaulements at the Entrance of the Trenches, either on the Right or Left, or on both Sides, as the General of the Attack shall judge convenient for Security and Service.

VII.

"THE three Majors of the Trenches, shall be charg'd with all that is Necessary for the Trenches, and shall take Care that the General-Officers who enter the Trenches, may find every thing ready for carrying on the Works, as they shall be mark'd out by the Directors of the Approaches or Engineers.

VIII.

"THE Directors of the Approaches, shall every Morning draw up a List, of what they shall want in the Evening, and shall give it to the Majors of the Trenches in due time, before the Trenches are reliev'd, that there may be time enough to get all things in readiness.

IX.

"THE Fascines and Gabions shall be brought to the Entrance of the Trenches, by the Commissary of the Fascines; who for this Service is to be furnish'd with at least 100 Waggon, that the Horses and Carriages may be Reliev'd.

X.

"THE Carrying the Fascines to the Head of the Trenches, shall be perform'd by the Workmen of the Trenches.

XI. "THE

XI.

ANNO

1709.

"THE Colonel and Officers of the Artillery, shall
"be charg'd with making the Batteries, after they are
"inform'd by the Generals and Directors of the Ap-
"proaches what Works are to be Attack'd, whether
"for Ruining the Enemy's Defences, or Battering in
"Breach.

XII.

"THE Miners are to be well Instructed in what
"manner to carry on their Works, to examine with
"their Spits the Ground as they go on, and to be pro-
"vided with Materials for supporting the Ground over
"them, where that is requisite.

XIII.

"THE Workmen at each Attack, shall be com-
"manded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a Major, a
"Captain, a Lieutenant, and Ensign, 4 Serjeants, and
"150 Men.

XIV.

"THE Majors - General that are to relieve the
"Trenches, shall with the Majors of the Regiments,
"go in the Morning into the Trenches, to examine and
"inform themselves what Condition and Forwardness
"things are in.

XV.

"THE Directors and Engineers belonging to the
"Trenches, shall be there likewise in the Morning,
"when the Generals are there, to inform them of their
"Designs, that the Generals may the better make the
"proper Dispositions for advancing the Works, and for
"the Security of the Trenches.

ON the 4th of July (N. S.) the Enemy endeavour'd
to possess themselves of *Commynes*, and *Fort Rouge*, in
the former of which Places, was a Major, with 150
Men, and in the latter, a Captain with 50, who were
twice attack'd with great Vigour; but they defended
themselves so bravely, that the Confederate Troops
coming up in time to their Relief, the Enemy not only
retir'd with Precipitation from those two Places, but
abandon'd the Post of *Warneton*. On the 7th, at Night,
the Trenches were Open'd before *TOURNAY*, at the
3 Attacks, with the Loss of about 30 Men Kill'd, and
as many Wounded. The next Day, the Trenches were
reliev'd about 4 in the Afternoon, but the Violent Rains
which fell in the Night, very much incommoded the
Besiegers,

*The French
abandon
Warneton,*

*The Trenches
Open'd before
Tournay.*

ANNO
1709.



The Attacks
carried on.

Besiegers, and retarded the Works, The 9th, the Besiegers began to erect a Battery: The same Day, two French Officers (who attempted to get into the Town) were taken Prisoners; and in the Night, the Trenches were carried on (notwithstanding the wet Weather, and the continual Fire of the Besieg'd) with the Loss of near 40 Men, Kill'd or Wounded. The 10th, 30 Vessels laden with Artillery and Ammunition, arriv'd near the Bridges of Communication. The same Day; the Besieg'd made a Sally with 500 Men, but immediately retir'd at the Approach of the Confederates. The 12th, they made another Sally by the *Valenciennes* Gate; but General *Lottum* had dispos'd all Things at his Attack with such Regularity, that the Enemy were immediately repuls'd with the Loss of near 20 Men. On the 13th, the Besiegers began at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, and fir'd from two Batteries of 12 Pieces of Cannon each, with so much Success, that they soon dismounted the Guns of the Enemy on that side; and bear down a Wind-mill, from which they had very much disturb'd our Men in the Trenches. The 14th, they began at the same Attack to Fire from another Battery to break open Sluices; and the same Day, the Batteries at the Attack of General *Fagel*, began to Fire, as did the 15th, those at the Attack of General *Schuylemburgh*: The rest of the Cannon and Mortars, to the Number of 100 Guns, and 60 Mortars were Mounting on several Batteries, and were in a Condition to Fire the 16th. The same Day, the Besiegers at Count *Lottum*'s Attack, began to batter the Wall, which made the Communication between the Town and Citadel. On the 19th they fir'd from a Battery of 11 Pieces of Cannon, at General *Fagel*'s Attack, in Order to enlarge the Breach at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, and into the Cover'd-Way, on the same side, from the *Scheld* to the Citadel, which would very much facilitate the Success of that Attack: And, on the 21st, they made themselves Masters of the whole Counterscarp, at General *Fagel*'s Attack, and Fir'd into the Cover'd-Way on the other side of the *Scheld* before the Attack of Count *Lottum*, with so much Success, that the Besieg'd were forc'd to quit that Post. The Attack of General *Schuylemburgh*, was likewise by this time very forward; for they made such an incessant Fire from their Batteries, that on the 22d, the Breaches in the Horn-work, the Ravelin, and the Wall of the Town, were almost in a Condition to be Mounted, and
at

at the same time, the Saps were carried to the Wall of the Ditch. However, they continu'd to Fire from all the Batteries to enlarge the Breaches, insomuch, that General *Schuylenburgh*, on the 27th, caus'd the Ravelin and Half-Moon at his Attack to be storm'd: And, notwithstanding, the Vigorous Resistance of the Enemy, and their prodigious Fire, the Allies lodg'd themselves thereon, and perfected their Lodgment, by favour of the continual Fire they made from the Cannon and Mortars. On the 28th, in the Morning, the Besieg'd made a Vigorous Sally, in order to retake the Works they had lost the Night before; but met with so warm a Reception, that they were forc'd to retire with considerable Loss: And, in the Evening, the Besiegers having made the necessary Dispositions for a General Storm and the Enemy fearing to be taken Sword in Hand; they bear the Chamade, and desir'd to Capitulate for the TOWN. Whereupon Hostages were exchange'd, and after some Debates, the Capitulation (consisting of 22 Articles, propos'd, by the Garrison, and 4 added by the Besiegers) was agreed to, containing in Substance,

ANNO
1709.

The Town of
Tournay Ca-
pitulates.

“THAT, the Roman-Catholicks, with the Bishop and
“Clergy, should be maintain'd in all their Privileges.
“That the *Liste-Gate* should be deliver'd up, the 30th
“in the Morning, and the Garrison to retire into the
“Citadel the 31st, at which time the Town was to be
“deliver'd up. That the Sick and Wounded which
“were in a Condition to be remov'd, to go to *Valenci-*
“*ennes* or *Doway* at their own Charge, 6 Days after the
“signing the Capitulation: But, those who were unable
“to go, might stay in the Town till their Recovery.
“There were several Articles for the Payment of Debts;
“for the Inhabitants, or Officers withdrawing them-
“selves, Families, and Effects; and for Regulating
“other particular Points, which are Usual in Capitula-
“tions. The Besieg'd desir'd leave to send an Officer to
“*Mareschal Villars*, in order to receive his most Christ-
“ian Majesty's Orders, before they surrender'd the
“Town; but that was refus'd them. On the part of
“the ALLIES, it was demanded, that Hostages should
“be left, for the Payment of the *French King's* Debts.
“That the Keys of the Magazines should be deliver'd
“up, and the Mines faithfully discover'd: And, that
“the Inhabitants of *Tournay*, might have leave to with-
“draw their Effects out of *France*. The Articles rela-
“ting to the Capitulation for the Inhabitants of *Tournay*
“in

ANNO 1709. " in particular, were left to the Management of the Duties of the States. Thus after 21 Days of Open Trenches, the Victorious Arms of the Allies reduc'd a Place which the *French* thought Impregnable, and that in the sight of a numerous Army of the Enemy, who made no Attempt to Relieve it: And, the Conquest was so much the more Advantageous still, that the Loss of the Allies before it, was less than could have been expected, considering the Strength and Importance of the Place.

And surrenders.

The Siege of the Citadel of Tournay.

THE *French* (according to the Capitulation) surrender'd one Gate the 30th of *July* (N. S.) The next Day, the Marquis *De Surville* (the *French* Governor) was entertain'd at Dinner by Prince *Eugene*; and in the Afternoon, retir'd into the Citadel, which his Garrison had already enter'd to the Number of about 4000 Men. At the same time, the Enemy's Sick and Wounded, to the Number of 800, march'd out to be conducted to *Doway*; and the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was appointed Governor of *Tournay*, took Possession of the Town. The time agreed to for evacuating the same, expiring that Night, the Allies began to work again on the Approaches to the Citadel: Count *Lottum* continuing the Command of his Attack, with 4 Lieutenants-General, 4 Majors-General, as many Brigadiers-General, 30 Battalions, and 10 Squadrons, including the Garrison of the Town. On the 1st of *August*, about 6 in the Evening, the *French* began the first Act of Hostility, and fir'd from the Citadel, with Cannon and Small-shot, upon Count *Lottum's* Trenches and Batteries; from whence, they were immediately answer'd, and the Fire continued very hot on both sides, the whole Night. The same Day, the Dispositions were made for a Second Attack, the new Lines of Circumvallation about the Citadel almost finish'd, and Orders given for levelling those about the Town.

IN the mean time the Marquis *De Surville*, having propos'd to the Confederate-Generals, the appointing 2 Persons to treat about the Surrender of the CITADEL; Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, nominated the Sieur *De Lalo* (a Brigadier in the *British* Troops) on their Part: And, the Marquis *De Surville*, nam'd the Marquis *De Ravignan* (a Brigadier in the *French* Service) who having conferr'd, drew up, and Subscrib'd the following Agreement,

I. THAT

I.
THAT the Citadel of *Tournay* shall be evacuated, and deliver'd up to the Allies, on the 5th of *September* next, at Noon: But, in case the King's Army, Obliges the 30 Battalions, and 10 Squadrons (amounting to about 18000 Men) employ'd in the SIEGE, to raise it, the Capitulation shall be Void.

Articles for settling the Time of surrendering the Citadel of *Tournay*.

II.
THAT the Garrison of the Citadel, as well Officers as Soldiers, shall March out with Arms and Baggage, and the Honours of WAR, on the 5th of *September* next at Noon, and shall be conducted in Safety by the shortest Way, to the nearest Town, or to the Army of *France*, at the choice of the Marquis *De Surville*, or of the Person who shall command.

III.
ON the 8th of *August*, provided the Marquis *De Ravignan*, brings the Ratification of the Court, sufficient Hostages shall be given on both sides; and a Gate shall be deliver'd, after the Capitulation shall be sign'd by the foremention'd Principals, the Eighth or Ninth of *August*.

IV.
THAT the Guard which the Allies shall place, at Gate of the Citadel, shall not exceed the Number of 300 Men: In the midst of which Gate, a Barrier shall be made in the usual Manner.

V.
THAT Commissaries shall be appointed to See that the said 30 Battalions, and 10 Squadrons, shall remain before the said Citadel, till the Day stipulated, which is the 5th of the Month of *September* next; and that none of those Troops shall be employ'd otherwise than Investing the Citadel, or in keeping the Town of *Tournay*, till after the time that the Citadel shall be evacuated and deliver'd up to the Allies.

VI.
THAT the Hostages given on the part of the Allies, shall be Authoriz'd by the Marquis *De Surville*, to view the Magazines, Artillery, Ammunitions of WAR, Provisions, and other Things, that are to be left in the Citadel after the Evacuation, in the Condition they are in on the 8th of *August*: But, 'tis Understood, that use shall be made of the Things necessary for the daily Subsistence of the Garrison, till the Day of the Evacuation; and the Marquis *De Surville* shall promise, that the Surplus

ANNO plus of the said Ammunitions, &c. shall not be dissipated, nor Damag'd, during the time the Garrison shall remain in the Citadel.

VII.

THAT the 8th or 9th of *August* next, the Gate shall be put into the Possession of the Allies; and from the Signing of the Capitulation, there shall be a Cessation of Arms on both sides.

DONE and Concluded in two INSTRUMENTS of the same Tenour, the 4th of *August*, 1709. If one Word be alter'd in them, the Agreement to be Null.

Sign'd,

LALO.

RAVIGNAN.

The French King refuses to sign the Articles.

The Siege of the Citadel of Tournay carried on.

THESE Articles were sent to the *French* Court for their Approbation, and an Answer was to be return'd the 8th: But, upon this Occasion, the *French* gave a fresh Instance of their Insincerity, and manifested to the World, that their Proposals for delivering up the Citadel of *Tournay*, was but an Artifice to gain Time, and Amuse the Allies. For, the *French* King, would not Ratify these Articles, but upon Condition that there should be a Cessation of Arms in General, in the *Netherlands*, till the 5th of *September*, which the Allies would not consent to: And so the SIEGE was carried on with all possible Vigour, notwithstanding the great Disadvantages the Confederate Troops lay under, by Reason of the Vast Number of the Enemies Mines. To give an Account of every particular Circumstance that Occurr'd during this Difficult Siege, would be both tiresome to the Reader, and inconsistent with my design'd Brevity. It will be sufficient to take Notice, that from the 8th of *August* (the Day whereon the Marquis *De Ravignan*, return'd from the *French* Court) to the 20th of the same Month, the Enemy sprung 16 Mines, which cost the Besiegers a great Number of Men, and very much retarded their Approaches. On the 20th, the Besieg'd sprung a Mine, with so great Execution, that part of the Wall from the Town to the Citadel, two Branches of the Trenches, a Parallel, two Saps, and two of the Besiegers Mines were ruin'd; and

and a Captain, two Ensigns, and 19 Soldiers Kill'd. **ANNO**
The 22d, the Miners of the Allies discover'd the 1708.
Branch of another Mine, and as they were busy in finding out the Mine it self, they heard the Enemy working on a great Gallery: Whereupon, a Lieutenant, and Sixteen Grenadiers, were order'd to dislodge them; but the Lieutenant being Kill'd at the first Onset, his Men were disheartned and retir'd. Immediately after, another Officer with a fresh Detachment, was order'd to go upon that Service; but the Enemy throwing a great Number of Grenado's, and making a terrible Smoak, the Besiegers were forc'd to retire, to prevent being Suffocated. The 22d, the Miners, supported by a Lieutenant, and 12 Grenadiers, were at Work to pierce thro' a Traverse, cross the Gallery they had discover'd; but the Enemy threw in a great Quantity of Straw, Hemp, and Powder, which being set on Fire, Occasion'd such a Smoak, that the aforesaid Officer, with 8 Grenadiers were stifled. All this while the Miners of the Besiegers, frequently met with those of the Enemy, and engag'd them with Pistol and Bayonet. On the 26th, the Enemy sprung a Mine, which Kill'd above 400 of the Confederate Troops, who notwithstanding that Loss, and the prodigious Fire of the Besieg'd, lodg'd themselves that Night near the Pallisadoes, at *Monfieur Du*
General *Schuylenburgh's* Attack. On the 29th, *Monfieur Du* *Mey Mortally Wounded.*
Mey (the chief Director of the Attacks) was mortally Wounded. That Day, and the next, the Besiegers made a most terrible Fire upon the CITADEL, and threw abundance of Bombs which did great Execution.

ON the 30th, at 6 in the Morning, the Enemy bear *The Citadel*
a Parley, desiring to Capitulate; and Hostages being *of Tournay*
exchang'd on both sides, *Monfieur Dolet*, and the Mar- *offers to Ca-*
quifs *De Ravignan* (both Majors - General) and 4 other *pitulate.*
Officers, came out of the Citadel; and Major-General *Hondorff*, with 5 Officers more on the Besiegers side were sent in. *Monfieur Dolet*, and his Company, were brought to the Earl of *Albemarle's* House, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* were met to receive their Proposals. They offer'd to Surrender the Place, and deliver'd a Project of a Capitulation, consisting of 11 Articles, the chief whereof were: " That
" the Chapel should not be made Use of, for the Exercise of any other Religion, but the *Roman-Catholic*,
" upon

ANNO 1709. "upon any Pretext whatsoever: That, they should
 "have 12 Pieces of Cannon, and 6 Mortars, with
 "Ammunition for 20 Charges, and Horses and Wag-
 "gons, and other Necessaries for that Purpose, to be
 "furnish'd by the Besiegers: That, the Garrison should
 "march out, Drums beating, and Colours flying, with
 "the other Usual Marks of Honour: That, they should
 "have 4 Cover'd Waggons: And, that the Prisoners
 "should be return'd on either side, and no Deserters
 "stopp'd.

The Articles
 rejected.

MONSIEUR *Dolet*, and the other *French* Ho-
 stages having made these Offers, were desired to with-
 draw; and after some Consultation, they were call'd
 in again, and were told by the Duke of *Marlborough*,
 and Prince *Eugene*, that they could not allow any other
 Conditions, but that the Garrison should surrender
 themselves Prisoners of WAR. So they return'd into
 the Citadel, and about 3 o' th' Clock in the Afternoon,
 the Hostilities were renew'd. The Confederate Gene-
 rals insist'd upon having the Garrison made Prisoners of
 WAR, as well for the Honour of the Arms of the Al-
 lies, as in return for the *French* King's having refus'd
 to agree to the former Capitulation, which was declar'd
 to the *French* Officers aforesaid: Moreover, during the
 Cessation, the Allies had confirm'd Accounts, that the
 Enemy own'd they were Oblig'd to Surrender for want
 of Provisions; which they did accordingly, in less than
 3 Days time, upon the following Conditions: "That,
 "all the Officers and Soldiers should retain only their
 "Swords and Baggage, and leaving their Colours and
 "Arms behind, were permitted to return to *France*,
 "upon Condition that they should not Serve, until
 "they were actually exchange'd, against the like Num-
 "ber of Officers and Soldiers of the Allies; and those
 "taken at *Warneton* were immediately to be sent back
 "as part of that Exchange. According to this Capitu-
 lation the Garrison deliver'd a Gate of the CITA-
 DEL, the 3d of *September*, in the Afternoon, and
 march'd out the 5th, to be conducted to *Conde*.

The Citadel
 of Tournay
 Surrenders.

AFTER this Important Conquest, the Duke of
Marlborough and Prince *Eugene*, resolv'd to leave no-
 thing unattempted, that might tend to the Improve-
 ment of their late Successes; and therefore, concerted
 the Necessary Measures for Besieging MONS. In or-
 der









Fort Mifflin
The River
The Fort
The City
The Harbor



Fort Mifflin
The River
The Fort
The City
The Harbor

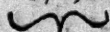
A Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

der thereto, the Grand Army, on *September 3d*, de-
camp'd from *Orchies*, pass'd the *Scheld*, joyn'd in their
March, and encamp'd the 4th at *Brifoul*: The Here-
ditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, (who was detach'd the
Day before with 4000 Foot, and 60 Squadrons) en-
camping at some Distance. The 5th, the Troops con-
tinu'd their March, notwithstanding a violent Rain.
The Prince of *Hesse* pass'd the *Haisne* in the Afternoon,
and the Grand Army encamp'd at *Straut*, within a
League of that River. The 26th, in the Morning, the
Army was again in Motion; and in the March, the
Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice, that the Prince
of *Hesse*, having made the Disposition for Attacking
the *French* Lines, from the *Haisne* to the *Sambre*, 3 Re-
giments of Dragoons had abandon'd the same. The
French design'd to defend those Lines; for the Cheva-
lier *De Luxembourg*, with a great Detachment, arriv'd
soon after to sustain the Regiments of Dragoons, and
was follow'd by *Mareschal Villars* in Person: But, see-
ing that their Troops had quitted their Post, they
march'd back to *Quievrain*, whither the whole *French*
Army march'd from their Lines behind the *Scarpe*. On
the other Hand, the Prince of *Hesse*, having taken
Possession of the other Lines already mention'd, en-
camp'd with his Right to *Zenappe*, and his Left to *Tre-
miers*, whereby *MONS* was in a manner block'd up;
and the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, encamp'd
at *Havre*, and that under Prince *Eugene* at *St. Denis*.

ON the 17th of *September*, *Mareschal Boufflers* ar-
riv'd in the *French* Camp, and joyn'd *Mareschal Villars*.
The same Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Ad-
vice, about Noon, that the *French* were marching to
Attack the Body under the Command of the Prince of
Hesse: Whereupon, Orders were given to the Army,
to decamp from *Havre*, and leave their Baggage behind,
and their Tents standing. The Army having made a
Halt on the Hills of *Belian*, (where the Prince of *Hesse*
had his Quarters) the Generals receiv'd there farther
Intelligence, that the *French* had not pass'd the Defiles
of *Wassme*, but were encamp'd near *Quievrain*; where-
upon, the Confederate Army continu'd in that Camp
the following Night, but in Order of BATTLE. The
Duke of *Marlborough* being inform'd, that the Garrison
of *Mons* consisted only of Nine weak *Spanish*, and two
Bavarian Battalions, besides the Dragoons of *Pasteur*,
X conjectur'd

Motions of
the Contedo-
rate and
French Ar-
mies.

ANNO
1709.



conjectur'd that Mareschal *Villars's* chief Design, was to Oblige the Confederates to draw all their Forces into the Plain between *Belian* and *Trameries*, that he might have an Opportunity to throw Re-inforcements into *Mons*: To prevent which, his Grace sent some Troops towards *St. Guislain*. The 8th, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke, spent the whole Day in viewing the Ground between the two Armies; and the 9th in the Morning, the *French* made a Motion, as if they would March towards *Bossu*: But, the Duke of *Marlborough* being advanc'd with some other Generals, to take a narrow View of their Army, they soon perceiv'd that the Motion of their Left was only a Feint to cover the March of their Right, which fil'd off at the same time. Whereupon, his Grace being unwilling to lose a Minute's time, order'd his Army to March by his Left; by which Motion, the two Armies came so near, a little after Two, that they Cannonaded each other till the Evening. They continued all the Night in the same Scituation; the *French* being Posted behind the Woods of *La Merte*, and *Taisniere*, near *Taisniere* and *Malplaquet*, where they intrench'd themselves the 10th: And, the Confederate Troops lay with the Right near *Sart* and *Bleron*, and the Left on the Edge of the Wood of *Lagniere*, the Head-Quarters being near the Centre of **BLAREGNIES**.

The Confederate Generals resolve to Attack the French.

THE Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, in concert with the States Field-Deputies, having resolv'd to Attack the *French*, notwithstanding their advantageous Posts and Intrenchments: Orders were sent to the Troops that had been employ'd in the Siege of *Tournay*, to join the Grand Army, which they did the same Night. So that the next Day, there happen'd one of the most Bloody and Obstinate Engagements, that has been recorded in HISTORY. A Particular Relation of which Memorable BATTLE, having been Printed at *Brussels*, I will incert it here as an Authentick Piece.

Battle of
Blaregnies.

THE 11th, the Detachment which arriv'd the Evening before from *Tournay*, March'd towards *Sart*, and was plac'd near the Wood on the Right-Wing, where the Enemy's Left-Wing was Posted. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the States-Deputies, went together along the Lines, between the
Enemy's

Enemy's Army and Ours, in which, several Soldiers were Kill'd, by the Cannon, in their Presence. About 8 o' th' Clock in the Morning, the Signal for the Beginning of the Fight, was given by a general Discharge of all the Artillery, and the Enemy were at once Attack'd in 3 different Places. It is not possible to express the Violence of their Fire or Ours! Besides the Advantageous Scituation of their Army, they defended themselves like Brave Men, and made all the Resistance that could be expected from the best Troops. Who will then hereafter believe, that our Infantry could surmount so many Obstacles, resist so great a Fire, force the Intrenchments, drive the Enemy out of the Wood, and after all this, draw up in Order of BATTLE in the Plain, in the Sight of the Enemy, and before their third Intrenchment? All this, however, was done in 5 Hours, by the Valour of our Troops, the Constancy of the Generals, and the continual Presence of our two Commanders in Chief. The Battalions who Attack'd first, were entirely defeated: Nevertheless, being still sustain'd by fresh Troops, the Enemy were forc'd every where out of their Intrenchments, and push'd from the Wood into the Plain. Hereupon, we saw their Horse and Foot draw up behind a third Intrenchment, more Resolute and Firm than ever, making a dreadful Fire on our Men, who came to Form themselves out of the Wood. But, here the Enemy were again sensible of the Valour and Bravery of our Troops, and of the Consummate Experience of our Generals: For, after they had several times repuls'd our Battalions, Prince Eugene, Sword in Hand, having put himself on Foot, at the Head of the Dutch Infantry, this last Intrenchment was carried on all sides, and the Infantry that defended it, pursu'd by several of our Battalions. Three Regiments of Danish Cavalry, falling at the same time on the Enemy, made a terrible Slaughter, till having gain'd a Second Wood, they found means to escape; nor was it in our Power to insult them any more. In the mean time, our Horse Attack'd the Enemy's Right-Wing; but some of our Squadrons were at first put into Disorder by the King's Houshold: Which the Duke of Marlborough perceiving, his Grace repair'd thither immediately, rallied the said Squadrons, and brought them himself to the Charge, with so good Success, that the Enemy gave Ground, and were entirely broken, retiring in Disorder towards their Infantry,

ANNO

1709.

The Allies
gain the
victory.

which had gain'd the little Wood, by the Favour where-
of they Retreated with Precipitation: Abandoning to
Us the Field of BATTLE, their Wounded, Artillery,
and Ammunition, having no Baggage with them.
Hereupon, 18 Squadrons were detach'd to disperse the
Enemy, who retir'd towards *Quievrain*, and whose
whole Left-Wing, they met a League on this side the
little River *Haisneau*, consisting of above 100 Squa-
drons, commanded by *Mareschal Boufflers* in Person.
Our Squadrons, perceiving only at first the Enemy's
Rear Posted at the Corner of a Wood, our Dragoons
made up to them, and drove them without Resistance:
But, Colonel *De La Lippe*, and a Corner, advancing
too far, were taken, without being perceiv'd by our
Men. The Wood being forc'd, our 18 Squadrons ad-
vanc'd into the Plain, and saw before them all the said
Left-Wing in 3 Columns, one of which retreated in
good Order, and the other two in Confusion. At the
Sight of so great a Number of the Enemy, our Men
made a short Halt, and were surpriz'd to see them Face
about, and draw up in Order of BATTLE. How-
ever, we kept our Ground, and Posted our selves on
the Height, with the Wood of *Elonge* on our Right;
but we immediately perceiv'd, that the Enemy made a
Stand, with no other Design, than to pass a Rivulet
that was behind them. Hereupon we advanc'd towards
them full Gallop, but it was impossible for us to over-
take them on this side the Defile; and having pass'd
the Rivulet, we pursu'd them still as far as the Village
of *Quievrain*, where they had a Brigade of Foot, who
oblig'd us to slacken our Pace, and to give them Time
to pass the Rivulet. Nevertheless, they did not stop
their March, till they came within a Quarter of a
League from the Rivulet, where the Squadrons that
had fled before 18 of ours, drew up on a Height.
Thus the Right, Left, and Centre of the Enemy's Ar-
my, were dispers'd in 3 different Bodies, and driven
two Leagues beyond their Intrenchments. We lay on
the Field of Battle, full of Joy at this Glorious and
Compleat VICTORY, which, however, has cost
Us abundance of Men.

PRESENTLY after this Memorable Action, the
Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following LETTER
to Mr. Secretary *Boyle*.

S I R,

S I R,

" A S soon as I had dispatch'd my Letter to You on *The Duke of*
 " *Saturday* from *Havre*, we were Alarm'd with the *Marlbo-*
 " Enemy's marching to Attack the Prince of *Hesse*; up- *rough's Let-*
 " on which, the whole Army was put in Motion: But, *ter to Mr.*
 " it was next Day, at Noon, before all the Troops *Secretary*
 " could come up. In the Morning, they sent out a De- *Boyle-*
 " tachment of 400 Horse to observe our March, which
 " the Head of the Prince of *Hesse's* Troops attack'd, and
 " took the Colonel who commanded them, with the
 " Lieutenant-Colonel, and several other Officers, and
 " about 50 Prisoners. Upon Notice of our Army's ly-
 " ing on this side the *Haisne*, the Enemy stretch'd out
 " their Line from *Quievrain* to the Right, which they
 " continued to do the next Day; and Yesterday they
 " possess'd themselves of the Wood of *Dour* and *Blau-*
 " *gies*, where they immediately began to Intrench,
 " This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army for two
 " Nights under their Arms; and in the Evening, as
 " soon as the 21 Battalions, and 4 Squadrons, we were
 " expecting from *Tournay*, were come within Reach, it
 " was resolv'd to Attack them: And, the necessary Dis-
 " positions being made, we accordingly began at 8 this
 " Morning. The Fight was maintain'd with great Ob-
 " stinacy till near 12 o' th' Clock, before we could force
 " their Intrenchments, and drive them out of the Wood
 " into the Plain, where their Horse were all drawn up;
 " and Ours advancing upon them, the whole Army en-
 " gag'd, and fought with great Fury, till past 3 in the
 " Afternoon: When the Enemy's Horse began to give
 " Way, and to retire towards *Maubeuge* and *Valencien-*
 " *nes*, and part of them towards *Conde*. We pursu'd
 " them to the Defile by *Bavay*, with great Slaughter,
 " all our Troops behaving themselves with the greatest
 " Courage. We are now encamp'd on the Field of
 " BATTLE. You may believe the Loss has been very
 " great on both Sides: We have a good Number of Of-
 " ficers Prisoners; but as I send this Express, by Lieu-
 " tenant-Colonel *Graham*, (who carries a Letter to the
 " QUEEN) I must refer you to my next for farther

X 3

"Particulars.

ANNO "Particulars. In the mean time, I heartily congratulate
1709. "You, upon this great Success, and I am truly,



S I R,

From the Camp at
BLAREGNIES,
September 11th 1709.

Your most Faithful
Humble Servant.

MARLBOROUGH.

P. S. I HAD almost forgot to tell You, that we took
St. GUISLAIN Yesterday Sword in Hand, and made
the Garrison (consisting of 200 Men) Prisoners of
WAR.

Colonel Gra-
ham's Rela-
tion of the
Battle of
Blaregnies.

"OUR Army being joyn'd by the Troops which
"were expected from *Tournay*, stood with their Front
"to the Woods of *Blaugies*, *Sart* and *Sansart*; the Im-
"perial Troops on the Right, the Forces of the States
"on the Left, and the Subjects of *Great-Britain* in the
"Centre. The Enemy were posted in Bodies intrench'd
"within those Woods, and drawn up on the Opposite
"Side of them in 2 Lines, those Lines being also in-
"trench'd. At 8 in the Morning, the Cannon began
"to Fire upon the Enemy, and the Left of the Prince
"of *Savoy's* Army, joyn'd the Right of the Duke of
"*Marlborough*. A little before 9, the Signal was given
"for the Charge, which was made with the utmost
"Bravery. After an Obstinate Dispute, the *British*
"Troops, forc'd into the Enemy's Intrenchments; and
"the Right of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army,
"march'd thro' the Woods with great Difficulty, for-
"cing the Enemy to retire as they advanc'd. When we
"had pierc'd quire thro', our FOOT, with that of
"Prince *Eugene*, began to Form themselves on the Plain,
"after being much divided, by Fighting thro' the
"thickness of the Wood. The Duke of *Marlborough*
"commanded a Halt, as soon as they came into the
"Plain, and rode to Observe what had pass'd on his
"Left, where the Troops of the States had Attack'd the
"Enemy, in a Plain between the Woods of *Sart* and
"*Sansart*. The Army of the States, had peirc'd the
"first Intrenchment, with great Slaughter on their side
"as well as on that of the Enemy, and had march'd on
"to the Second: But, that being Guarded by *French*
"Troops, they were forc'd to retire to their first Post.
"The

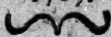
" The Duke of *Marlborough* observing the great Loss
 " which the *Dutch* Troops had sustain'd, order'd Lieute-
 " nant-General *Withers*, to march with the Body under
 " his immediate Direction to sustain them: But, upon
 " farther Deliberation, and Notice that the Lieutenant-
 " General had been Attack'd, and was actually engag'd
 " with the Enemy, and that all things went well on the
 " Right, his Grace thought fit rather to press on the
 " Advantages there, than to hazard a new Motion to-
 " wards the Left in the Heat of the Action. Soon after,
 " the Enemies Left, began to retire towards *Attich*, and
 " draw off their Cannon from the Plain before *Bleron*;
 " their Foot began also to break in the Centre: Where-
 " upon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, order'd the Earl of
 " *Orkney*, to Attack the Enemy in their Retrenchments
 " on the Plains of *Bleron*, with Directions, if he suc-
 " ceeded there, to Post himself in those Retrenchments,
 " and cover our Horse as they should file off, thro' the
 " Woods into the Plain, in Order to charge the Cavalry
 " of the Enemy, which were there drawn up. This
 " was executed with great Resolution and Success: But,
 " before the Horse of the Allies, were all march'd into
 " the Plain, and while they were yet forming themselves
 " into Order of BATTLE, the *French* Horse retir'd by
 " the Way of *Bavay*; and the Right of their Foot,
 " which were Intrench'd on the Plains of *Bleron*, march'd
 " off with great Precipitation, between the Source of the
 " River *Honneau*, and the Wood *Sansart*. The Duke
 " of *Marlborough*, detach'd General *Buleau* to pursue the
 " Enemy: Their Army now giving Way, from one
 " Wing to the other, great Numbers of Prisoners and
 " Wounded Men, immediately fell into our Hands.
 " The Fight was very Obstinate and Bloody, and con-
 " tinu'd till 12 at Noon, before we had forc'd the Ene-
 " my into the Plain. We pursu'd them to the Defile
 " of *Bavay*, where was made a very great Slaughter.
 " When Lieutenant-Colonel *Graham* was dispatch'd, the
 " Duke of *Marlborough* was encamp'd in the Field of
 " BATTLE.

ANNO
1709.

THE foregoing Relations, make it apparent, to any
 Person who will judge impartially of this surprizing Act-
 ion, that the Allies gain'd a very Remarkeable and Glori-
 ous Victory, altho' it was attended with the Loss of a
 bundance of Brave Men: For, the Fight was so very Ob-
 stinate, and the Slaughter so Great, that the Kill'd and

Loss of the
Confede-
rates.

ANNO
1709.



Wounded on both sides were Prodigious Numerous. The Allies own'd they had above 18000 (a) Men Slain or Disabled: And indeed, the Enemy were so advantageously Posted, that when the Battle was over, the Confederates wonder'd how they had Surmounted such incredible Difficulties. Prince *Eugene*, in the Beginning of the Action, was slightly Wounded: The Duke of *Marlborough* and Count *Tilly*, were during the whole Fight, on the Right and Left Wings, at the Head of the Troops, in the hottest of the Fire: The Field Deputies, animated the Soldiers all the while by their Presence: And, Monsieur *Gostinga*, had a Horse shot under him. Brigadier *Lalo*. Sir *Thomas Pendergrafs* (Colonel of a Regiment of Foot) Colonel *Rivet* of the Guards, Colonel *Cranstone*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Arundel*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Bethel*, were reckon'd among the Slain. The Duke of *Argyle* was in very great Danger, but escap'd unhurt: And, Lieutenant-General *Webb*, in the beginning of the Action, receiv'd a very dangerous Wound by a Musket-Ball, that lodg'd it self near the Groin. There were several other Persons of Distinction both Kill'd and Wounded. For, in short, all the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, shew'd in this Bloody BATTLE, as great Resolution, Bravery, and Firmness, as ever were known, or could be expected from Valiant Men. The *French* were very Industrious, in lessening and concealing their Loss; but, some private Accounts from their Army, make it appear, that they had about 540 Officers Kill'd on the Spot, and 1068 Wounded, besides 301 taken Prisoners: And, the Number of their private Men, Kill'd, Wounded, or Taken, was computed at, near 15000. However, 'tis unquestionable that the Enemy suffer'd extreamly in this critical Action, as one may easily judge by the following LETTER, from an Officer of Distinction in their Army, dated from their Camp, between *Quesnoy* and *Valenciennes*, September 17th. 1709,

"IT

(a) IN the Army of Prince EUGENE. Imperialists, 190 Kill'd: 328 Wounded. Danes, 534 Kill'd. 750 Wounded. Saxons, 196 Kill'd: 510 Wounded. Palatines, 86 Kill'd: 273 Wounded. Dutch, 711 Kill'd: 888 Wounded. Hessians, 135 Kill'd: 392 Wounded. Wirtemberghers, 132 Kill'd: 290 Wounded. Total, 1984 Kill'd: 3431 Wounded. In the Duke of Marlborough's Army. British, 575 Kill'd: 1281 Wounded. Prussians, 309 Kill'd: 894 Wounded. Hannoverians, 298 Kill'd: 1119 Wounded. Dutch, 2381 Kill'd: 6081 Wounded. Total: 3563 Kill'd: 9375 Wounded. Total of both Armies. 5547 Kill'd: And, 12806 Wounded.

" IT was the 11th Instant, between 7 and 8 o'clock
" in the Morning, when the Army of the Allies at-
" tack'd Ours, with so much Fury, that for 100 Years
" past, there had not been a more Bloody Action, than
" that which happen'd that Day, and will be Memora-
" ble to all Succeeding Ages,

*A remarkable Letter
about the
Battle of
Blaregnies.*

" THE *English* began the Attack by the Woods of
" *Sart*, which we had fill'd with the Foot, and perfect-
" ly well Intrench'd; but, they met not with such Resist-
" ance as should have been made, since the Event of the
" Day depended much on the Success of that Attack.
" However, few of those who sustain'd it, escap'd: For,
" the Enemy were so Fierce and Bloody, that they
" hack'd in pieces whatever came in their Way, and
" even Dead Bodies, when their Fury found no more
" Living.

" THE *Dutch*, were not so lucky at our Right, be-
" cause all our Infantry did Wonders, and were not
" forc'd till after they had defended their Intrenchments,
" for 5 Hours with the most Violent Fire.

" IT is certain, the Enemy suffer'd extreamly on
" that side, being Repuls'd, and Broken several times:
" And, there it was that Heroical Actions were perfor-
" med.

" NEITHER the Advantage of the Ground, nor
" three Intrenchments one within another, were able to
" dishearten our Dreadful Enemies, whom we saw ad-
" vancing, all discover'd, not like MEN but DEVILS.
" Nor were discharges of 20 Peices of Cannon, that
" Fir'd directly at Once into their Battalions, able to
" break them, altho' they carried off whole Ranks.

" VALOUR shin'd on our side, as much as possible:
" The Generals did not spare themselves; and gave a
" good Example to the Troops, by a most extraordinary
" Obstinacy in not yielding the Victory, which we
" thought to be entirely Ours, when a great Body of
" the Enemy's Cavalry against the Centre of our Army
" was broke, and routed by the King's Household-
" Troops: But, the Enemy's Generals having put them-
" selves

ANNO
1709.

“ selves at their Head, brought them up again to the
 “ Charge, with so much Fury, that they soon after
 “ broke our Centre at the very same time, that our
 “ Right began to Yield to the Efforts of the Enemy's
 “ Left, and Ours to be driven from the Intrenchments
 “ in the Woods. Hereupon, VICTORY declar'd
 “ against Us, and we were forc'd to Yield to such terri-
 “ ble Efforts. Never were our Troops seen more ani-
 “ mated to do their Duty, nor Disposition better Order'd
 “ and Contriv'd, than that which the Marefchals *De*
 “ *Boufflers* and *Villars* made. *But, when GOD does not*
 “ *Fight with Men, all is to no Purpose.*

“ THE King ought to be satisfied with his Troops
 “ on this Occasion. The Enemy did undoubtedly lose
 “ the best part of their Infantry, and Ours suffer'd ex-
 “ tremely. We reckon, that we left, at least, 7000
 “ Dead on the Field of BATTLE, and we have 10000
 “ Wounded.

“ WE cannot yet dive into the true Reason, why the
 “ Enemy did not shew more Ardour in pursuing Us; but
 “ 'tis believ'd, it must be the Loss of their Infantry.
 “ We certainly made one of the finest Retreats, that
 “ was ever made in the Memory of Man, before a Vict-
 “ orious Army: But, 'tis certain also that the Enemy
 “ gave Us all the time for it; and pursu'd Us only for
 “ Form sake.

“ THIS was, however, contrary to our Expecta-
 “ tion and Apprehension, since as I have said before,
 “ when the Enemy Broke Us in the Centre, between
 “ the 2 Woods, our Army was divided, the Right not
 “ being able to joyn the Left, because the Enemy form'd
 “ themselves immediately, as far as the Hedges of *Tas-*
 “ *nieres*: And, 'twas with Reason we fear'd that the
 “ Left would be surrounded, because it was first broken.
 “ It was not above half an Hour past 2, when the Fight
 “ ended, and the Enemy had still a great part of the Day
 “ left: But, we made a pretty good Use of the Time,
 “ since before the Sun was down, we had pass'd *Bavay*,
 “ and were consequently out of Danger.

“ WE then perceiv'd that our Left, was not pursu'd
 “ any more than we on the Right, and that the Enemy
 “ were entirely satisfied with the Field of BATTLE.
 “ In

" In the mean time, we saw all their Horse on the Heights of *Tafnieres*, in the Form of a Crescent, and were still Ignorant of their Design towards 5 o' th' Clock: But, having sent out for Intelligence, we had Advice that they halted there. This News gave Us indeed a great deal of Joy, since it gave Us likewise time to Breath.

ANNO
1709.

" THE Enemy having taken no other Prisoners, but the Wounded that could not follow; and those, who being spent retir'd to *Bavay*. We reckon 1200 Officers Wounded, among whom are many of Distinction. The *Mareschal De Villars*, who by his extraordinary Valour gain'd much Glory in this Action, will have much ado to recover: But, *Guiche*, *Albergotti*, and several others are safe,

" THE Troops of the King's Household, have lost several Standards, and a Pair of Kettle-Drums; but 'tis certain, they have perform'd, whatever could be expected from them. The *EUGENE's* and *MARLBOROUGH's*, ought to be very well satisfied with Us during that Day, since 'till then they had not met with Resistance worthy of them. They may say with Justice, that nothing can stand before them. And indeed, what shall be able to stem the rapid Course of those two Famous HEROES, if an Army of 100000 Men, of the best Troops, posted between two Woods, trebly Intrench'd, and performing their Duty as well as any Brave Men could do, were not able to stop them one Day? Will you not then own with Me, that They surpass all the HEROES of former Ages.

THE memorable Battle of *Blaregnies* being over, the Victorious Army was order'd to encamp a little beyond the Field of Battle; and on the 12th of September (N.S.) they return'd to their Old Camp at *Belian*. The same Day, the Allies were employ'd in Burying their Dead; and there having been a surprising Number of French Officers and Soldiers left Wounded in the Field of BATTLE, and in the Adjacent Villages, the Duke of *Marlborough* signified to the *Mareschal De Boufflers* and *Villars*, that those Persons might have leave to retire upon their Parole, to return when they were cur'd: And, that he would send

ANNO 1709. send Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with 200 Horse to *Bavay*, to make an Agreement about that Matter, with any General they would send with the like Number of Men. The Enemy accepted this Proposal, and they Order'd the Chevalier *De Luxemburgh* to meet Lieutenant General *Cadogan* at *Bavay*, in order to concert every thing for the Relief of the Wounded, and Burying of the Dead.

The Trenches Open'd before Mons.

THE next Enterprize the Confederate Generals thought fit to go upon, was to lay Siege to the Important City of (a) MONS, the Capital of *Hainault*, and the Place, for the Preservation of which, the Enemy had hazarded the late Famous BATTLE; and who pretended still to give Us such a Disturbance, in that Undertaking, as would render the Event very Fatal to the Allies. However, they were resolv'd to prosecute their Designs with the utmost Vigour; and, having taken the Necessary Measures, to secure the March of the Artillery, and sent for all proper Materials for a SIEGE, the 19th of September, the Duke of *Marborough* remov'd his Quarters to *Havre*. The Trenches were Open'd before the Place on the 25th, at two Attacks: One against the Gate of *Bertamont*, and the other against the Gate of *Havre*. Four Battalions and 2000 Workmen, were commanded for the former Attack; and two Battalions and 1000 Workmen for the latter. The Works were considerably advanc'd, and the Besiegers had in the first Attack, 3 Private Men Kill'd; and 1 Major, 1 Captain, and 54 Soldiers Wounded. They had in the Second, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns Kill'd; and 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, and 1 Subaltern Wounded; with about 40 Private Men Kill'd and Wounded. On the 26th, in the Afternoon, the Besieg'd made a Salley, at the Attack of *Havre*; and the Regiment of *Hill*, which was in the Trenches, was put at first into Disorder; but being sustain'd by a Prussian

(a) MONS, a very Large, Fine, Strong, and Rich City of the Low-Countries, the Marquisate of the Earldom of *Hainault*, in the County of *Mons*, or proper *Hainault*. It was taken in 1691, but surrender'd to the Spaniards, by the Peace of *Refwick*, 1697. It stands on the River *Troville*, nigh the *Haisne*, 27 Miles South-West of *Brussels*, 33 North-East of *Cambray*, 37 West of *Namur*, 39 South of *Ghent*, 48 almost South of *Antwerp*, 48 almost East of *Arras*, 65 almost West of *Liege*, 120 North of *Paris*, and 128 almost South of *Amsterdam*. Longitude 23. 12. Latitude 50. 28.

Prussian Regiment, the Enemy were Repuls'd, and we had on that Occasion between 60 and 70 Men Kill'd and Wounded. That Night, the Trenches were reliev'd, by a Lieutenant-General with 4 Battalions, and 1000 Workmen, at the Attack of *Bertamont*, and by a Brigadier, with two Battalions, and 800 Workmen, at the Attack against the Gate of *Havre*. The same Day, they took the Redoubt of *NIMI*, found therein 2 Pieces of Cannon; and the Officer who commanded, with 1 Subaltern, and 25 Private Men, were made Prisoners of WAR. From the 26th to the 29th, the Besiegers continued to carry on their Approaches, as much as the Rainy Weather would Permit; finish'd their Batteries; and the 30th, the Artillery from *Brussels* being arriv'd; 32 Pieces of Cannon were brought to the Batteries, at the Attack of *Bertamont*; and 16 to that of *Havre*.

ANNO

1709.

ON the 1st of October, the Besiegers took a Horn-work and Redoubt, near the Park-Gate, which cover'd the Mills where the Besieg'd us'd to Grind their Corn: And, where 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, with about 50 Private Men, yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR. The 2d, they planted several other Pieces of Cannon upon their Batteries (notwithstanding they had very bad Weather) and continu'd to Fire from their Cannon and Mortars, insomuch, that on the 8th in the Morning, they Attack'd the Counterscarp of the Horn-work, at the Gate of *Havre*; and after half an Hour's Resistance, lodg'd themselves on the Cover'd Way, having had about 60 Men Kill'd and Wounded. Nothing very Remarkable Occur'd, till the 16th in the Morning, when 400 Grenadiers, sustain'd by 500 Fusiliers, and 700 Workmen, Attack'd the 2d Counterscarp of the Horn-Work at the Gate of *Havre*, which the Enemy quitted, after a short Resistance, on which, our Men made a good Lodgment, removing their Batteries to the Palisado's to Batter the Horn-Work in Breach. The same Day, the Besiegers began with a great Discharge of Bombs, and Grenado's, to attack the Horn-Work of *Bertamont*, whereby the Enemy were so much annoy'd, that when the Allies had mounted the Breach, they were surpris'd to find that the Enemy had quitted both the Ravelin and Horn-work, wherein they presently lodg'd themselves with inconsiderable Loss. On the 18th, they began at the Attack of *Bertamont*, to remove their Batteries into the Horn-Work,

The Allies
take the first
and second
Counter-
scarp.

ANNO 1709. Work, in order to batter the Bastions, and continued to Work on them with all possible Diligence. Next Morning, the Batteries began to Fire upon the Face of the Horn-Work, at the Gate of *Havre*, and continu'd to do so with very good Success till the 20th about Noon; when the Breaches being almost Practicable, and the Besiegers making all the Necessary Dispositions for an Attack, the Enemy beat a PARLEY, and desir'd to Capitulate. Whereupon, Hostages were exchange'd, and after some Debates, it was agreed, that the Gate of *Nimi* should be deliver'd up to the Allies that Evening; and that the Garrison should March out on the 23d: The *French* to be conducted to *Maubeuge*, and the *Spanish*, and *Bavarian* Troops to *Namur*.

The Garrison
of Mons Ca-
pitulates.

THE Proposals made by the Besieg'd, for the Surrender of the Town of *MONS*, consisted of 22 Articles, which contain'd in General the Usual Demands, made by Garrisons on the like Occasions: The most Material Articles of Were. " THAT, they desir'd 8 Days Time to expect Relief: But were answer'd that they should deliver up the Gate of *Nimi*, on the 21st, and the Garrison march out on the 23d, at 8 in the Morning. They likewise desir'd the Usual Marks of Honour, with 20 Charges for every Soldier, 10 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Mortars, and Ammunition for 12 Charges: But the Cannon and Mortars were refus'd them, and only 6 Charges allow'd to each Man. They had the Necessary Waggons allow'd for their Baggage and Wounded Men, but at the Expence of the Garrison. They desir'd, besides other Prisoners taken of the Garrison, that those might likewise be return'd, who were taken endeavouring to throw themselves into the Town since it was Invested; but that was not Granted. They desir'd 10 Cover'd Waggons; but had no more than 4 allow'd; neither was it permitted that Deserters should March with the Garrison: And in respect to the Provisions demanded, 5 Days Provisions were granted to those who were to March to *NAMUR*, and 2 Days Allowance to those who went to *MAUBEUGE*. The Allies demanded on their side, that upon the Delivery of a Gate, all the Magazines of Provisions and Ammunition, should be faithfully given up to the Commissaries appointed for that Purpose, without any Embezzlement.

THESE

THESE Articles were sign'd on the 21st of *October*, about Ten o' th' Clock at Night, at the Prince of *Savoy's* Quarters, by that Prince, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States, and Monsieur *Grimaldi* (Governor of the Town) and the Confederate Troops took Possession of the Gate of *Nimi*, to the Number of 500. On the 23d, in the Morning, the Garrison of *MONS*, march'd out according to the Capitulation, with the Marks of Honour allow'd them by the Articles. They were not above 2000 Men, a great Number of *Walloons* and Others, having staid behind in the Town, to list themselves in the Service of the Allies. Count *Dhona* (who was appointed to command in that Place) march'd in at the same time, with a Detachment of the Troops that were to be there in Garrison that Winter.

ANNO
1709.

Mons Sur-
render'd.

THE Season of the Year being so far advanc'd, together with the Scarcity of Forage, and the Difficulty of the Roads, which the wet Weather had render'd almost unpassable for the Artillery, put a Stop to any farther Operation of WAR this CAMPAIGN in the *Netherlands*. And, the Winter-Quarters being settled, on the 26th of *October*, the Army pass'd the *Haisne*, in order to separate, and march into their Respective Garrisons. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, went to the *Hague*, where they had several Conferences, with the Deputies of the States, and settled several Important Points, in Relation to the Operations of the next Campaign; and in one of these Conferences, Prince *Eugene* was pleas'd to deliver himself to this Purpose: "THAT, tho' there was Reason to hope, that the Glorious Victory, and other great Advantages, obtain'd in the last Campaign, would induce the Enemy to comply this Winter, with such Terms as might secure a Good and Lasting P E A C E; to prevent thereby the Continuation of the WAR, and save the great Charges they must be at to bring their Army into the Field, the next Campaign: Yet, as this was still Uncertain, there was an absolute Necessity to take in Time, and without any Delay, the Necessary Measures for coming into the Field early the next Spring; in Order to Act with more Vigour than ever, in case the Allies find it Necessary to continue the WAR. That, it was a Matter of the highest Importance, to make sufficient Magazines of Forage, Corn,

The Confederate Army
Separates.

Prince Eugene's
Speech about
Early Magazines.

ANNO
1709.



"Corn, Meal, and other Necessaries, in the most convenient Frontier Places, that the Troops might be Assembled, Subsisted, and put into a Condition to Act, as well before the Country afforded any Forage, as in the Summer. The Duke of *Marlborough* spoke likewise upon the same Head, and recommended with the utmost Earnestness, the Articles relating to the Magazines and Waggons, intimating, "That being Oblig'd to go for *England*, he had left General *Cadogan*, who was impower'd to settle with the Council of State, the Contracts for the Subsistence of the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops, and other Affairs, which were to be regulated in Common, between *Great-Britain*, and the States. These Conferences having been reported to the States-General, their High-Mightinesses took the same into serious Consideration: And Directions forthwith were given for the Recruits, that no Time should be lost in that Important Conjunction. And, to prevent any Surprise from the Enemy during the Winter, the following GENERALS were order'd to continue in *Flanders*, and the Adjacent Countries. *Viz.* In the Conquests in *FLANDERS*: The Earl of *Albemarle*, Lieutenant-General *Murray*, and Major-General *Chanclos*. At *BRUSSELS*, the Lieutenants-General *Dompere*, Prince *William* of *Hesse*, Prince *D'Auvergne*, *Villate* and *Vanderbeck*. The Majors-General *Keppel*, *Ranck*, *Schmettau*, and Quarter-Master-General *Ivoy*. At *MONS*, Lieutenant-General *D'hona*; and the Majors-General *Els* and *Hamilton*. At *LIEGE*, Count *Tilly*; the Lieutenants-General *Dopst*, *La Lecq*, and *Heyde*; and the Majors-General *La Portail*, and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*. At *MALINES*, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and the Earl of *Athlone*. At *LOUVAIN*, Lieutenant-General *Hompesch*, and Major-General *Slippenbach*. And, at *MAZEIK*, Lieutenant-General *Wittinghoff*.

Generals
appointed to
Command in
the Netherlands.



A
COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1710.



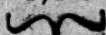
THE last Campaign has been so Remarkable by the Importance, as well as the Multiplicity and Variety of its Events, that it affords Matter of Speculation to all *Europe*: Not so much with respect to the Time it lasted, as to the Great and Numerous Military Actions

which have pass'd in it; and the signal Advantages (exceeding even all Expectation) which the Confederate Arms have Obtain'd. The Taking of *TOURNAT* and *MONS*, the Victory of *BLAREGNIES*, and other Memorable Conquests; together with the great Difficulties *France* was reduc'd to in 1709, made People believe that the present Year would produce a *PEACE*, such as the High Allies had propos'd to themselves, which might secure a General Tranquillity in *Christendom*: And, as upon the earnest Instances of

Y

France.

ANNO
1710.



ANNO *France*, the Conferences for settling the Preliminaries 1710. were renew'd, many were of Opinion, that this Grand Affair would be adjust'd, before the Opening of the CAMPAIGN. The Quality of the Persons sent on the Part of *France*, to manage those Conferences, and the Solemn Assurances given on the Part of the *French* Court, that the most Christian King consented to all the Preliminary Articles, except the 37th, for which they had an Equivalent to Propose, render'd this Opinion very Probable : But, the Event demonstrated, that P E A C E (or at least, such a P E A C E, as the Allies design'd for the Good of all *Europe*) was very far from the Thoughts of that Prince,

The French
propose a
new Treaty
of Peace.

THE Town of *Geertruydenberg*; being appointed for these Conferences, the Marechal *D'Uxelles*, and the Abbot of *Polignac* (Plenipotentiaries of *France*) arriv'd there the 10th of *March* (N.S.) being met at *Moordyke*, by Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen*, Deputies of the States, who were to manage the Conferences on the part of the Allies. They had the same Day a Conference together; but instead of an Equivalent for the 37th Article of the Preliminaries, as it was promis'd by their Court, for securing the Restoration of the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*, they propos'd a Seperate Treaty for *France*, with a Promise that they would not Assist the Duke of *Anjou*. This Proposal of the *French*, being communicated to the Ministers of the High-Allies, at the *Hague*; they were immediately sensible, that the *French* had no other Design in these Negotiations, than to divide them; and that these Conferences would break up without any Success. However, it was resolv'd to continue them, that the *French* might not have a Pretence to charge the Allies with the Continuation of the WAR, as they had often attempted, in order to encourage their own People, and create some Uneasiness amongst the Subjects of their Enemy's, which was certainly their Intention, as it evidently appear'd some time after. The said Plenipotentiaries and Deputies, had several other Conferences together, which would be too tedious to insert here; and we must content our selves to Observe, that the Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, which they reduc'd to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Subsidies they offer'd towards the Charges of the WAR, for obliging that Prince to quit the *Spanish* Throne,

The French
Plenipoten-
tiaries come
to Geertruy-
denberg.

Throne, supposing all along a Seperate P E A C E with *ANNO*
France, and the continuation of the WAR to conquer *1710.*
Spain and the *Indies*, contrary to the first Foundation of
the Negotiations, which was the Restoration of the
same to the House of *Austria*; the Allies insisted upon a
Positive Declaration of *France*, about that essential
Point: Without which, they judg'd it to no Purpose to
continue the said Conferences. The *French* being thus
brought to a Necessity to declare their Mind, broke off
the Conferences, and their Plenipotentiaries wrote a
long Letter to the Pensionary *Heinsius*, dated the 20th
of *July*, 1710. Wherein they endeavour'd to justify the
Conduct of their Court, and the Negotiations; and
boldly charg'd the ALLIES (particularly the *Dutch*)
with the continuation of the WAR; telling their Pen-
sionary in plain Terms, That, their longer Stay at
GEERTRUYDENBERG, would be to no Pur-
pose; seeing, that those who Govern'd the Republick,
thought it their Interest to make the WAR depend upon
an impossible Condition: And, that their King left it to
the Judgment of all the World, and even of the People of
England and Holland, to distinguish who were the true
Authors of the Continuance of so Bloody a WAR. Which
Obviates (as hath been already observ'd) that the chief
Designs of the *French*, was to create Uneasiness, if
not an Insurrection, amongst the Subjects of the Mari-
time Powers, who has contributed so large a Share to
the Charges of the WAR. But this, and their other
dishonourable Intentions, together with their false
Arguments, to throw a Veil over the same, were clear-
ly discover'd in a Resolution of the States - General
(dated *July* 27th) wherein they laid open all the
secreet Steps of the said Negotiations, the Artifices of
the *French* to divide the Allies; and in short, that it unde-
niablely appear'd, by the Success of the said Conferences,
that the Enemy had no sincere Intention to Treat ear-
nestly of P E A C E, nor to restore *Spain* and the *In-*
dies: And that having broken off the Conferences, the
Allies were under an indispensable Necessity to continue
the WAR, till they had obtain'd the Aim they had
propos'd to themselves. Thus vanish'd away the Con-
ferences of GEERTRUYDENBERG, which was
set on Foot at the earnest Desire of the *French*, not in
Order to procure a P E A C E, but only to try whether
it would be possible to divide the Allies, and at the
same time, to dispose their own People patiently to
bear

Proposals for
a Partition
of the spa-
nish Monar-
chy rejected
by the Allies.

The Confe-
rences broke
off.

Resolution
of the States
thereupon.

ANNO bear with the additional heavy Taxes they did then intend to lay upon them, as they have actually done since.

The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene set out for the Army.

Mortaigne surrenders to the Allies.

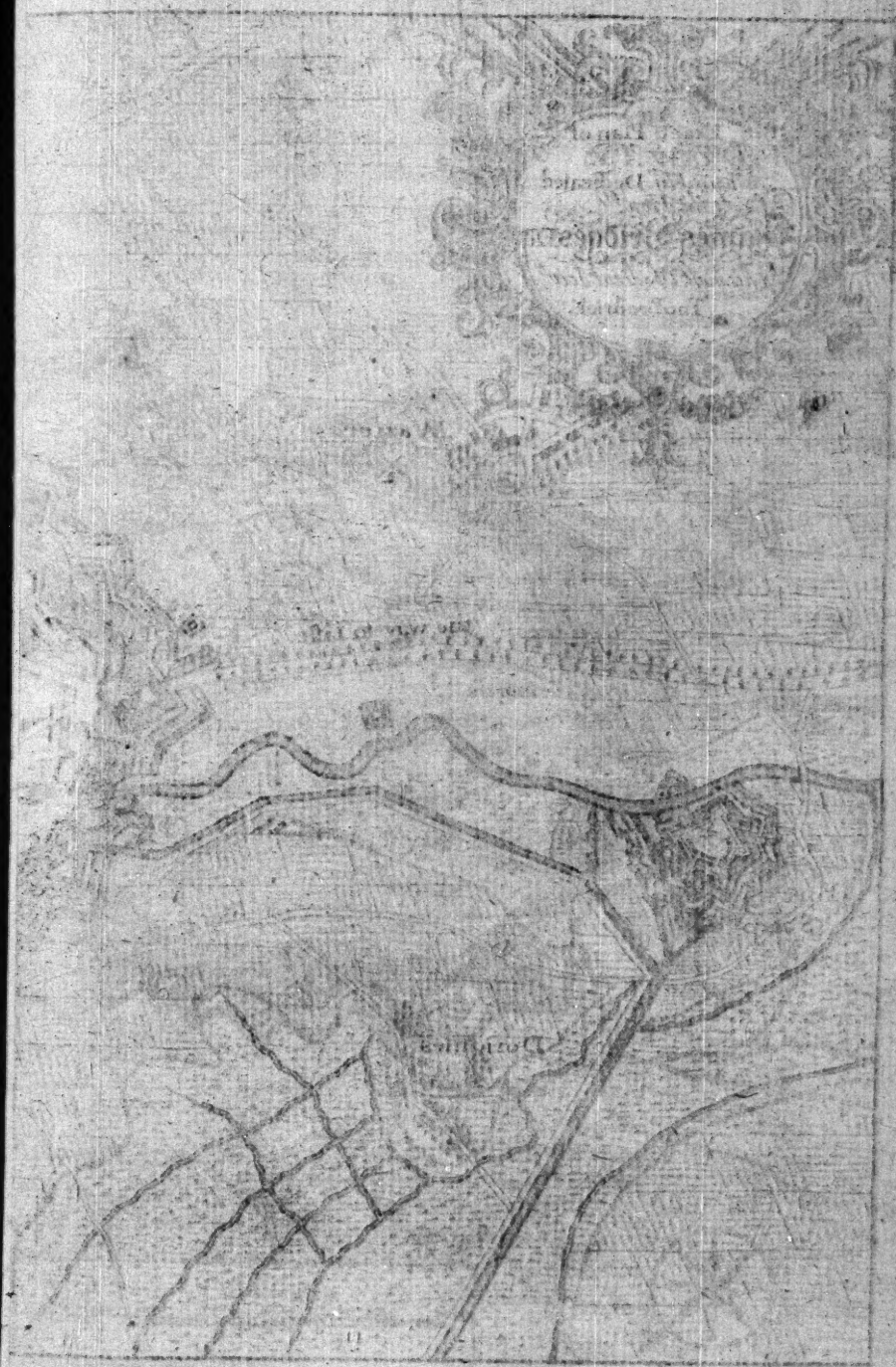
Retaken by the French.

And taken a second time by the Allies.

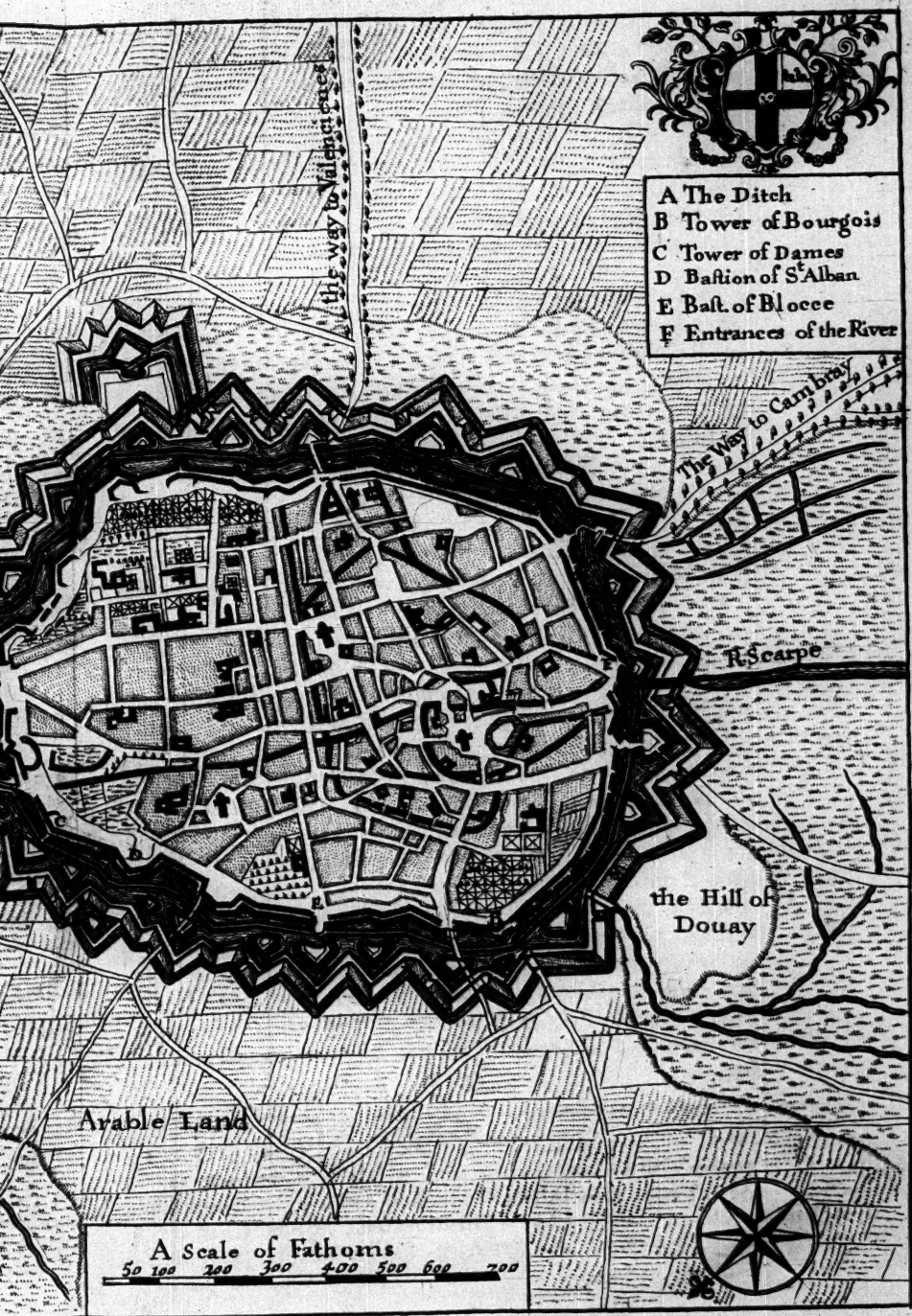
THESE Conferences did not Retard the Preparations of the Allies, which was doubtless another Design of the *French* in the Insincere Negotiations of PEACE: But, on the contrary, the Necessary Dispositions being made for taking the Field before the Enemy, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, set out the 15th of April for *Tournay*; near which Place, the Confederate Troops (Quarter'd on the *Maeze*, *Brabant*, and *Flanders*) were order'd to Rendezvous. The Day before, the Earl of *Albemarle* (Governour of *Tournay*) in concert with Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, caus'd an Attack to be made on the Castle of *MORTAIGNE*, which was perform'd with so much Success, that the Garrison (consisting of a Captain, 4 Subalterns, 5 Sergeants, and 65 Private Men) surrender'd Prisoners of WAR: But, the next Morning, the Enemy retook that Post, with about 60 Men. Whereupon, the Earl of *Albemarle*, and General *Cadogan*, were resolv'd to make themselves Masters of it a second time; and caus'd it to be Attack'd the 18th, by 600 Men of the Garrison of *Tournay*: And, tho' the *French* Garrison (which consisted of 4 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, several Serjeants, and 200 Grenadiers) were assist'd in the Defence of the Place, by 12 or 15 Gallions from *Conde*; yet, the Confederate Troops, being supported by a Detachment from the Body of Count *Felz*, and favour'd by the Cannon they had Planted on the Heights of *Munde*, the Enemy were oblig'd again, to surrender Prisoners of WAR. The Allies considering the great Convenience and advantageous Scituation of that Post, left therein 200 Men, and 4 Pieces of Cannon.

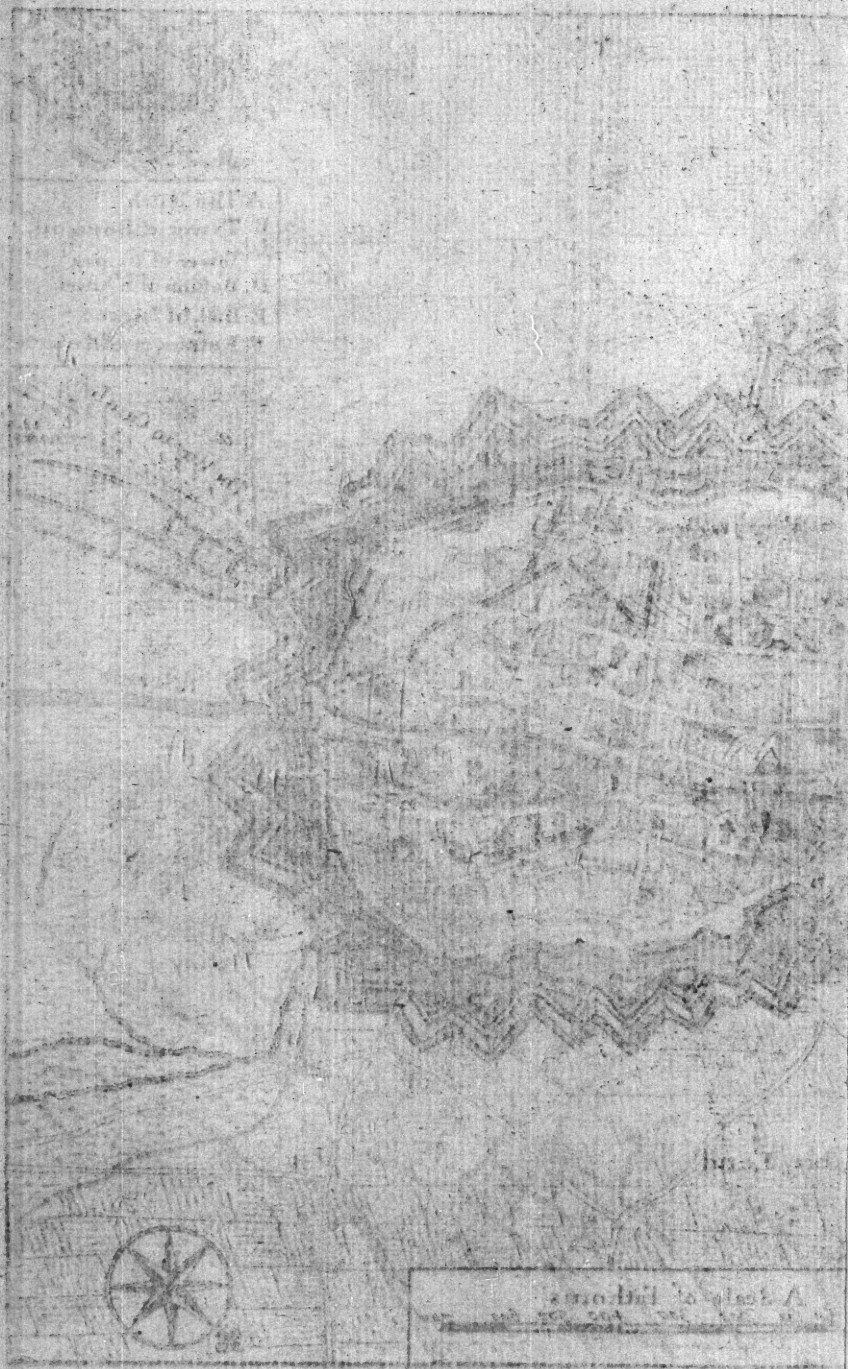
THE *French* had all the Winter been strengthening their Lines, for covering *Doway*, and other Frontier Towns, and boasted that they were Impregnable; but not being able to supply their Troops with Provisions, and especially Forage for their Horse, the two Confederate Generals, with Count *Tilly*, and Monsieur *De Claerbergen* (one of the States Deputies) made all the Necessary Dispositions for advancing towards the Enemy's LINES: And, in order thereto, the Army began their March the 20th, in the Afternoon, in two Columns;

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ANNO
1710.

Columns: The Right, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough to Pont-a-Vendin, and the rest by Prince Eugene to Pont-Oby, on the Deule. This March was so well Contriv'd, and so Sudden, that notwithstanding the great Preparations, the French had made for fortifying and defending their Lines; the Chevalier De Luxembourg, being for that Purpose encamp'd with about 4000 Men near St. Amand, and the Mareschal De Montesquiou, having assembled about 40 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons, near Lens and Bethune: Yet, the next Day, in the Morning, the Prince of Wirtemberg, and Lieutenant-General Cadogan, with a Detachment of 15 Battalions and 50 Squadrons from the Duke of Marlborough's Column, enter'd those LINES at Pont-a-Vendin, without any Opposition. The few Troops they had therein, for the Defence of that Post, retir'd without Firing a Gun; and the Battalions and Squadrons that the French had Posted near Lens and Bethune, made likewise their Retreat; Partly towards Arras, and Partly towards Dowa. The Allies thereupon, having laid Bridges over the Scarpe, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, was detach'd with 12 Squadrons to fall upon their Rear: But, they broke down so many Bridges, and retir'd so fast, that his Highness could not put his Designs in Execution, and only took a few Prisoners. The Army under the Duke of Marlborough, pass'd the Scarpe, on the 22d at Night, encamping his Right near Vitri, on the same River, and his Left at Gony: But his Grace took his Quarters at the Extremity of his Left at Goulessin. The Army under Prince Eugene, remain'd on the other side of the River to Invest (a) DOWAY, the Siege whereof was resolv'd upon; and for that Purpose Lieutenant-General Cadogan, march'd on the 23d in the Morning, to take Post at Pont-a-Rache, and other Detachments were made to open a Communication over the lower Scarpe with Lisse and Tournay. The Enemy quitted St. Amand, Marchienne, and the Abby of Hasnon below Dowa, and their Army retir'd towards Cambray, upon the News that the Confederates

The Allies
force the
French Lines.

The Allies
prepare to
Besiege Do-
way.

Y 3

(a) DOWAY (or DOVAY) a strong City of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquisate of the Territory of Dowa. An University, subject to the French, and taken by them in 1667. It stands on the River Scarpe, between Artois and Hainault, 13 Miles almost North of Cambray, 15 almost East of Arras, and 35 West of Mons. Longitude 22. 12. Latitude 50. 24.

ANNO 1710. had pass'd the Scarpe at Vitry. The same Day, both Armies made a Motion to Invest DOWAY: That under Prince Eugene, reaching from Vitry on the Scarpe, to Pont-Oby; and that under the Duke of Marlborough, from the other side of the Scarpe, over against Vitry, to Pont-a-Rache, on the lower Scarpe. The 24th was spent in laying several Bridges below and above Doway, on the Scarp, and the Canal; and on the 25th, they began to Work on the Lines of Circumvallation. The 26th, they continu'd the same, and the Prussian Troops, commanded by the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, arriv'd near the Camp. Monsieur Vegelin de Claerbergen (Deputy of the Council of State) went to Tournay and Lisse, to give the Necessary Orders for the speedy Transporting Forage, and other Provisions to the Army. The Line of Circumvallation being in great Forwardness, both Armies made a Motion the 28th; and the Duke of Marlborough took up his Quarters in the Abbey of Flines, near Pont-a-Rache. The 29th, they continued to perfect the Line of Circumvallation, and Detachments were made for securing the March of the Artillery from Lisse and Tournay. The 30th, the Troops were provided with a great Number of Fascines, Gabions, &c. in order to Attack DOWAY.

The Allies take the Castle of Pignonville. ON the 1st of May, 800 Men were detach'd from Prince Eugene's Army, to Attack the Castle of Pignonville; near Fort-Scarpe (which would have disturb'd the Besiegers in their Approaches) and after an Hour's Resistance, the Garrison (consisting of about 100 Men) surrender'd Prisoners of WAR. At the same Time, the Necessary Preparations for the Attack of DOWAY being made, 40 Battalions were appointed for that Service, under the Command of the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, and the Prince of Nassau-Friesland (both Generals of the Foot) with 4 Lieutenants-General, 8 Majors-General, and 8 Brigadiers: And, on the 4th at Night, the Trenches were open'd at two Attacks on the North side of the Scarpe, between the Gates of Ocre and Esquerchien, with so much Precaution and Regularity, that the Men were cover'd before they were perceiv'd from the Town; so that all the Fire the Enemy then made prov'd Ineffectual. The Siege was carried on in the usual Methods; till the 7th, when about 10 at Night, the Besieg'd, to the Number of 1000 Foot (most Grenadiers) and 200 Dragoons, made a Vigo-

a Vigorous Salley, under the Command of the Duke of *Mortemar*, against the Left Attack, commanded by the Prince of *Nassau*; put the Workmen into great Disorder, and levell'd some Paces of the Paralell. Colonel *Sutton's* Regiment suffer'd very much, being the first that supported the Workmen; but *Mackartney's*, and some other Regiments coming up to their Relief, the Enemy were repuls'd with considerable Loss, and pursu'd to their Counterscarpe. The Besiegers had above 300 Men Kill'd or Wounded upon this Occasion, and among the latter Lieutenant-Colonel *Gledhil*, who was taken Prisoner.

ANNO
1710.

The Besieg'd
make a Sal-
ley.

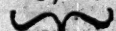
BY this time, the Enemy's Troops began to assemble in different Bodies, near *Bethune*, *Bapaume*, *Arras*, *Cambray*, *Landrecy*, and behind the River *Somme*; and *Mareschal Villars* (whom the French Court had appointed to command their Forces in the Netherlands) being arriv'd at *Peronne*, on the 14th of May, The Confederate Generals receiv'd Advice, that he design'd to pass the *Scheld*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*, in Order to advance towards the Allies. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, gave Directions the 15th, for the marking a Field of Battle on the Plains towards *Valenciennes*; provided the Enemy should attempt to relieve *Doway* on that side. On the 17th of May, in the Morning, the Besieg'd made a second Salley, with 9 Companies of Grenadiers, and a Detachment of Dragoons upon the Left: But Colonel *Preston* (who commanded there) gave them so warm a Reception, that upon the 1st firing of his Men, the Enemy retir'd with Precipitation. The 21st, at Night, the Besieg'd made another Salley on the Left, wherein several Men were Kill'd on both sides; and notwithstanding they were disappointed, they made a 4th Attempt on the Trenches the 23d at Night: But, the Besiegers who had Notice of it, having Kill'd about 20 of their Men, upon the first Discharge, the rest retir'd in great Confusion. During these Transactions before *Doway*, *Mareschal Villars*, set out from *Peronne* the 19th of May, and arriv'd the same Day at *Cambray*, where he held a Grand Council of WAR, in which it was resolv'd, forthwith to assemble the French Army, in Order to attempt the Relief of *Doway*. Accordingly, *Mareschal Villars*, sent Expresses to some Reinforcements, that were commanded to joyn him from the *Upper-Rhine*, to advance with all possible Expedition; and having drawn

The French
Forces Assem-
ble.

The Besieg'd
make several
Salleys.

The French
Generals
held a Coun-
cil of WAR.

ANNO
1710.



together all his Troops, pass'd the *Scheld* the 22d, and encamp'd with his Right near *Bouchain*, and his Left at *Ribecour*. Upon Advice of this Motion, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, thought fit to alter the Disposition of their Forces, except 30 Battalions left at the Siege, and 12 Squadrons at *Pont-a-Rache*. The 24th, all the Cavalry of my Lord Duke's Army, march'd over the *Scarp*, and took their former Camp near *Goulesfin*; and, the next Day, the Infantry mov'd the same Way, encamping with the Right, over against *Vitry*, and the Left near *Arleux*. At the same time, Prince *Eugene* made a Motion with his Army, placing his Right at *Ise-les-Esquerchien*: By which Scituation, the Confederate Troops were ready to repair immediately to either of the Fields of Battle already mark'd out, according to the next Motions of the Enemy; for which Purpose, Roads were made for the Armies to March in 4 Columns either Way. The 25th, Bridges were laid in several Places over the *Scarpe*, which parted the two Armies, for the more easy Communication of the Troops; and the same Day, upon Advice that the Enemy were in Motion, all the Troops were order'd to be in a Readiness to March. From the 25th, to the 29th, both Armies made several Motions, and on the 30th, the *Dutch* Infantry, under Count *Tilly*, was order'd to joyn the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army; which was by this time Re-inforc'd, by the Arrival of the *Prussians*, *Palatines*, and *Hessians*, and the recalling of several Detachments. Upon Intelligence, that *Mareschal Villars* had positive Orders from Court to venture a Battle, the Expectation of a sudden Engagement encreas'd on both sides, and that General (who was encamp'd with his Right at *Roquelincourt*, near *Arras*, and his Left at *St. Eloy*) advancing with his Troops in Order of Battle, the Confederate Generals repair'd to their Respective Posts: The Cannon was plac'd on the Batteries that defended the Avenues to their Camp, and all other Necessary Dispositions were made to receive them. *Mareschal Villars*, with a great Detachment advanc'd some time after within Musket-shot of the Confederates Grand-Guard, and took a view of the Army, and its Scituation: But, instead of attacking them, (as he had so confidently given out in the Morning) he march'd Back, and joyn'd the Centre of his Army, and encamp'd between *Noyelles* *Scus* *Lens*, and the Heights of *St. Laurenes*: So the Confederates judg'd thereby that he did not design to

Attack

The French
advance to
Attack the
Confederates.

But Retire
upon their
Approach.

Attack them, but only to retard the SIEGE, sent the ANNO
Troops back which they had drawn from before DO- 1710.
WAY; and those under General *Fagel*, return'd into
the Lines on the other side of the *Scarpe*. And to pre-
vent any Surprize from the Enemy, Orders were given
to joyn the several Redoubts in the Front of the Camp,
by a Line to extend from *Montignon* to *Vitri*, which
was finish'd on the last of *May*.

THE Siege of *DOWAY*, (which by all these Mo-
tions, had been Retarded) was carried on with all ima-
ginable Vigour; notwithstanding, the many Obstacles
the Allies met with in their Approaches, both from the
Difficulty of the Ground, and the Resolute Defence of
the Garrison. On the 29th of *May*, the Besieg'd made
a 5th Sally on the Right Attack, and penetrated into the
Trenches: But, after an Obstinate Engagement, they
were repuls'd with the Loss of 25 Officers, and about
100 Private Men. The next Day, a Party of the Gar-
rison of *Fort-Scarpe*, made a Sally, and advanc'd to *Pont-
a-Rache*, with a Design to Intercept the Bread-Waggons
of the Allies: But, Colonel *Caldwel*, (who Commanded
there with 300 Dragoons) Vigorously repuls'd them, tho'
he had the Misfortune of being Wounded in one of his
Arms. The last Day of *May*, the Besieg'd made a Vi-
gorous Salley; burnt several Villages; took part of the
Equipage of General *Fagel*, and return'd into the Town,
with a good Number of Cattle,

*The Siege of
Doway con-
tinued.*

THE Besieg'd continued to defend their Out-works
with the utmost Obstinacy: But, notwithstanding their
frequent Salleys and Mines, on the 5th of *June*, the Al-
lies made two Lodgments on the Glacis of the Counter-
scarpe at the Right Attack; as also Lodgments on the
Right and Left of the Left Attack of the Counter-
scarpe of the Ravelins, and fir'd briskly from the Bar-
teries of Cannon and Mortars, to drive the Enemy from
their Traverses. The 10th, in the Morning, the Allies
fir'd from 5 Pieces of Cannon into the Cover'd-Way,
and continued the Saps, which went on but slowly, by
Reason of the Prodigious Fire of the Enemy: However
the Besiegers in the Night, between the 14th and 15th,
perfected a Lodgment on the Cover'd-Way at the Right-
Attack, and repair'd the Damages their Works receiv'd
at the Left, by the great Number of Bombs that were
thrown into them. On the 16th at 4 in the Morning,
the

ANNO 1710. the Besiegers began to Fire against the Ravelins from 2 Battery of 7 Pieces of Cannon, and made a Line of Communication on the Left Attack: They sprung likewise 2 Mines that Night at the Right Attack, with so much Success, that the Enemy abandon'd all their Places of Arms, and the Besiegers made good Lodgments at both Attacks. After this, they brought several Pieces of Cannon on their Batteries, and fir'd so effectually, that the Breaches in the Ravelins being judg'd wide enough, and all things being in a Readiness to Storm both of them, by the 19th, the Troops commanded for the Assault, perform'd that Service with abundance of Bravery; but met with so Vigorous a Resistance, that a great many Men were Kill'd on both sides. On the 23d, at Night, the Prince of *Anhalt*, having caus'd the Necessary Dispositions to be made for attacking the 2 Ravelins at the Right Attack, they Storm'd the same the 24th, at 3 in the Morning, and lodg'd themselves thereon, after a small Resistance. Soon after, the Enemy sprung 2 Mines, under the Ravelin of the Right, whereby the Besiegers lost some Workmen: However, they enlarg'd the Lodgments and Communication at the Left. At length the Garrison being brought to the last Extremity, on the 25th, at 2 in the Afternoon, bear a Parley, and offer'd to Capitulate for the Town only, without including *FORT-SCARPE*: But this being refus'd, they sent Hostages to both Attacks, who were conducted to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Quarters; where being again told, that no Capitulation could be granted to the Town, without including *Fort-Scarpe*, on the 26th, in the Morning, Monsieur *Albergotti* signify'd that he was willing to surrender that FORT with the Town, provided he might have Liberty to remove all the Provisions and Ammunition that were therein. This Pretension Occasion'd a Conference in Prince *Eugene's* Quarters, where it was agreed that the Garrison of *Fort-Scarpe*, should be allow'd to March out, with 2 Cannon, 2 Cover'd-Waggons, 20 Others, and 2 Days Provisions: But, they were to leave their Muskets in the Magazine. So the Capitulation for the TOWN and *FORT-SCARPE*, were sign'd on the 26th, by the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of the States on one Part; and Monsieur *Albergotti* on the other, after 52 Days Open Trenches.

The Garrison
of Doway
beats a Par-
ley.

The Capitu-
lation sign'd.

PURSUANT

PURSUANT to this Capitulation, a Gate of the **Town** call'd *Morel*, and the Out-works of *Fort-Scarpe*, were deliver'd up to the Confederate Troops, on the 27th of *June*, the Commissioners appointed to take Possession of the Magazines, and see the Mines that were to be discover'd by the Garrison. On the 29th, about 10 in the Morning, Monsieur *Albergotti*, with his Garrison march'd out of *DOWAY*, which amounted to no more than 4527 Men: And, 5 *Dutch* Battalions, and 1 *Saxon* march'd into the Place, of which, Lieutenant-General *Hampesck* took Possession, as Governor. Brigadier *Des Roques* (Engineer-General of the States) was also made Governor of *Fort-Scarpe*, and took Possession of it at the same time. The Allies found in the Place, 40 Pieces of Brass-Cannon, 200 of Iron, 8 Mortars, with Ammunition and small Arms; but a very slender stock of Provisions. When the Confederate Generals went into the Town to view it, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the States, were severally Complimented by the University in a Body, after the following Manner.

MY LORD

"WE come to Assure your Highness of our most humble Respects, and of the Inviolable Fideliry, we shall have towards our new Sovereign. 'Tis with much Joy and Justice that we pay You our Devoirs. We cannot sufficiently respect a Sovereign Prince of the Empire, a Duke, a *Generalissimo* of the Armies of *Great-Britain*: A Heroe whose Victories and Conquests have amaz'd the World! *Germany*, and the *Netherlands*, are MY LORD, Eye-Witnesses of your Heroick Actions. You have beaten your Enemies at *Hochstet*, *Ramillies*, *Oudenard*, and *Blaregnies*: You have forc'd Lines in *Germany*, which seem'd Impenetrable; and in *Brabant*, you have broken into Others by a singular Conduct, in the sight of a Powerful Army which you put into Confusion: You have conquer'd the Countrey of *Liege*, the *Spanish Guelderland*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and part of *Hainault*. You go from Conquest to Conquest, and the least Step you advance farther, you Subdue a whole Kingdom! We do not compare You, MY LORD, with Heroes of Antiquity, whose Great Actions were Sully'd with all Manner of Vices. You are a Heroe, Wise, Moderate, Just, Gracious, Generous, and equally averse

The Speech
of the Chan-
cellor of the
University of
Doway to
the Duke of
Marlboro-
rough.

ANNO
1710.

“to Cruelty and Debauchery. No wonder then, that
“the EMPEROR has made You a Prince of the
“Empire: That the QUEEN of *Great-Britain* has
“conferr’d the highest Honours, and Multiply’d Fa-
“vours upon You: That Her PARLIAMENTS
“have given You all possible Proofs of Esteem and Af-
“fection: And, that the FRENCH themselves, have,
“upon a Thousand Occasions, proclaim’d Your Praises.
“We should never have done, MY LORD, should
“we enter into a more particular Survey of all your
“Heroick Actions, and Your admirable Qualities; but
“we must consider that we ought not to detain too long,
“a Prince, whose Moments are so Precious. Give Us
“Leave only to desire the Protection of your Highness
“for our UNIVERSITY, which stands in great
“Need of it. We might in a Revolution, be expos’d
“to some Storm, inconsistent with that Peace and Tran-
“quility, which are so Necessary to make the SCI-
“ENCES flourish: But, we shall have no Cause to
“entertain any Fear, if you are pleas’d to grant Us the
“Favour we most humbly Ask. We shall be infinitely
“Oblig’d to You, MY LORD, for it; and shall Of-
“fer up our Prayers to GOD, for the Queen of *Great-
“Britain*, Your Highness, and Happy Success to all
“Your Enterprizes.

MAY it please Your most Serene HIGHNESS
of SAVOY.

The Speech
of the Chan-
cellor of the
University of
Doway to
Prince Eu-
gene.

“WE come to make our humble Submission to
“your most Serene Highness, and to assure you
“of the inviolable Fidelity, which we shall have for
“our new Sovereign. Our Fathers (of whom several
“are still alive) have been very Faithful to the House
“of *Austria*: We have been so to the most Christian
“King, and it shall be the same with Respect to our
“new Master.

“WE should with Pleasure have set forth the Rea-
“sons, MY LORD, which induce Us to pay our Re-
“spects to You, Your Royal Birth, Your Victories,
“Your Conquests, and all your good Qualities, which
“are Famous all the World over, had been our
“THEME: We had represented You, without Flat-
“tery, as an Incomparable Heroe; but we Understand,
“Your most Serene Highness, cannot endure either Ha-
“rangue or Complement, wherein Your Praises are set
“forth

“ forth. Suffer Us, at least, to Demand the Honour
 “ of Your Protection for our UNIVERSITY, which
 “ was founded by one of the Greatest Kings in the
 “ World, from whom You are descended, MY LORD,
 “ by *Catherine Michaele of Austria*, the Daughter of
 “ *Philip II. King of Spain*. We hope you will be
 “ pleas'd to Grant it Us; the rather, because we know,
 “ that you take an extraordinary Delight in the Scien-
 “ ces, and that there are scarce any good Books, of HIS-
 “ TORY or RELIGION, but You have Read them
 “ with Pleasure. We shall be infinitely Oblidg'd to
 “ You, MY LORD, for it. We shall put up Prayers
 “ to Heaven for Your Health, for that of the Emperor,
 “ and for the happy Success of all Your Enterprizes.

ANNO
 1710.

MY LORDS.

“ THE more the University of *Doway* considers the
 “ Birth and Happy Progress of your Triumphant
 “ Republick, the more we find our selves engag'd to
 “ Admire, the Superiour Genius, that Governs it, with
 “ so much Glory and Success. Who would have belie-
 “ ved, MY LORDS, that your Republick was Esta-
 “ blish'd, to be one Day the most Powerful Support of
 “ the most August House of *Austria*, and to secure to her
 “ the great Number of tottering Crowns, which she has
 “ always worn with Distinction? So great a Work,
 “ cannot receive its finishing Stroke, but by Men of so
 “ rare a Merit as Your Excellencies. The Town of
 “ *DOWAY*, has been some time under another Master:
 “ But, the UNIVERSITY has never forgot, even
 “ for one Moment, the infinite Advantages it receiv'd
 “ from *Philip II. King of Spain*, its Glorious Founder.
 “ Your Excellencies will easily judge by these Declara-
 “ tions, that You may promise Your selves any thing,
 “ from the Inviolable Fidelity and Affection of the Uni-
 “ versity, for their High-Mightinesses Service. We hope
 “ Your Excellencies will not refuse it, the Honour of
 “ your Powerful Protection, which it makes bold to de-
 “ mand of you, but with the Submission and Respect
 “ due to Illustrious Persons, who render their Republick
 “ so Venerable for its Justice, Valour, Moderation, and
 “ Plenty, that it may justly be called the Wonder, and
 “ the ROME of our Age.

*The Speech
 of the Chan-
 cellor of the
 University of
 Doway to the
 States-De-
 puties.*

THE *French* (according to their usual Custom) very
 much magnified, the Loss the Allies sustain'd in the
 “ Siege Doway.

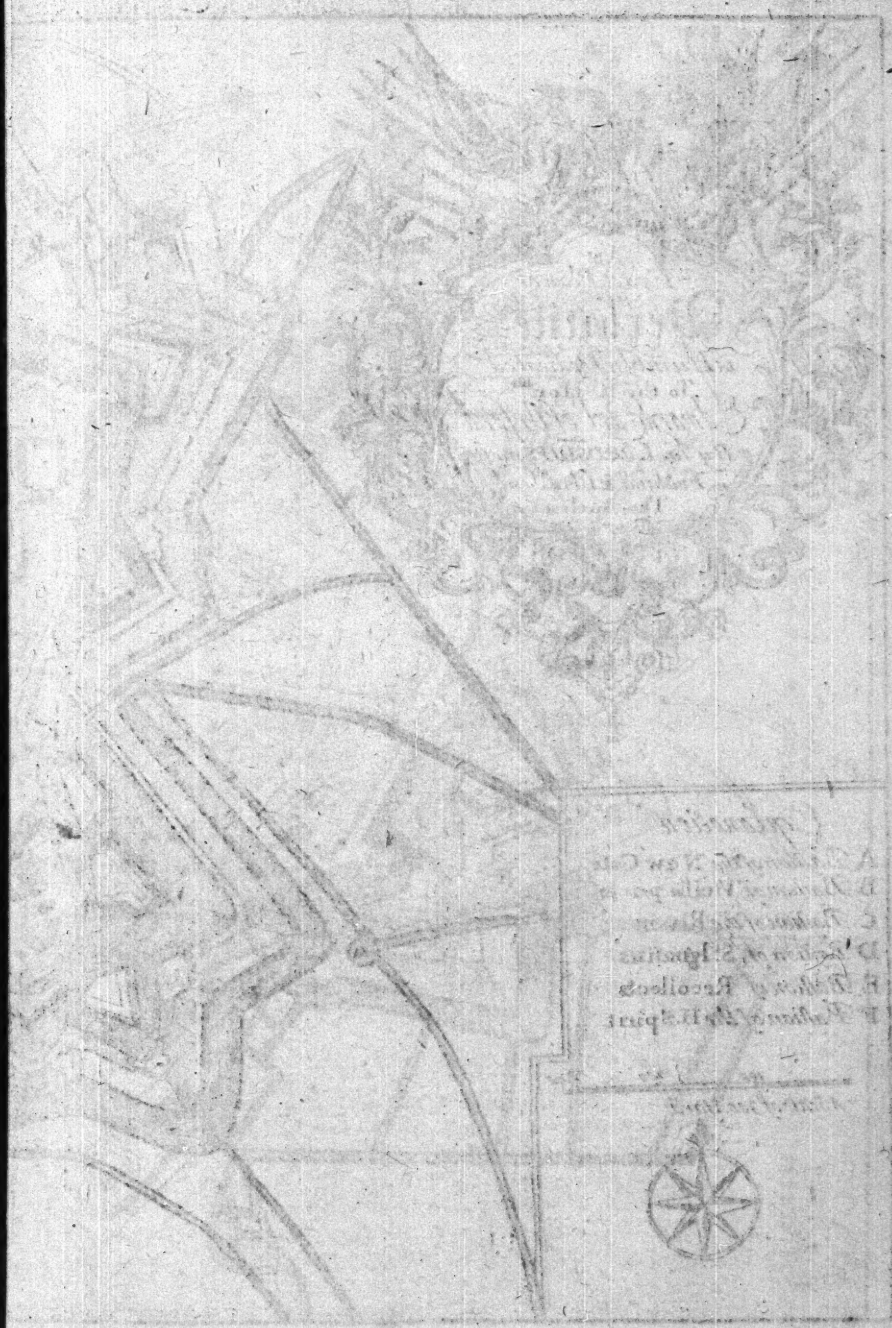
*The Loss of
 the Confede-
 rates before
 the Siege Doway.*

ANNO 1710. **Siege of DOWAT.** 'Tis certain, the Reduction of so Strong and Important a Place, must be attended with no small Danger and Difficulty, and according to the Computation that was made by the Allies of their Kill'd and Wounded, there were 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 23 Captains, 35 Subalterns, 100 Serjeants, and 1899 private Men Kill'd: 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 50 Captains, 152 Subalterns, 242 Serjeants, and 5267 private Men Wounded: Of the Artillery, 54 Kill'd, and 96 Wounded: Engineers 13 Kill'd, and 33 Wounded. Miners, 12 Kill'd, and 12 Wounded. Total at both Attacks, 2142 Men Kill'd, and 5865 Wounded. As soon as the Trenches, and other Works before the Place were Levell'd, and the Breaches Repair'd; the Confederate Armies being joyn'd by several Detachments; on the 11th of July, advanc'd to Vitry, where they halted for the Baggage, and Bread-Waggons, whose March had been retarded by the badness of the Roads, and the great Rains that fell for several Days. On the 12th, the Armies march'd from Vitry, to the Camp at Villars-Brulin, extending from the Right, upon the Source of the Lave, to the Left upon the River of Lens, having the Scarpe before them: By which Scituation, their Parties were at Liberty, to make Excursions into the Enemy's Countrey. Mareschal Villars being likewise Reinforc'd with several Detachments, under the Command of the Chevalier De Luxembourg, and Monsieur De Broglie; and having drain'd the Garrison of Conde, Quesnoy, Valenciennes, and Cambray, instead of Attacking the Confederates, encamp'd his new Lines from Arras, towards Miramont: So that the Confederate Generals finding it impracticable either to Attack the Enemy, or Besiege Arras, made Dispositions for the Siege of (a) BETHUNE. Accordingly, on the 15th of July, 25 Battalions, and 18 Squadrons, Invested the Place: There were 2 Attacks against it, one commanded by Monsieur Schuylenbourg

Motions of
both Armies.

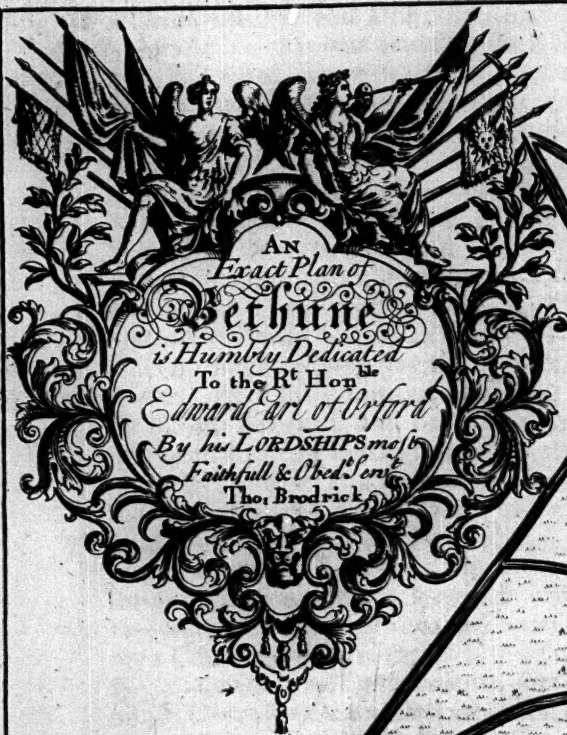
Bethune in-
vested.

(a) BETHUNE is a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Artois, vastly strong, and in extraordinary Repair. A Noblemans in his Travels was so extremely pleas'd with it, that he declar'd, it gave him such surprizing Ideas of the great Loss of France, in the Death of Monsieur VAUBAN (who drew the Plan of it) that he could not but pass away a Melancholly thought upon Mortality, and regret the short Duration of Inventors of ARTS and SCIENCES, when the Works that are done by them, are of so long Continuance. It stands on the River Biette, 18 Miles North-West of Arras, and 18 South-East of Aire. Longitude. 21. 46. Latitude. 50. 38.



PLAN OF THE
FORT OF ST. JAMES
IN THE ISLAND OF
ST. JAMES
IN THE GULF OF
CALIFORNIA
BY
J. B. HARRIS
1854





- Explanation*
- A *Bastion of the New Gate*
 - B *Bastion of Vieille porte*
 - C *Bastion of the River*
 - D *Bastion of S^t Ignatius*
 - E *Bastion of Recollects*
 - F *Bastion of the H. Spirit*

100 200 300

A Scale of 300 Yards







Schuylenburgh (General of the Saxons) and the other, by **ANNO**
Baron Fagell (General of the Dutch Infantry) and the Cavalry were commanded by Lieutenant-General *Wood*. 1710.

The Trenches were open'd on the 23d of *July*, at Night; *The Trenches open'd.*

and the Works considerably advanc'd without any Loss. On the 24th, the Garrison made a Vigorous Salley, which Occasion'd a sharp Dispute, that ended in the Loss of about 100 Men, on each side, and about the same Number Wounded. The Artillery being Arriv'd, began to Play the first of *August* (the Besiegers having found means to drain the Inundation, in which the chief Strength of the Place consisted) till the 27th; when having taken the Counterscarp Sword in Hand, and made every thing ready for a General Storm, Monsieur *Du Puy Vauban* (Nephew to the late famous Engineer of that Name) who commanded there, bear a Parley on the 28th, and desir'd to Capitulate. *Bethune Capitulates.* Ho- stages being exchang'd, an Officer was sent to the Grand Army, to give Notice of it to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*. Whereupon, those Princes went to the Camp of the Besiegers on the 29th, on which Day the Articles were Sign'd, and a Gate deliver'd up to the Allies the same Day. On the 31st, the Garrison March'd out, with the Usual Marks of Honour, to the Number of about 700 Men, to be conducted to *St. Omer*, having lost near 2000 during the Siege; and the Allies put 3 Battalions into the Town, under the Command of Major-General *Keppel*; Brother to the Earl of *Albemarle*. *And Surrenders.*

DURING the Siege of *Bethune*, on the 31st of *July*, *Mareschal Villars*, with his Army, march'd out of their Intrenchments, and positively declar'd that he would Attack the Confederates, and endeavour to raise the Siege. Hereupon, the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* form'd their Armies in Order of Battle, and recall'd the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, who with a strong Detachment, was Posted between *Lens* and *La-Bassée*, to secure the Convoys from *Lisle* and *Tournay*: And, on the 1st of *August*, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd with a Detachment to Observe the French Army, who, instead of making Preparations for a Battle, were industriously casting up a new Line and Intrenchments, for the better Security of their Troops. On the 24th of *August*, in the Morning, the Right-Wing of Prince *Eugene's* Army, Forag'd in the Front *The French pretend to Attack the Allies. But did not Attempt it.*

ANNO 1710. Front towards *St. Pol*, near the Enemy's Camp, under a Guard of 500 Horse, and 1000 *Danish* and *Hessian* Foot. *Mareschal Villars* having Notice of it the Night before, detach'd 30 Squadrons under the Command of the Count *De Broglie*, to Attack the Foragers, and in Order to be an Eye-Witness of that Enterprize, he follow'd in Person, and arriv'd on the Mount of *St. Pol*, where he Order'd 4 Squadrons of *Carabineers* to Attack the Foragers on that side, while some other Squadrons were advancing to Attack them another Way. They fell upon 3 Squadrons of the Allies, which gave Way; but the Foragers joyning with their Guard, beat the Enemy back with great Slaughter. However, the *French* growing too Numerous, the Allies retir'd in very good Order to an Adjacent Village, from whence the *Danish* and *Hessian* Infantry made such a Fire upon the Enemy, that they lost a great many Men. *Mareschal Villars* advanc'd in Person, and having in a Manner Surrounded that Post, summon'd the Infantry to Surrender, and upon their Refusal, order'd part of his Horse to Dismount and Attack them; but, they were so warmly receiv'd, that they retir'd in Disorder: And in the mean time, the *Picquet-Guard* of the Army advancing, and the *Prince of Savoy* marching with part of his Cavalry; *Mareschal Villars* thought fit to make a precipitate Retreat, lest this Skirmish should Occasion a General Engagement; having lost a great many Men in this Fruitless Attempt, besides a Colonel, 20 other Officers, with 300 Private Men, that were made Prisoners, and a Booty of 150 Horses.

The French
Attack
Prince Eu-
gene's For-
agers.

But are Re-
puls'd with
Loss.

THE Confederate Generals, resolv'd to enlarge their Conquests by another Siege, since the Enemy would give them no manner of Opportunity of coming to a decisive Battle: So they bent their Efforts against (a) *St. VENANT*, and (b) *AIRE*, at the same time. In order to the Reduction of those two Places, both Armies

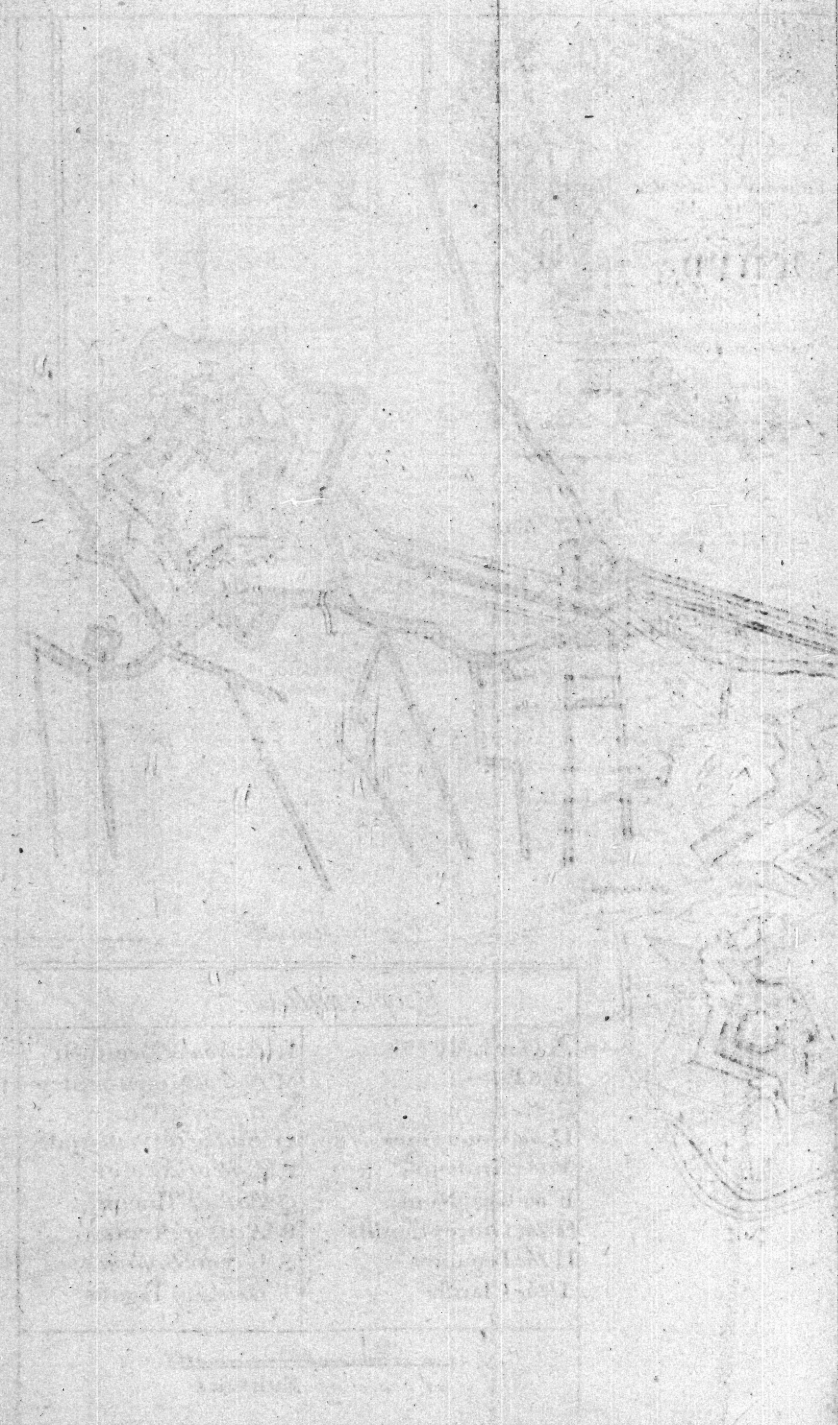
(a) *St. VENANT*, is a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earl-
dom of Artois. It stands by the Borders of Flanders, about 4 Miles East
of Aire, 26 South of Dunkirk, and as many North of Arras. Longitude
21. 39. Latitude 56. 44.

(b) *AIRE*, is a large and handsome City of France. It stands upon
the Lys, 25 Miles South of Dunkirk, 28 North-West of Arras, and 26
East of Boulogne. Longitude 17. 49. Latitude 43. 47.









Armies on the 2d of September, March'd from their respective Camps of *Villers-Brulin*, and *Rebreve*, and on the 3d, a Detachment was made to secure several Posts about *Aire*, which took in the Castle of *Isbergue*, where a Captain, a Lieutenant, and 70 Private Men were made Prisoners, besides a whole Company of Grenadiers in the Village of *Lambre*. The 4th, a Detachment of 2000 Horse, and 6 Battalions march'd from the Camp to make Bridges over the *Lys* at *St. Quintin*; pass'd that River, and block'd up *Aire* on that side: And the Armies march'd nearer the Place, Encamping, the Right of the Prince of *Savoy* to the *Lys*, and the Left of the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Lillers*: And, the Forces employ'd in the Siege of *Bethune*, join'd the Grand Army in their March.

THE Troops design'd for the Siege of *St. Venant* and *AIRE*, march'd the 5th of September, and Invested those Places on the 6th; 20 Battalions being appointed to Besiege the First, under the Command of the Prince of *Nassau-Friseland* (who had under him, 2 Lieutenants-General, 4 Majors-General, and 4 Brigadiers) And, 40 Battalions for the Latter, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt* (who had under him, 4 Lieutenants-General, 8 Majors-General, and 8 Brigadiers) The Horse for the Service of those two Sieges, consisted of 46 Squadrons, commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle* (one of the Generals of the Dutch Cavalry) having under him, 2 Lieutenants-General, 4 Majors-General, and 4 Brigadiers. The heavy Artillery and Ammunition to be made Use of in those Sieges, were Order'd to be brought up the *Lys* to *Merville*, near *St. Venant*, and a good Guard of Horse and Foot appointed for the Security of the Boats.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great Precaution of the Allies for the Security of their Artillery and Ammunition, the Enemy form'd a Design of Surprising a Convoy of several Boats coming up the *Lys* from *Ghent*, under a Guard of 1200 Men, who were to be Re-inforc'd by another Detachment: But, Monsieur *De Ravignan*, with 4000 Men from *Ipres*, attack'd them the 19th of September, at *St. Eloy Vive* (not far from *Courtray*) Bear the Guard; Kill'd about 200 Men; Took 600 Soldiers; Blew up some Boats laden with Ammunition; Sunk others laden with Cannon-Ball, and Bomb-
Shells,

A great Convoy of the Allies surpriz'd by the French.

ANNO

1710.



Shells, to interrupt the Navigation of the *Lys*; and then retir'd with so much Diligence and Precaution, that a Detachment of the Allies, sent out to cut off his Retreat, could not effect it. There was no Time lost in repairing the Damages Occasion'd by this Misfortune; and to prevent the like Attempt for the future, 22 Squadrons and 9 Battalions, were order'd to encamp at *St. Eloy Vive*, and the Country People were immediately Summon'd to weigh up the Boats, which the Enemy sunk in the *Lys*, and clear the Passage of that River.

*St. Venant
Surrenders.*

THE Approaches of *St. VENANT* being very difficult, the Besiegers could not break Ground before that Place till the 16th of *September*; but then the Attack was carried on with so much Success, that on the 29th, the Garrison bear the Chamade, and the next Day deliver'd up a Gate, and march'd out with Arms and Baggage, and other Usual Marks of Honour (but no Cannon) to be conducted to *Arras*. For which slender Defence, the Governor (upon his Arrival at *Ver-sailles*) was committed to the *Bastile*; and the *Sieur Bruyn* (one of the States-General's Engineers) who had the Direction of the Siege, had the Government of the Place.

*The Trenches
Open'd
before Aire.*

THE Trenches before *AIRE* were Open'd on the 12th of *September*, at two Attacks: One on the side of *St. Quintin*, and the other on the side of the Village of *Lambre*, which were carried on with the utmost Diligence and good Success, notwithstanding the Difficulty of the Ground, and the Vigorous Defence of the Garrison. On the 20th, the Allies attack'd a Redoubt, on the Right, and took it after a very short Resistance, and inconsiderable Loss. The Enemy sent a Body of Troops the same Day to Retake it; and a great many Officers, who were then at Dinner with *Monsieur Goesbriant* (the Governor) came out with them as *Voluntiers*: But as they pass'd under the Fire of the Allies Batteries, the greatest part of them were either Kill'd or Wounded, and a Colonel of Dragoons was taken Prisoner.

ON the 23d, the Besiegers having lodg'd themselves in the Fore-Ditch on the Left, and within a few Paces of it on the Right; the Enemy Sallied out with 400 *Fuzileers*, and 200 *Workmen*, but were repuls'd with the

the Loss of about 40 Men Kill'd on the Spot, and did the Allies no manner of Damage. The same Day, there happen'd a Vigorous Skirmish, near the Village of *Rebeck*, on the other side of the *Lys*, the Enemy having advanc'd with 1000 Horse, to beat up the Quarters of the General - Officers of the Right in the said Village, were so warmly receiv'd by the Guard, that about 450 of the Enemy were Kill'd upon the Spot; 12 Officers, with 220 Troopers (all Mounted) made Prisoners: And near 300 Horses were taken, without any other Loss on the Allies side, than about 40 Men Kill'd and Wounded.

ANNO
1710.

A Party of
1000 French
Horse de-
feated.

On the 26th of *September*, the Chevalier *De Luxembourg* form'd a Design to surprise *Fort-Scarpe*; and in Order thereto, march'd from *Bouchain*, with a strong Detachment to *Pont-a-Rache*; sent 200 Men in the Night, into the Wood of *Bellifonties*, near the Fort, and had 2 Waggons loaded with Hay, in which several Grenadiers were Conceal'd. These Waggons were driven by some other Soldiers disguis'd as Boors, who were to seize the Barrier, and upon a Signal, to be supported by the Others, and then by the Chevalier *De Luxembourg* himself. But, Major-General *Amama*, coming at the same time to Visit General *Hompesch*, who having some Suspicion of the Design of the Enemy, was gone into the Fort, to give the Necessary Orders for its Security, left his Guard without the Barrier, who walking their Horses, and following the Waggons by meer Chance, the Enemy believ'd they were discover'd, and so ran away, leaving the Captain, and one of their Men Prisoners.

The Enemy's
Design in
surprising
Fort-Scarpe
frustrated.

ALL this while, the Besiegers before *AIRE*, carried on their Approaches with the utmost Diligence, tho' the Enemy defended themselves with no less Obstinacy. On the 5th of *October*, the Allies made themselves Masters of a Redoubt, which covers the Cawsey of *Bethune*, Sword in Hand, and began the 8th, to batter the Bastion of *Arras*, with 8 Pieces of Cannon. From the 8th to the 19th, the Allies advanc'd their Works with great Danger and Difficulty; and on the 20th made a Lodgment on the Angle of the Cover'd Way, with the Loss of 300 Men. On the 21st, at Night (notwithstanding abundance of Rain that fell) they finish'd 5 Bridges, over the Fore-Ditch at the At-

The Siege of
Aire conti-
nued.

ANNO
1710.

rack of *St. Quintin*, at the Gate of *Arras*, but they had in that Service 160 Men Kill'd and Wounded, besides 82 Wounded in the Trenches, and 36 Kill'd. They lost likewise 18 other Men, by the Blowing up a Quantity of Powder, besides a Major of a Brigade was Wounded, with a Captain, and an Engineer. At 12 at Night, the Prince of *Anhalt* went into the Trenches, to make the Necessary Dispositions for Attacking the Cover'd-Way, and had his Hat struck off by a Cannon-Ball; but it was thought proper to put off the Attack to another Day, and go on farther with their Approaches by the Sap. On the 23d, the Enemy sallied out upon the Besiegers with all the Dragoons of the Garrison; and having levell'd some of their Works, retir'd into the Place, with the Loss of 60 Men Kill'd, and 25 taken Prisoners; tho' the Loss of the Allies was Considerable upon this Occasion. On the 26th, at Night, after a Prodigious Fire, and another Salley from the Enemy, which cost the Besiegers many Brave Men (among whom were several *Prussian* Officers of Note) they ceas'd at the Attack of the Gate of *Arras* all Hostilities on both sides, as if it had been by Consent: But, on the 27th in the Morning, the Fire began again at 9 oth' Clock, with as great Fury as ever. The 30th at Night, 500 Grenadiers and Fuzileers, were commanded to signalize their Courage at the Attack of a Fletche; on the *Arras* Gate side, and out of that Number, not 100 return'd to bring the News of their Defeat: However, the Confederate Generals were resolv'd to carry the Post, and they made a good Lodgment for 150 Men, on the 1st of *November*, after an Obstinate Resistance from the Enemy, who disputed every Inch of Ground with them.

THE 2d of *November*, at Night, the Necessary Dispositions were made for Attacking the two Angles of the Cover'd Way, and the Place of Arms, and 800 Grenadiers, and 400 Fuzileers were appointed for that Purpose, who Attack'd the Enemy with a great deal of Bravery; and tho' they were twice Repuls'd, gain'd those Posts, and began to lodge themselves therein: But the Enemy springing a Mine over against the Ravelin, which blew up 100 Men, and sallying out at the same time, with the greatest part of the Garrison, their Workmen were put into Disorder, and the Men were oblig'd to quit those Posts. On the 3d, they Attack'd the

the Saliant Angle before the Bastion of *Thienne*, with the like ill Success; for the Enemy made so terrible a Fire, that the Allies were oblig'd to desist from that Attack. The Besiegers advanc'd by the Sap till the 7th, when the Enemy quitted the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp, before the Ravelin of the Gate of *Arras*; and the other Saps being so far advanc'd, as to oblige the Enemy to quit that part of the Counterscarp, which they were still possess'd of, the Besiegers erected a Battery to enlarge and finish the Breach in the Ravelin. And on the 8th, at Night, all the Saps being joyn'd, and the Besieg'd observing, that the Bridges were almost finish'd in order to Storm the Place, they thought fit to prevent it by a timely Capitulation. Accordingly, Monsieur *Goesbriand* (the Governor) order'd the Châmade to be beat at Six in the Evening, and Hostages were exchange'd about Ten. The Besieg'd sent out a Brigadier, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major: And, the Prince of *Anhalt* sent into the Town Four Officers of the like Quality. The former went the next Morning, to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Quarters, where the Capitulation was sign'd in the Evening; by which the Town, and Fort *St. Francis* was to be deliver'd to the Allies, and a Gate of each to be put into their Possession the same Night, and the Garrison to March out the 11th, to be conducted to *St. Omers*.

ANNO

1710.

Aire Capitulationes.

THE Terms agreed on for the Surrender of *AIRE*, were in Substance; That, the Gate of *Arras*, should be deliver'd to the Allies, immediately upon signing the ARTICLES. That, all Hostilities should Cease, and that Care should be taken to prevent any Disorder, from the Officers and Soldiers on either side. That, the Garrison should March out on the 11th, and be conducted to *St. Omer*, with the Usual Marks of Honour, Four Pieces of Cannon, &c. That, the Sick and Wounded should remain in the Town, till their Recovery. That, the Garrison should be allow'd Six Cover'd Waggon, Deserters should be deliver'd up, and Prisoners Exchange'd. That, Hostages should be left for the Payment of the Garrison's Debts. And, that Faithful Discovery should be made of all the Mines; and the Keys of the Magazines should be deliver'd up to the Allies. The Garrison of *AIRE* having been (upon the Solicitation of the Governor) allow'd a Day more than was agreed to by the Capitulation, to provide Carriages, and other Necessaries,

ANNO 1710. March'd out the 12th of November, in the Morning. The whole Body consisted of 15 Battalions, and 3 Squadrons of Dragoons, amounting to no more than 3628 Men, their Numbers being much diminish'd during the SIEGE; and besides those that were Kill'd, there were above 1500 Wounded left behind in the Town. As soon as the Enemy had evacuated the Place, the Count *De Nassau Woudenbourg* (Son to the late Velt-Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*) March'd into it with 8 Battalions appointed for the Winter-Garrison; and Directions were immediately given for Levelling the Trenches, Repairing the Breaches, and Putting the Town into a Posture of Defence. Thus ended, to the Glory of the Arms of the Allies, this CAMPAIGN in the *Netherlands*; and the Confederate Troops march'd towards the several Places, assign'd them for their Winter-Quarters, the *French* having gone to Theirs some time before.

The Garrison
Marches
out.

The Armies
march into
Winter-
Quarters.





A
COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,

In the Year, 1711.



THE Advantages obtain'd in the Preceding Campaign in the *Netherlands*, by the taking of *DOWAY*, *BETHUNE*, *AIRE*, and *St. VENANT*, were so considerable, that the Confederates were resolv'd, if possible, to Improve their late Conquests, and to prosecute the WAR with the utmost Vigour. In order thereto, the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the 18th of *February*, embark'd for *Holland*, and arriv'd at the *Hague*, the 4th of *March*; where he was daily in Conference with the Deputies of the States, to concert the Operations of the ensuing CAMPAIGN. And, it being judg'd a Matter of the highest Importance to be in the Field before the Enemy; it was resolv'd to cause Detachments from all the Garrisons, to Canton along the *Scarpe*, and

ANNO
1711.



The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough em-
barks for the
Hague.

ANNO
1711.



The Confederate and French Armies Form'd.

A Convoy of Hay and Oats Attack'd by the French.

The Emperor Dies.

between that River and the Canal of *Doway*, whereby a great Body might in a few Hours be Form'd, and be in a Readiness to March; which was with great Diligence put in Execution, under the Direction of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; and such Care was taken to conceal the Numbers of these Detachments, that the Enemy could have no Account of it. At the same time, vast Magazines were providing at *Tournay*, from whence Provisions, and other Necessaries, were to be sent up the *Scheld*, and the *Scarpe*, to *Doway*, for the Subsistence of the Troops: And, on the other Hand, the French Forces began about the middle of *April*, to assemble near *Cambray* and *Arras*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, having Advice that Marechal *Villars* was expected at one of those Places, on the 25th of *April* (N. S.) he set out from the *Hague*, the 23d of the same Month, and arriv'd at *Tournay* the 26th, near which Place, the Troops were encamp'd in several Bodies. His Grace having held a Council of WAR with the Deputies of the States, and the Generals, it was resolv'd, that those Troops should join, and Form the Army; which was done accordingly on the 30th at *Orchies*, between *Lisle* and *Doway*. The next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* pass'd the *Scarpe*, and encamp'd between *Doway* and *Bouchain*, and found that the Enemy had assembled a Numerous Army behind the *Sanfet*, in a most advantageous Post, which was judg'd Inaccessible. Nothing Material happen'd till the 9th of *May*, when 3000 French detach'd from *Valenciennes* and *Conde*, attack'd a Convoy of 45 Boats, laden with Hay and Oats for the Confederate Army, which set out from *Tournay*, under a Guard of two Battalions, commanded by Brigadier *Chambrier*: But, the Garrison of *St. Amand*, advancing to the Assistance of the Guard, the Enemy retir'd, having first set on Fire 12 of the Boats, with the Loss of about 100 Men Kill'd and Wounded; and the Allies lost about the same Number. The Duke of *Marlborough* continu'd in his Camp, where he expected the rest of the Troops which were to Form his Army, and the Arrival of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who had been detain'd at *Vienna*, and in the Empire, by reason of the Death of the Emperor *JOSEPH*, who departed this Life, the 17th of *April* (N.S.) This dismal and unexpected Accident, oblig'd the Prince of *Savoy* to stay some Days about *Frankfort*, to concert with the Elector of *Mentz*, the Necessary

Necessary Measures for the Security of the Empire, and ANNO
to view the Lines, and other Posts. His Highness ha- 1711.
ving given such Directions as he thought convenient, proceeded to the Court of the Elector *Palatine*, to regulate several Matters with that Prince, who, as one of the Vicars of the Empire, was to have the chief Administration thereof during the *Interregnum*, and arriv'd at the *Hague* the 5th of *May*, where he was Oblig'd to continue for some time, so that he did not joyn the Grand Army, till the 23d of the same Month; on which Day, having Din'd with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Confederate Generals (who met together to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of *Ramillies*) his Highness went in the Evening to his Quarters at the Abbey of *Anchin*. Those Princes were resolv'd to continue in their Respective Posts as long as possible, in Hopes that the Scarcity of Forage, would Oblige the Enemy to decamp; for after the several Attempts, that were made at the Post of *Arleux*, which was Taken and Re-taken, there was no likelihood to Force their Lines.

Prince Eugene
joyns
the Confede-
rate Army,

IN the mean time, the *French* hoping, that the Elector of *Bavaria*, had many Friends in the Empire, who would declare for him; and believing that the *German*s being depriv'd of their General in chief, would hearken to a Neutrality, if that Elector appear'd in *Germany*, at the Head of a powerful Army; Resolv'd to send him: And in Order thereunto, re-inforc'd their Army on the *Rhine*, from their Garrisons on the *Maeze* and *Mozelle*, and likewise from their Army in the *Netherlands*: For, *Mareschal Villars* thought his Lines so secure and impenetrable, that he believ'd he might spare a great Body of Troops, and boasted that his Lines were the *NE PLUS ULTRA* of the Duke of *Marlborough*. Those Lines began at *Bouchain* on the *Scheld*, and were continued along the *Sanset*, and the *Scarpe* to *Arras*; and from thence along the *Upper-Scarpe*, and the River *Ugy* to the *Canche*, the opening between those Rivers being Intrench'd and Fortified with all possible Care by a large Ditch, defended with Redoubts, and other Works.

The French
Re-inforce
their Army
on the Up-
per-Rhine.

THE Preparations of the Enemy alarming the Empire, Prince *Eugene* receiv'd positive Orders, to March with the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops to the *UPPER-RHINE*, for securing *Germany*: And, accordingly, the

The Imperial
and Palatine
Troops de-
tach'd to-
wards the
Rhine.

two

ANNO 1711. two Armies decamp'd from the Post afore-mention'd, the 14th of *June*, and repass'd the *Scarpe*; Prince *Eugene* taking his Way towards *Tournay*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* marching towards the Plains of *Lens*, in fight of the *French*, who did not offer to insult his Rear. His Grace continued there till the 20th of *July*, when he advanc'd towards *Aire*, to make the Enemy believe, that he design'd to Besiege *St. Omer*, or Attack their Lines on that side. This oblig'd *Mareschal Villars* to re-inforce the Garrison of that Place, and to draw all his Troops to defend his Lines between the *Scarpe* and the *Canche*, which both Armies believ'd his Grace design'd to Attack, because of the Preparations he had made. The Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd with a great Detachment, to take a near View of the said Lines, and being return'd to his Camp, order'd Fascines to be provided, and made such other Dispositions, as confirm'd every Body, that his Design was against the Lines. The Army had Orders to March about 9 o' th' Clock at Night; but as soon as they were in Motion, his Grace put himself at the Head of the Horse of the Left-Wing, and march'd back towards the *Sanfet* with so much Diligence, being follow'd by the rest of the Army, that having pass'd the *Scarpe* at *Vitry* at 5 o' th' Clock, the next Morning, he march'd directly to support the Detachment from the Garrison of *Doway*, which had already pass'd the *Sanfet*, and was joyned there by the rest of his Army, which, without the Loss of one Man, got by that Well-manag'd Stratagem, into the Enemy's LINES. The Duke of *Marlborough*, on the 6th, dispatch Brigadier *Sutton* with this agreeable News to *Great-Britain*; and the Field-Deputies wrote the following Letter to the States-General upon this Occasion.

The Duke of
Marlbo-
rough ad-
vances to
Villers-Bru-
lin.

And enters
the French
Lines.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The States
Deputies
Letter to
their High-
Mightinesses.

“ THE Baron *De Hompesch*, Lieutenant-General, took Post Yesterday Morning at 4 o' th' Clock at *Palne*, and *Bac-a-Bacheul*, with about 8000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, partly drawn out of the Garrisons of *Doway*, *Lisle*, and *St. Amand*; and partly consisting of the Detachment which cover'd the Baggage near *Bethune*. The Enemy had a little before withdrawn the Troops they had in those Posts to Re-inforce their Army, “ wherefore

“wherefore ours found no Resistance. In the Precaution for Success in this Enterprize, Orders were given at 6 in the Evening, for the Army to be in a Readiness to March, which they began accordingly at 10 in 4 Columns, and took the Way by *Viler-au-Bois*: And, the Army having afterwards fil’d off by *Neufville* and *Telu* directly to *Vitry*, pass’d the *Scarpe* there, and the next Morning, by ten o’th’ Clock, the Van-Guard were advanc’d as far as *Arleux*, and *Bac-a-Bacheul*: This March was made with such Diligence, that the like has hardly ever been Known. The Foot, in that short time, march’d 10 Leagues, without halting, to which the Moon-light and the fair Weather which GOD Almighty gave Us that Night, contributed not a little. Mareschal *Villars* was inform’d of our March about 11, but was so strongly perswaded by the Feint we had made for some Days, that our Design was to Attack his Lines near *Avesnes le Comte*, that he waited till next Day at 2 in the Morning, to be fully assur’d of our March. Then he gave Orders to his Army to March immediately; but seeing that our Army was already too far Advanc’d for his to be able to come up with Us, he himself advanc’d with the King’s Household-Troops, with Hopes to arrive time enough to dispute with Us the Passage of the *Safer*. But, he found that 50 or 60 of our Squadrons, had already pass’d at 11, and particularly those of General *Hompesch*: Upon which, Mareschal *Villars* retir’d to the main Body of his Army, which was by that time advanc’d to the high Road between *Arras* and *Cambray*. In the mean time, our Troops advanc’d with all possible Diligence: But, as the Passage could only be made by *Bac-a-Bacheul* and *Palne*, our Rear could not get over till Midnight. Our Army is encamp’d upon the *Scheld*, between *Oisy* and *Estrun*. This Morning, at 8 o’th’ Clock, we saw the Enemy’s Army file off in 4 Columns towards the *Scheld*, either to pass that River, or to Intrench themselves, between it and a Marsh that lies near *Marquion*. Our Generals did not think fit to Attack them in their March, but have resolv’d to pass the *Scheld* this Evening to invest *BOUCHAIN*.

From the Camp

We are, &c.

of *L’Anglois*,

A’ Van Capelle. G. Hoofst.

August. 6. 1711.

S. Van Gossinga. De Claerbergen.

THE

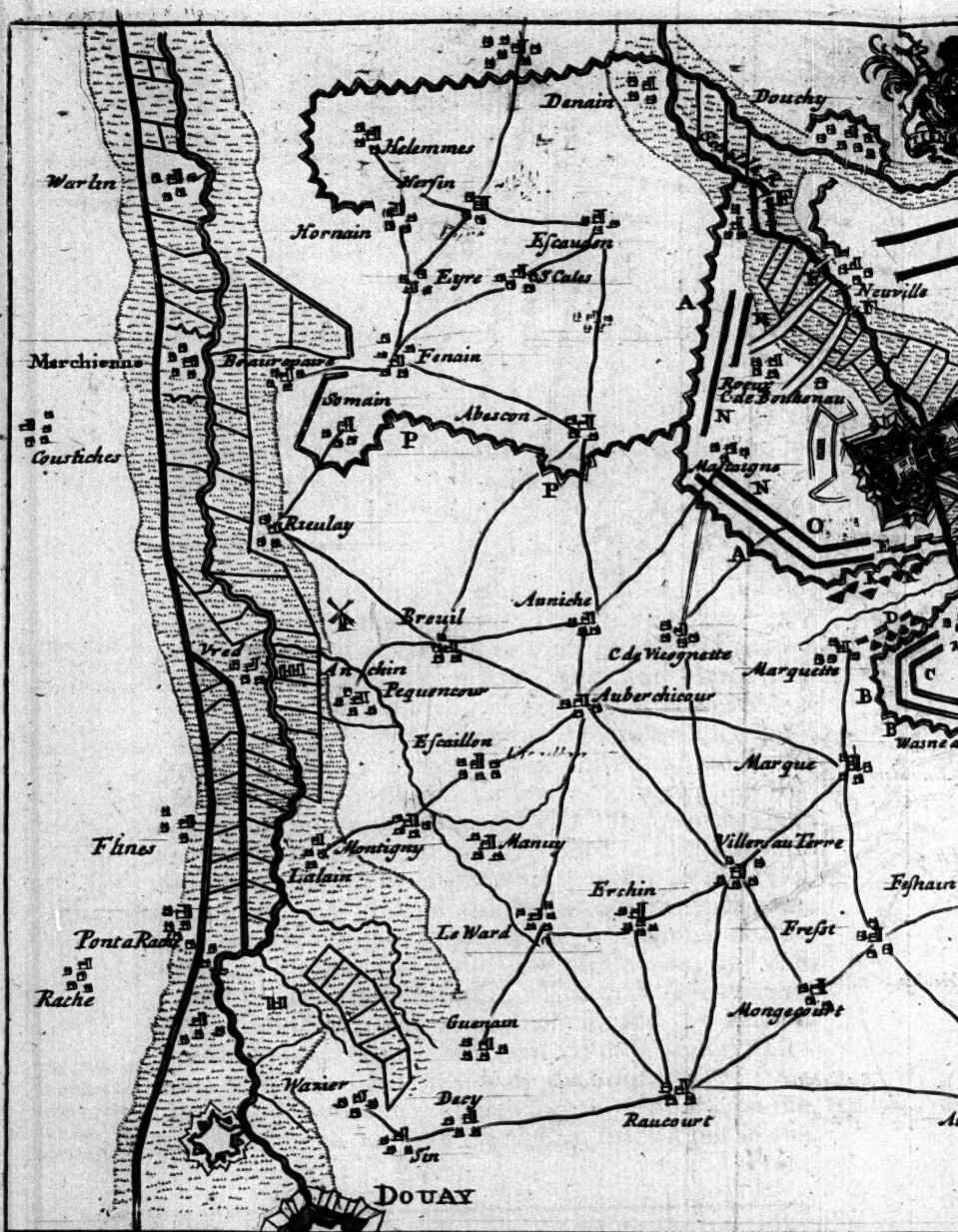
The Confederates make Preparations for the Siege of Bouchain.

Marschal Villars's design to Attack the Confederates frustrated.

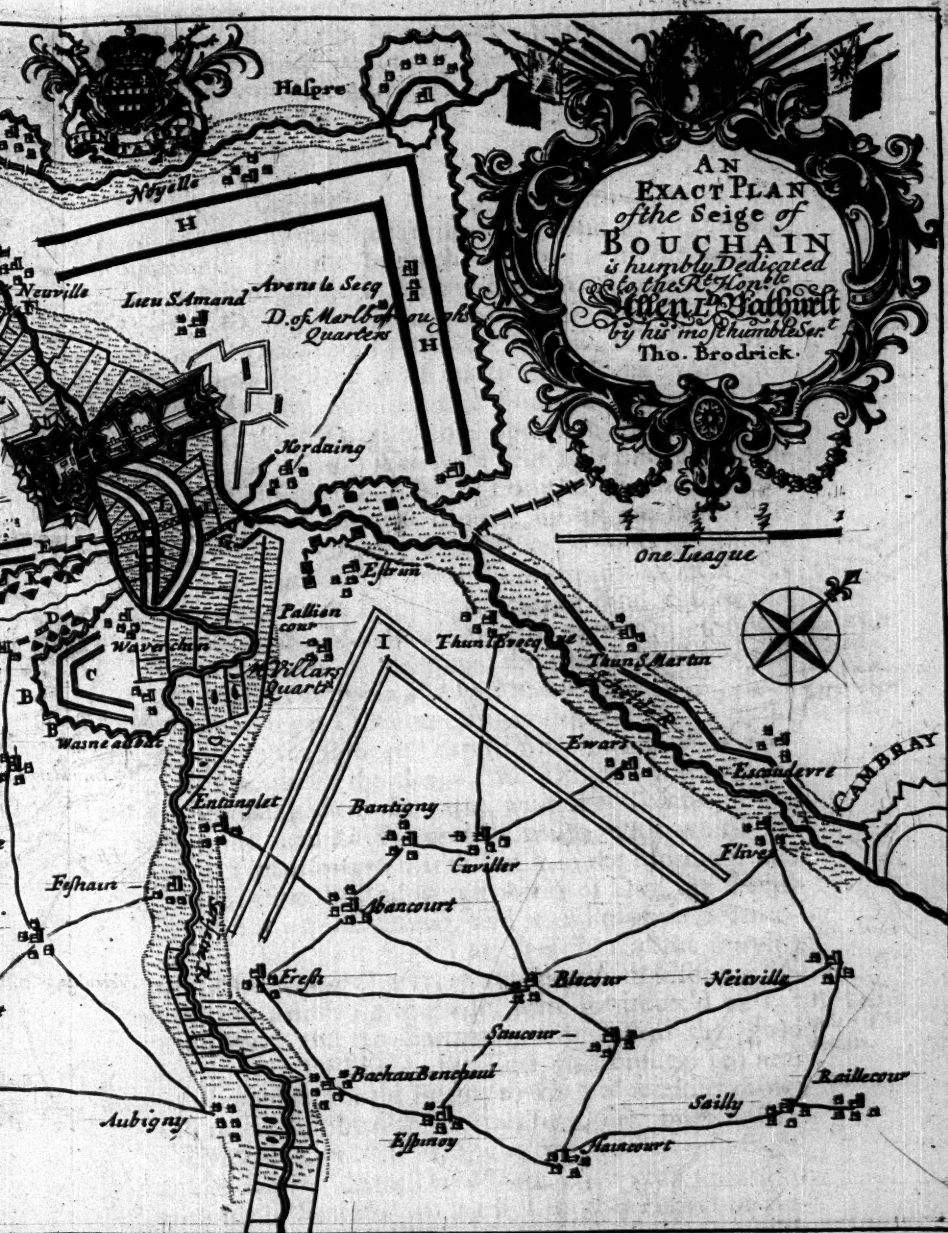
The Duke of Marlborough fortifies his Camp.

THE Confederates having pass'd the *French Lines*, and the Siege of *BOUCHAIN* being resolv'd on, the 9th of *August*, 30 Battalions (*viz.* 17 from the Right, and 13 from the Left) and 12 Squadrons were appointed for that Service, under the Command of General *Fagel*, with the Lieutenants-General *Collier*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*; the Majors-General *Goven*, *Sybourg*, *Ivoy*, and *Huffel*; and the Brigadiers *La Roche*, *Lebec*, *Schmeling*, and *Schavonne*. On the 10th, the Troops design'd for the SIEGE, under General *Fagel*, march'd to Invest the Place, and General *Bulau*, was detach'd with 40 Squadrons from the Right, and pass'd the *Scheld* at *Neufville*. The same Morning, very early, the Duke of *Marlborough* went in Person with that Detachment, to view the Approaches of (a) *BOUCHAIN*, and order'd the Lines of Circumvallation to be made: But, upon Advice that the *French Army* had pass'd the *Scheld*, as if they design'd to attack him, his Highness return'd to the Camp, order'd his Troops to take up Arms, and advanc'd towards the Enemy. The Armies came very near, but it was impossible to come to any Action, by Reason of the difficult hollow Ways and Defiles, by which they were parted. So the Enemy return'd to their Camp, and the Confederate Troops march'd back again: But, for preventing any further Alarm, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd several Lunettes and Redoubts to be made in the Front of his Camp, which might be joyn'd by Lines in case of Need. The Town of *Bouchain* could not be invested every where on the 10th, because the Enemy had thrown up an Intrenchment, from the Hill of *Marquette*, to the Inundation of *Bouchain*, which they had furnish'd with Cannon, and had Posted 30 Battalions behind it. The 11th, Lieutenant-General *Withers*, with 20 Battalions, and Sir *Richard Temple* with 20 Squadrons, march'd to Re-inforce General *Fagel*, on the other side of the *Scheld*. The same Day, the Confederate Troops began to Work on the Lunettes which the Engineers had mark'd out in the Front

(a) *BOUCHAIN*, a Fortified Town of the Low-Countries, in the Province of Hainault, and Marquisate of the Territory of Offervant, subject to the French. It stands on the River *Scheld*, 9 Miles North of *Cambray*, 10 South-West of *Valenciennes*, and 28 almost West of *Mons*. Longitude. 27. 22. Latitude. 50. 23.

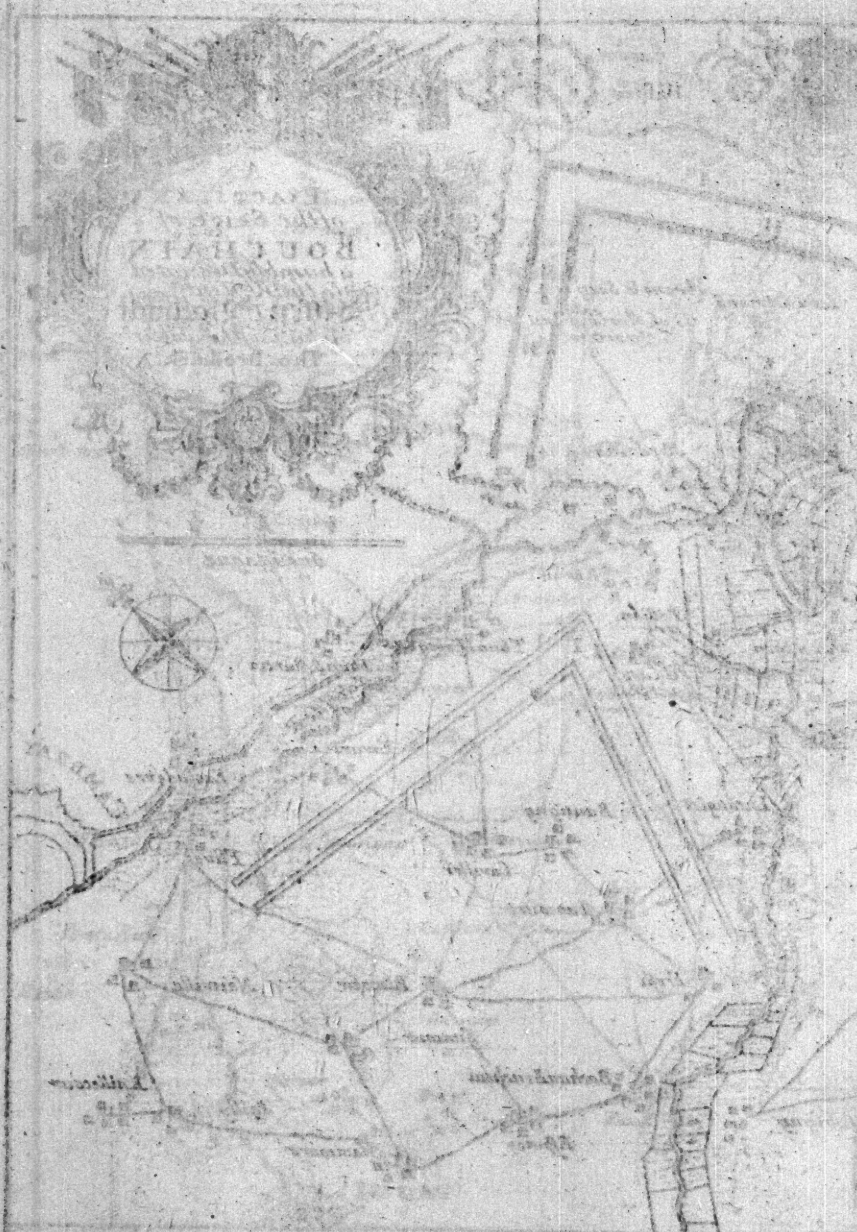


- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A The Lines of Circumvallation | F Bridges of Communication upon |
| B The Enemy's Retrench'd Camp at Waverchin | G The Facinade between the Scheld |
| C 30 Batt. Comm'd. by Mons ^r Albergotti in y ^e said Camp | H The Confederate Army. |
| D The Enemy's Batteries | I The French Army. |
| E The Batteries of the Allies | K A Line of Communication abando |



ication upon the Schelde.
 on the Schelde and Sensette.
 my.
 tion abandon'd by y^e Enemy.

L The Enemy's Communication in the Morasse, Cut off.
 M 40 Squadrons Comanded by Gen^l Dopffe.
 N The Besieging Army 30 Batt & 12 Squadrons.
 O 20 Batt to guard y^e line from Marquet to y^e Sensette
 P Lines of Communication with Marchiennes.



1. Le Fort de Bouffay est une forteresse de terre.
 2. Le Fort de Bouffay est une forteresse de terre.
 3. Le Fort de Bouffay est une forteresse de terre.
 4. Le Fort de Bouffay est une forteresse de terre.
 5. Le Fort de Bouffay est une forteresse de terre.

Front of the Army, between the *Scheld* and the *Selle*, and were so far perfected, that they were all mounted with Cannon the same Afternoon, and were afterwards joyn'd together by Lines, for the better Security of the Camp, whilst great Numbers of the Men were employ'd on the other side of the *Scheld*. The 12th, at 2 in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with 50 Battalions, and 52 Squadrons, pass'd the *Scheld*, and having view'd *Bouchain*, and the Intrenchments made by the Enemy, from *Bac-au-Vasne* to *Wavrechin*, gave Orders for making the Lines of Circumvallation from the *Scheld*, over against *Neufville* to the *Sanfet*. Mareschal *Villars*, with about 100 *Hussars*, came out of their Lines to Observe these Motions, and the like Number of our *Hussars* were order'd to Attack them; upon which, 4 Squadrons of their *Carabineers* who were near at Hand, apprehending their General to be in Danger, advanc'd to his Relief; but 4 of ours coming up at the same time, charg'd them with so much Bravery and Resolution, that they immediately broke their Squadrons, Kill'd several, and took a Brigadier, a Major, and 2 Caprains Prisoners: the Mareschal himself narrowly escaping. On the 13th, in the Evening, the Enemy having begun 3 Redoubts, between *Bouchain* and *Wavrechin*, as well for preserving a Communication with the Town, as for preventing the Besiegers carrying on their Line of Circumvallation to the *Sanfet*, the Disposition was made for Attacking them the 14th, with the Troops on the other side, and 20 Pieces of Cannon with which the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd at 3 in the Morning, and coming before the Redoubts at break of Day, the Enemy immediately quitted them, and retir'd to their Intrenchments. This Success very much facilitated the carrying on the Line, and to prevent any Interruption for the Future, the Troops on that side, were Re-inforc'd to 100 Squadrons, and 70 Battalions, which had that good Effect, that by Night, the Line was brought too near the Redoubts, for the Enemy to think of retaking them; and the 15th, the Confederates took them into the Circumvallation, which by Night, was carried quite thro' to the *Sanfet*. Mareschal *Villars*, not a little dissatisfied with his ill Success, having still another Project in Reserve, attempted to make a new Communication with the Town, between 2 Rivers, which Space is a great Morass, or rather an Inundation, and is in most Places of a pretty good Depth; But, thro' the middle of it, there

Mareschal
Villars in
Danger of
being taken
Prisoner.

The French
quit 3 Redoubts.

ANNO runs a little narrow Way, call'd *Le Sentier des Vaches* (or the *Cow-path*) The Enemy work'd Diligently upon this Way both from *Wavrechin* and the Town, to make it passable. In order to cut off this Communication, the Confederates on the 16th, at Night, being provided with good Number of Fascines, laid Bridges over the *Sanset* below their Line, and over the *Scheld* below *Hordain*, and from each began a Fascinade into the Morass. The 17th, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to *Maftin*, to forward these Works; and having view'd a Post the Enemy had on the *Cow-way*, which was covered by a Parapet 600 Paces in Front, guarded by Four Companies of Grenadiers, and sustain'd by the Brigade *DU ROY*; his Grace order'd it to be Attack'd by 400 Grenadiers, who had a Crown a Man given them for their Encouragement; and being sustain'd by 8 Battalions (commanded by Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*) march'd with the greatest Bravery 4 or 500 Paces up to the middle in Water. Upon their Approach, the Enemy gave them only one Fire, by which 6 Men were Kill'd and Wounded, and then retir'd, leaving the Confederates, to take Possession of that POST, which wholly cut off all Communication, between *Wavrechin* and the Town.

The French forc'd to retire from their Post at *Wavrechin*.

The Trenches before *Bouchain*. Open'd.

THE Lines of Circumvallation being finish'd, and all Communication between the Town and the Enemy cut off, the TRENCHES were open'd the 23d of *August*, at 3 several Attacks: Two against the upper Town, to be carried on by 31 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons, commanded by General *Fagel*; and under him, at the Attack on the Right, by the Lord *North* and *Grey*, having 4 Majors-General, and as many Brigadiers under him. The Attack on the Left, was Commanded by Lieutenant-General *Collier*, with the like Numbers of Majors-General, and Brigadiers: Besides which Troops, 40 Squadrons under General *Dopfe*, and 20 Battalions commanded by Lieutenant-General *Withers*, were Post-ed on the same side to Observe the Enemy. The 3d Attack was against the lower Town, under the Direction of Lieutenant-General *Schwartzzen*, with 2 Majors-General, and 4 Brigadiers. These Approaches were carried on with the utmost Diligence and Precaution, and inconsiderable Loss; and on the 30th, in the Morning, the Batteries began to Fire at the 3 Attacks, in Order

The Batteries begin to Fire.

Order to dismount the Enemy's Cannon, ruin their Defences, and disturb the Troops in their Out-Works. ANNO 1711.

The same Day, Mareschal *Villars* form'd a Design of making himself Master of the Communication the Allies had over the Morafs near *Hordain*. In Order thereunto, 2000 Grenadiers, sustain'd by 1000 Fuzileers, were detach'd the 31st of *August* about Midnight, to possess themselves of the Village of *Hordain*; and, at the same time, another Detachment of 1500 Grenadiers, with a Brigade of Foot to sustain them, from *Wavrechin*, were to attack the Fort of Fascines in the Morafs. The first Detachment made a Bridge over the *Scheld*, near *Etrun*, over which they pass'd unperceiv'd by the Favour of a Dark Night: But, the Duke of *Marlborough* having Intelligence of their Design, before they could get to *Hordain*, sent Word to Lieutenant-General *Finck*, who commanded there, to be upon his Guard: So that the Enemy advancing, that General, and the Officers and Troops under his Command, behav'd themselves so bravely, that the Enemy were vigorously Repuls'd, and forc'd to Retreat, with the Loss of a considerable Number of Men: The Troops from *Wavrechin*, that Attack'd the Fort in the Morafs, had no better Success, for the Allies soon beat them off, and oblig'd them to retire in great Confusion.

The French vigorously repuls'd at the Post of Hordain.

MARESCHAL *Villars* having been disappointed in his several Projects and Attempts to relieve *BOUCHAIN*, form'd a Design to surprise *Doway*, which was to have been put in Execution the 8th of *September*, N.S. Accordingly, all the Necessary Preparations were made for it, and a Detachment of about 10000 Men, under the Command of Monsieur *Albergotti* (the late Governor of *Doway*) march'd the 7th in the Evening; pass'd the *Sanfet* as soon as it was Dark, and Mareschal *Villars* thought fit Personally to appear in this Enterprize. About One in the Morning, the Enemy were discover'd by a Patrole of the Confederate Horse, who sent Intelligence of it to Count *Hompesch*; so that Orders were immediately given to the Officers in the Out-Posts to be upon their Guard: But, in the mean time, the Enemy advanc'd towards the Gate of *St. Eloy*, where they design'd to Scale the Wall; and several of their Boats fill'd with Soldiers, pass'd over the Innupation to favour the Attempt, and came so near

The French advance to surprise Doway.

ANNO near the Works, that being challeng'd by the Centi-
1711. nels, they Answer'd, *They were the Governor's Fisher-*
 Men; which the Garrison mistrusting, and at the same
 time, hearing some Firing from the Out-Posts, they
 fir'd likewise upon the Boats: So that the Enemy find-
 ing themselves discover'd, retir'd immediately. Those
 in the Innundation, left their Boats behind, and made
 what haste they could to join their main Body, which
 March'd back, and Re-pas'd the *Sanfet*, with great
 Precipitation, having lost a considerable Number of
 their Men by Desertion. The Duke of *Marlborough*
 having Advice of these Proceedings, sent Lieutenant-
 General *Cadogan*, with Orders for the Troops on the
 other side the *Scheld*, under the Command of General
Dopst, and Lieutenant-General *Withers*, to March, and
 endeavour to Attack the Enemy. These Troops were
 in Motion before it was Day; but in their March, the
Hussars, who were sent before, to get Intelligence of
 the Enemy's Motions, came back with several Priso-
 ners, and brought Notice of the Enemy's Precipitate
 Retreat; whereupon, they return'd to the Camp.

*But retire
 with Preci-
 pitation.*

*The Siege of
 Bouchain
 carried on.*

ALL this while, the Siege of *Bouchain* was carried
 on with great Vigour and Success, and the Allies ha-
 ving dislodg'd the Besieg'd from several Traverses, and
 other Out-Works, they attack'd on the 11th of *Septem-*
ber, the Bastion on the Right of the Lower-Town, and
 took it with inconsiderable Loss: But, in making the
 Lodgment, the Besiegers had a Lieutenant-Colonel,
 and 10 Private Men Kill'd, and about 30 Wounded.
 The Besieg'd abandon'd at the same time, the Bastion
 on the Left, where the Allies likewise lodg'd themselves.
 By this time, the Breaches at the two Attacks against
 the Upper-Town were very Wide, so that all things
 being prepar'd for a General STORM, the Garrison
 thought fit to prevent it by a Capitulation; and having
 beat a Parley the 12th about Noon, the *French* Hosta-
 ges were conducted to the Quarters of General *Fagel*,
 where the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the
 States, and several other Generals repair'd; and his
 Grace having conferr'd with them, the Hostages were
 call'd in: But, when they offer'd to deliver their AR-
 TICLES, the Duke told them, "That, he would
 not have them Read, for seeing that they had waited
 to the last Extremity, they had no other Terms to
 Expect,"

*The Garrison
 beat a Parly.*

“Expect, than to be Prisoners of WAR: Ordering them at the same time, to acquaint their Commander with it, and send back the Hostages that were in the Place on the side of the Allies, if he would not accept this Condition. The Hostages being return’d into the Town, the Governor refus’d to surrender upon these Terms, and so the Besiegers renew’d the Hostilities with more Fury than ever, and made such a terrible Fire, from their Cannon, Mortars, and small Shot, that the Enemy hung out a White Flag at all the Attacks, and beat a Parley a second time. New Hostages being exchange’d, they propos’d to surrender Prisoners of WAR, upon Condition, that they should be allow’d to March out with the Usual Marks of Honour, and be conducted into *France*; where they should do no manner of Service, till they were Exchange’d: Pretending, they desir’d this Favour, because of the Misery the Prisoners were reduc’d to in *Holland*, where they seem’d abandon’d by their Court, which took no care for their Subsistence. This Request being also rejected, the Governor agreed at last to surrender upon the Terms propos’d by the Duke of *Marlborough*; and the Allies took Possession of one of the Gates the 13th in the Morning. The 14th, the Garrison having deliver’d 24 Colours, and all their Arms, march’d out, to the Number of about 2000 Men, with Messieurs *De Ravigna* and *St. Luc*, being at the Head of them; and the Soldiers were conducted to *Marchienne*, in order to be sent to *Holland*; but the Officers continu’d in *BOUCHAIN*, till further Orders: And, Major-General *Grovesstein* being appointed Governor in the Place, took Possession of it with a Detachment of the Troops that Form’d the SIEGE. The Garrison, which consisted at first of 8 Compleat Battalions, and a Detachment of 600 *Switzers*, besides another of Dragoons, lost a great many Men in the Defence of the Place, being reduc’d to the Number of 2 Majors-General, 2 Brigadiers, 8 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 76 Captains, 83 Lieutenants, 51 Under-Lieutenants, and 2717 Private Men. Those Officers and Soldiers, who by Reason of their Wounds and Sickness, were not able to march out with the rest, were sent to *Cambray*, to be accounted for as Prisoners. The *French* Governor pretended, that he was in a Condition to have defended himself some Days longer, but that

ANNO
1711.And Surrender
Prisoners of War.The Loss of
the Garrison
during the
SIEGE.

ANNO the Soldiers finding Mareſchal *Villars* did not attempt
 1711. to relieve the Place, as he had promis'd, Oblig'd him
 to Capitulate. The Field-Deputies diſpatch'd im-
 mediately after the Reduction of *BOUCHAIN*, the
 following Letter to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The Field-
 Deputies
 Letter to the
 States-Gen-
 eral.

THE Enemy having beaten a Parley Yeſterday,
 the Capitulation was agreed to this Morning, by
 which the Garriſon are made Priſoners of WAR.
 It is with the utmoſt Satisfaction, that we give our
 ſelves the Honour to congratulate your High-Mighti-
 neſſes, on the Conqueſt with which GOD Almighty
 has been pleas'd to bleſs the Arms of the State, and
 your High Allies. This Place is of ſo GREAT IM-
 PORTANCE, in reſpect to its Situation, which
 opens a Way to penetrate farther into the Territories
 of the Enemy, and even into the very Heart of
 their Country; that in order to prevent it, they have
 thought neceſſary to conſume by Fire the Forage in
 their own Territories. If the Circumſtances that
 have attended this Conqueſt are duly conſider'd, as
 the Paſſing of the LINES, which the Enemy and
 all the World thought impoſſible; and the SIEGE
 carried on with ſo much Speed, and in ſo Glorious a
 Manner, in Sight, and within the Reach of an Ar-
 my, which, if not Superiour, was at leaſt of an
 equal Strength: If all theſe things are rightly conſi-
 der'd, it will appear, that the Conduct, Firmneſs and
 Valour, which the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Count
Tilly, have expreſs'd in the Proſecution of this Glo-
 rious Enterpriſe, cannot be ſufficiently Prais'd. That
 we may likewise do Juſtice to General *Fagel* (who
 commanded the SIEGE) we find our ſelves oblig'd
 to ſay, that his Courage, and indefatigable Care,
 has very much contributed to the Speedy Conqueſt of
 this Important Place: But above all, we return
 Thanks to Almighty GOD, who has made Uſe of
 theſe Generals as happy Inſtruments for the Accom-
 pliſhment of his Will and Mercies. We pray GOD
 that he will continue his Bleſſings on the Arms of
 Your High-Mightineſſes; that this Bloody and Ex-
 penſive WAR, may be chang'd into a Happy and
 Laſting PEACE. We take the Liberty to propoſe
 Major.

"Major-General *Grovestein* for Commander, and Cap-
"tain *Keppel*, for Major of the Place, who are to take
"Possession thereof; and hope that Your High-Mighti-
"nesses, will be pleas'd to approve the same, and re-
"main with the utmost Respect,

ANNO
1711.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

From the Camp before
BOUCHAIN.
Sept. 13th, 1711.

A. Van. CAPELLE. W. HOOFT.

S. Van. GOSLINGA.

P. F. *Vegelin* Van. CLAERBERGEN.

THE Success of this memorable Siege, so difficult in all its Circumstances, improv'd the Bravery and Resolution of the Confederate Troops; insomuch, that they never express'd such Eagerness for coming to a fair Engagement with the Enemy. The Stratagem of the Allies, in passing the *French* Lines without the Loss of a Man, the cutting off the Communication of the Enemy with *Bouchain*, the Manner of their Investing the Town with an Inferiour Army, their casting up Lines, making regular Forts, raising Batteries, laying Bridges over a River, making passable a Morass, and providing for the Security of their Convoys, against a Superior Army on one side, and the Numerous Garrisons of *Conde* and *Valenciennes* on the other, are Enterprises truly Heroick: And after all, their forcing a strong Garrison to deliver up so important a Place, and to surrender Prisoners of WAR, is returning most effectually the NE PLUS ULTRA of *Mareschal Villars* upon himself, and his 100000 Men. That General had form'd a Project to surprise *Aire*, and *Monsieur Goesbriand*, march'd with the Garrison of *St. Omer*, and some other Troops for that Purpose; but had the same Success as *Monsieur Albergotti* had upon *Doway*, which he was likewise to Surprise: So that those two Generals miscarried, in the Design they had to regain their former Governments.

*Difficulties
of the Siege
of Bouchain.*

AFTER the Reduction of *Bouchain*, the *French*, to extenuate their Loss, pleasantly gave out, That the taking of that Place, was but equivalent to the taking

A a 2

of

ANNO
1711.

of a DOVE-HOUSE: But, the Number of the Garrison, and the many Attempts made by Mareschal *Villars* to preserve it, shew, that this was a DOVE-HOUSE of an extraordinary Nature. The Enemy, however, were so much Mortified, to see that Monsieur *De Ravignan*, who commanded there, and the other Principal Officers of that Garrison, represented to the French Court, that the Conditions promis'd them during the Parley, were not made good to them, insisting that they were only to be deem'd Prisoners, to be conducted Home, and to be accounted for in Future Exchanges. And the said Representation having been transmitted to the Duke of *Marlborough*, by Mareschal *Villars*, his Grace in answer to it, return'd him Attestations sign'd by General *Fagel*, who commanded the Siege, and Colonel *Pagnies*, one of his Hostages, who they pretend made them that Offer, in the Name of Monsieur *Fagel*; whereby it plainly appear'd, that their Complaint was altogether Groundless, and that they never had the least Encouragement given them, to hope for any other Conditions, than to be made Prisoners of WAR. The Fortifications of *BOUCHAIN* being repair'd, and the Place put into a Posture of Defence, it being not thought fit to expose the Infantry to the Fatigues of a new SIEGE in the late Scafon of the Year, the Duke of *Marlborough* seperated the Forces under his Command, and quarter'd great part of them on the Frontiers, that they might be able to hinder the Enemy from making new Lines in the Winter, and Form their Army early in the Spring, without being harra's'd with long Marches. On the 23d of October, his Grace went to Visit the Fortifications of *BOUCHAIN*, and order'd the Battalions appointed for the Garrison of that Place to march in, and the Detachments that were there belonging to the several Regiments that made the SIEGE, to joyn the Respective Bodies to which they belong'd. The same Day, Monsieur *D'Albergotti*, with the Troops encamp'd near *Wavrechin*, under his Command, pass'd the *Santer*, and having join'd Mareschal *Villars*, they march'd the 25th, and seperated their Army likewise, in Order to put them into Winter-Quarters. The Duke of *Marlborough*, having given all the Necessary Orders, left the Army the 27th, went that Day to *Tournay*, where he was nobly entertain'd by the Earl of *Albemarle* (Governor of that Fortress)

The Confederate Forces march into Winter-Quarters.

The French Army seperates.

Fortress) arriv'd the 3d of November -at *Antwerp*, and *ANNO*
 on the 5th, set out for the *Hague*, where he arriv'd the 1711.
 next Day; and having had several Conferences with
 the States Deputies, if not about PEACE, at least
 about the Prosecution of the WAR, his Grace set out
 the 23d, for the *Brill*, in order to Embark for *England*,
 and on the 18th of November (O.S.) arriv'd at *London*.
 Thus ended this CAMPAIGN in the *Netherlands*,
 which has produc'd variety of Strange and Memorable
 Events, and given a new Turn to the Affairs and Mea-
 sures of *Great-Britain*, as will fully appear in the en-
 suing part of this HISTORY.

The Duke
 of Marlbo-
 rough ar-
 rives at Lon-
 don.



of the present W. A. R.
 (Lundy) and the 1st of 1840, when he was and ANNO
 on the 1st for the 1st, when he was and ANNO
 next Day; and having had several children as with
 the 1st of 1840, if not before 1840, in 1840
 about the 1st of 1840, in 1840, in 1840, in 1840
 the 1st, for the 1st, in order to 1st, for the 1st
 and on the 1st of 1840, (O.S.) and in 1840
 This ended the 1st of 1840, in 1840, in 1840
 which was ended in 1840, in 1840, in 1840
 and on the 1st of 1840, in 1840, in 1840
 and on the 1st of 1840, in 1840, in 1840
 and on the 1st of 1840, in 1840, in 1840



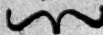


A
COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1712.



THE Campaign of 1712, is so remarkable in all its Circumstances, and has produc'd such a continu'd Series of Wonderful Events, that they will be one of the brightest Parts of the History of these Times; but it will be a very difficult Task to discover the Secret Springs, which have Occasion'd new and unexpected Motions in several Councils of *Europe*: And, as this Year begun and concluded with the Negotiations of *PEACE*, I shall give a particular Account of them, after having related the chief Actions of *WAR*.

ANNO
1712.



THE Queen having been pleas'd to remove the Duke of *Marlborough* from the Command of her Army, appointed the Duke of *Ormond* to Command her Forces abroad, as her Captain General, with the same Authority

The Duke of Ormond takes upon him the Command of the Army.

ANNO
1712.

rity and Commission as his Predecessor had, and the time of Opening the CAMPAIGN, drawing near, the Duke of *Ormond* repair'd to the *Hague*, to concert the Operations of WAR, and from thence went to *Tournay*, where Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* was already arriv'd. On the 6th of *May*, those two Generals were nobly entertain'd by the Earl of *Albemarle* (Governor of that City) with the *Sieurs De Claerbergen* and Deputies of the States, and some other Persons of Note. The next Day, General *Lumley* came to Complement his Grace, and in the Evening, return'd to *Besieux*, where the *British* Troops were encamp'd, having assisted in a long Conference, held between Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Deputies of the States, the Earl of *Albemarle*, and several other Generals. On the 21st, the Duke of *Ormond*, and Prince *Eugene* left *Tournay*, being at their Departure, saluted with a tripple Discharge of the Cannon. They went first to *Doway*, to view the Fortifications of that Place, and came in the Evening to the Camp of *Marchiennes*; his Grace taking his Quarters at the Abbey of that Name, and Prince *Eugene* at that of *Anchin*. The 23d, his Grace Review'd the Right-Wing of the first Line of his Army, consisting of all the *British* Troops then in the Camp, and 16 Squadrons of Dragoons, of the Auxiliary Troops in her Majesty's Pay, which made a very Splendid Appearance. After the Review was over, his Grace entertain'd Prince *Eugene*, and the General Officers of both Armies at Dinner. On the 24th, the Duke of *Ormond* went to *Bouchain*, to view the Fortifications of that Place, and General *Fagel's* Camp on the other side the *Scheld*; and the Dispositions were made for the two Armies to pass that River the next Day. The Proposals made in a Council of WAR, to Attack the Enemy, having not been consented to, it was resolv'd to Besiege (a) *QUESNOY*; and accordingly, the two Armies made a Motion, the 7th of *June*, and pass'd the River *Selle*, the Duke of *Ormond* extending his Left to *Chateau-Cambresis*, and Prince *Eugene* his Right to *Hasppe*, all along the said River, which

And arrives
in the Con-
federate
Camp.

The Siege of
Quesnoy re-
solv'd upon.

(a) *QUESNOY*, a small, but strong Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of *Hainault*, and Territory of *Valenciennes*, subject to the French. It stands Seven Miles South-east of *Valenciennes*, 18 South-West of *Mons*, and 18 almost North-East of *Cambray*. Longitude 22. 53. Latitude 50. 17.

which they had in Front. In the mean time, General *Fagel* was detach'd with 30 Battalions, and as many Squadrons to Invest *QUESNOT*, which was done the 8th of *June*, but thro' many Difficulties (which would be too tedious here to insert) the Trenches were not Open'd till the 19th at Night, when the Siege was carried on with so much Vigour and Success, that on the 1st of *July*, the Counterscarpe was taken Sword in Hand: Whereupon, the Garrison beat a Parley the 3d, and Surrender'd the 4th, as will more fully appear by the following Authentick Letter.

ANNO
1712.

The Town
Surrenders.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I HAD the Honour most humbly to acquaint your High - Mightinesses the 27th past, what Progress we had made in this SIEGE, as also that we were preparing to Attack the Counterscarp; which we did Succesfully the 1st Instant, when, as we had propos'd, we drove the Enemy out of the Cover'd-Way. In the mean time, we continued to enlarge and level the Breaches with Incessant Firing of our Artillery, and to Day, they are made fit to Mount, and our Saps are brought near to the Edge of the Ditch over against them, in Order to filling it. The Garrison not daring to stay till that be done, beat a Parly at Three to Day, and desir'd to send out a Brigadier, and two Colonels to Capitulate, which I have Granted; yet with Intimation, that the Garrison must Yield themselves Prisoners of WAR, as I signified to the Governor, at the beginning of the Siege, that he was to expect no other Usage, if he waited to the last Extremity. I would not delay sending your High - Mightinesses immediare Information of this, by my *Aid-de-Camp* (the Count *De Berla*) most humbly congratulating Your High-Mightinesses on this good News, and that with the greater Reason, because *QUESNOT* is a Place very well Fortified, and has above 70 Villages dependent on it, &c.

General Fa-
gel's Letter
to the States-
General.

From the Camp before
QUESNOT, July 3d,
1712.

Sign'd,

F. N. Baron Van *FAGEL*.

THE

ANNO

1712.

THE Garrison of *QUESNOT*, consisting of 2664 Private Men, embark'd at *Marchiennes*, and proceeded to *Ghent*, in order to be conducted into *Holland*. Besides these, there were several Persons of a Superior Rank, made Prisoners of WAR, viz. Monsieur *Labadie* (Lieutenant-General, and Governor of the Place) the *Sieur Damas* (Major-General) 3 Brigadiers: The Major of the Town, and his Assistant: 2 Captains of the Guard: 2 Commissaries of WAR: A Treasurer: A Commissary of the Artillery, with 7 others in Extraordinary: 5 Officers of the Artillery: 1 Lieutenant of the Bombardiers: 4 Cadets: 12 Bombardiers: 8 Officers of the Ordnance: 70 Gunners: 6 Engineers: 5 Colonels: 4 Lieutenant-Colonels: 6 Majors: 52 Captains: 121 Lieutenants: And 53 Ensigns: Besides, 528 Private Men Sick or Wounded, who could not be remov'd. The Confederates put a good Garrison into the Place, under Major-General *Vooy*, and all possible Expedition was us'd to repair the Breaches, and level the Works.

The Duke of
Ormond in-
sists upon a
Cessation of
Arms for
two Months.

THE Confederate Armies continued about *Quesnoy*, till the 16th of *July*, and during that time, the Generals had several Conferences, in which the Duke of *Ormond* insisted (on the part of the Queen) on a Cessation of Arms for two Months, in order to facilitate the Conclusion of a Treaty for a General PEACE, then on Foot. At the same time, his Grace told Prince *Eugene*, and the Field Deputies of the States, that he had receiv'd Positive Orders to agree with the French for a Cessation of Arms for two Months, by which time, it was hop'd, a General PEACE would be concluded; and that in the mean time, he had Directions to send Ten Battalions to take Possession of *DUNKIRK*, which the French had offer'd to put into the Hands of the Queen his Mistress, for the Security of the Performances of the Offers they had made. The

The British
Forces sepe-
rate from the
Auxiliary
Troops.

Allies could not agree upon this Subject; and so Prince *Eugene* decamp'd the 16th from the Neighbourhood of *Quesnoy*, and Encamp'd at *Hartre* near *Landrecy*, being joyn'd in his March, by all the Auxiliary Troops of the Princes of the Empire, that were in the Army of the Duke of *Ormond*, whose Generals declar'd they had Orders from their Respective Masters, not to separate themselves from the Forces of the Emperor, and the

the States; and so none remain'd with the *English*, but some Battalions of *Holstein Gottorp*, and the Regiments of Dragoons of *Waleff*. This was the fatal Day of the Separation of the Forces of the Allies, which having been invincible, while they continued United, were soon after sensible that they could not be an equal Match for the *French* after their Separation. Prince *Eugene* made Preparations for the Siege of *Landrecy*, and on the 17th, the Duke of *Ormond* having caus'd a Suspension of Arms, for two Months, to be Publish'd in his Camp, as the Mareschal *De Villars* had done in his; his Grace march'd back to *Avesnes le Secq*, repass'd the *Scheld* and the *Scarpe* and came to *Ghent*, where the *British* Forces continued, all the rest of the CAMPAIGN.

The Duke of Ormond causes a Suspension of Arms to be Publish'd in his Camp.

SOON after the Troops of *Great-Britain* separated from the Allies, General *Cadogan*, went to Prince *Eugene* with a Complement from the Duke of *Ormond*, and told him, that his Grace was sorry for this Separation, and wish'd him a Prosperous CAMPAIGN, in which he should have no hindrance from him. The same Day, in the Afternoon, Count *Nassau Woudenburg* (Son to the late Velt-Mareschal *D' Auverquerque*) came to the Duke of *Ormond* from Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the States, to acquaint his Grace, "that upon hearing that the Commandants of *Bouchain* and *Doway*, "refus'd to admit some of his Officers into those Places, "upon the March of his Army, they had thought themselves Oblig'd to declare, that the same was not done directly nor indirectly by their Orders; and that the said Commandants should be severely reprimanded: "Desiring his Grace not to impute to them what the said Commandants had done without Orders; and assur'd him they were ready to give all possible Assistance to the Troops in their March, and to do every thing that could be desir'd of them, towards the preserving a good Understanding and Union between the Queen and their Masters. The same Evening, Count *Hompesch* (Governor of *Doway*) waited likewise on his Grace, to excuse himself, as having no part in the Commandants refusing entrance to his Officers. In the mean time, the Allies made the Necessary Preparations for the Siege of *LANDRECY* and on the 17th of *July*, that Place was Invested by 34 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, who had under him, 3 Lieutenants-General 6 Majors-General, and 8 Brigadiers.

Mutual Civility between the Duke of Ormond and Prince Eugene after their Separation.

ANNO Brigadiers. He was supported by the rest of the Army,
1712. commanded by Prince *Eugene*, the Left of which, joyn-
ed the Camp before *Landrecy*, and the Right extended
along the *Scheld* towards *Denain*, where the Allies had
an Intrench'd Camp, to cover the bringing up by Wa-
ter, of the Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, which
they drew from the Magazines of the Places in the *Wal-
loon Flanders*. Mareschal *Villars*, who had Orders to re-
lieve *Landrecy*, caus'd Bridges to be laid over the *Scheld*,
the 18th of *July*, which he pass'd the 19th and 28th,
encamp'd on the *Selle* towards *Chateau-Cambresis*, and
the 21st and 22d, order'd 1500 Men to widen and level
the Roads towards the *Sambre*, and to lay Bridges over
that River. Upon these Motions, Prince *Eugene* caus'd
a great Intrenchment to be made before his Left, and
Posted behind it General *Fagel*, with 40 Battalions, and
caus'd his Right, to move up nearer about 3 Leagues,
that he might be in a Condition to maintain the Siege
with all his Forces.

Mareschal
Villars forms
a Design of
possessing
himself of
the Camp of
Denaip.

IN the mean time Mareschal *Villars*, who had form-
ed the Important Design of possessing himself of the
Camp of *Denain*, and of the Magazines of the Allies,
commanded the Count *De Broglie*, the 23d in the Eve-
ning, to advance along the *Selle* with 40 Squadrons,
causing all the Passages of that River to be Guarded, to
the end that none of the Parties of the Allies might
pass over it, to observe the Motions of the *French* Army.
At the same time, he Order'd the Marquiss *De Vieux-
pont* (Lieutenant-General) to March with 30 Battalions
of the Left, some Artillery and Pontons, and lay Bridg-
es at *Neufville* over the *Scheld*, between *Bouchain* and *De-
nain*. He caus'd him to be follow'd by Count *Albergot-
ti*, with 20 other Battalions, and by all the Army, in 4
Columns, and a 5th of Artillery, having some Days before,
sent the heavy Baggage to *St. Quintin*. Notwithstand-
ing, the Marquiss *De Nieuwpont* made all possible Ex-
pedition, he could not reach *Neufville*, till the 24th at
8 in the Morning, where he presently caus'd Bridges to be
laid over the *Scheld*. The Count *De Broglie* arriv'd
about 9, with his 40 Squadrons, as did likewise Ma-
reschal *Villars*, who order'd him to pass over before the
Infantry, which he did with great Difficulty, by Rea-
son of a Morass which was beyond the Bridge, which
the Horse and Dragoons were forc'd to March thro'
Four a-breast.

THE

THE Allies had made Lines, which began at the *Scheld*, and ended at the *Scarpe*, in Order to cover their Convoys against the Garrisons of *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*. The Count *De Broglie*, attack'd those which began between *Neufville* and *Denain*, and finding them weakly Guarded, he forc'd them almost without Resistance. He found on the other side of them, 500 Waggon's loaden with Bread for the Army of the Allies, guarded by 500 Horse, and the same Number of Foot, who were surrounded and most of them either Kill'd or Taken. The Troops at *Denain* came out, in several Columns, to defend their LINES, and their Convoy; but seeing the *French* Infantry advancing, they return'd into their Camp. It was defended by 17 Battalions, cover'd by an Intrenchment of between 15 and 20 Foot high, and about half a Quarter of a League in Extent. These Troops were commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, 4 Lieutenants-General, several Majors-General and Brigadiers, with 12 Pieces of Cannon.

THE *French* Infantry having pass'd the *Scheld*, and the Line which the Count *De Broglie* had gain'd, *Mareschal Villars* made the Dispositions for the Attack in 8 Columns, distant 200 Paces from each other; the Grenadiers at the Head of the Battalions, with a Reserve of 6 Battalions marching in a second Line, and the Cavalry behind. *Mareschal Villars* put himself at the Right of the Infantry, as did the *Mareschal De Montesquiou*, and Count *Albergotti* at the Left. The signal being given, the whole Line advanc'd, and march'd 7 or 800 Paces, towards the Intrenchment, without Firing once. When they were come within half a Musket-shot, the Troops of the Allies, who lin'd the Rampart, made a Discharge of their Cannon loaded with Cartridge-shot, and 3 Discharges of their Muskets, without disordering any one Battalion. The Enemy coming up within 50 Paces of the Intrenchment, the Piquets, and Grenadiers leap'd into the Ditch, follow'd by the Battalions, and after a long Resistance, they enter'd the Camp, cutting down all who made Head against them. The rest retir'd into the Village and the Abbey, where they were forc'd and pursu'd so close, that entire Battalions threw themselves into the *Scheld*; by which Means, the Confederate Troops were entirely defeated, before Prince *Eugene* could come up to their Assistance: For, the Precautions which *Mareschal Villars* had us'd, to conceal

The French
attack the
Confederate
Lines.

his

ANNO his Design, and his March from the Allies, had succeed-
 1712. ed so well, that Prince *Eugene* had no Intelligence till
 the 24th in the Morning, when the Enemy were laying
 Bridges over the *Scheld*, and so was not able to arrive
 with his Troops, till the end of the Engagement. This
 was a very unfortunate Action, wherein the *Dutch* lost
 several Brave Commanders, and after which, the Field-
 Deputies wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The Field-
 Deputies
 Letter to the
 States-General
 after the
 Action of
 Denain.

“THE Marechal *De Villars*, decamp'd Yesterday in
 the Evening, at Sun-set from *Chateau-Cambresis*,
 “and march'd with such Diligence, that early this Mor-
 “ning, he pass'd the *Scheld* in 8 Columns at *Sourche*,
 “and at *Neufville*. As soon as Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*,
 “had Intelligence of the Enemy's March, he went to *De-*
 “*nain*, caus'd 6 Battalions to March thither to Re-inforce
 “the Body commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, view-
 “ed in Person the Intrenchment there, and the Infan-
 “try who were Posted in it; caus'd the Cavalry and
 “Baggage to come over to this side of the *Scheld*, that
 “there might not be any Embarrass; and about 10 o' th'
 “Clock, came over to this side of the Bridge, to make
 “the Necessary Dispositions for supporting that Body,
 “with all the Infantry of the Army, who were actual-
 “ly on the March. In the mean while, the Enemy ha-
 “ving advanc'd near to the Intrenchment, in one very
 “close Column of their Left Wing and main Body,
 “which fil'd off to attack the Intrenchment in Front,
 “they afterwards made several Feints, as if they would
 “tire, because of the great Fire which our Men made
 “upon them from their Cannon: But, at length, they
 “fell, with so much Fury, on the Regiments Posted
 “there, that after one Discharge, the Intrenchment was
 “abandon'd. Then the Enemy breaking into the In-
 “trenchment, charg'd our Men on the Right and Left,
 “broke them, and after a Vigorous but Vain Resist-
 “ance, forc'd them to retire over the Bridge on the
 “*Scheld*: But, that Bridge having been unfortunately
 “broke by the Weight of the Baggage which had new-
 “ly pass'd it, the greatest Part of those who attempted
 “to pass it were Drown'd: Others got over to this side
 “of the *Scheld*, and the rest of the 7 Battalions who
 “were in the Intrenchment, were Kill'd, or made Pri-
 “soners. The Earl of *Albemarle*, and Major-General
 “*Lobel*,

" *Lobel*, are among the latter. Count *Dbona* (Lieutenant-General) and the Prince of *Holstein* (Major-General in the Emperor's Service) were Drown'd. We have not yet any certain Advice of the Count of *Nassau-Woudenburgh*. Among the 17 Battalions, were 8 Imperialists, or *Palatines*, and 3 of this State: *Viz.* Those of *Albemarle*, *Welderen*, and *Douglas*; the rest being Auxiliary Troops. We are oblig'd to defer to another Opportunity, the sending to your High-Mightinesses the Particulars of our Loss; 'tis but little, the great Fire consider'd, and without the Accident of the Breaking of the Bridge, would have been yet less: For, the Enemy durst not Penetrate to the *Scheld*, to avoid the Fire of our Infantry, who were Posted on this side of that River. Brigadier *Berkhoffer* is in *Marchiennes* with 6 Battalions; and as that Place is Scituate on the *Scarp*, on Ground almost inaccessible, we hope he will retire elsewhere, in case the Enemy should pass that River. As all Communication with *Marchiennes* is cut off from Us, Orders have been issued for Baking Bread for the Army, here and at *Mons*; and the Infantry is order'd back to the Army, which is in its former Scituation. To Morrow, we shall concert with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and Count *Tilly* what to do; and we will immediately inform Your High-Mightinesses of it. We hope thereby entirely to prevent any ill Consequences of this Loss.

ANNO

1712.

QUESNOY,
July 24th. 1712.

We are,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS. &c.

FOR the Reader's farther Satisfaction, I think fit to Incert the Lord *Albemarle*'s ACCOUNT of the Action, which he sent the States-General: As also Prince *Eugene*'s LETTER upon that Occasion.

THE Army of the Allies having Decamp'd, the 26th of May, from the Camp at *Anchin* and *Marchiennes*, and having pass'd the *Scheld* at *Neufville* and *Lourbe*, encamp'd with the Right Wing at *Noyelles*, and the Left at *Solemne*, having the *Scheld* before them, and the *Selle* behind. The Earl of *Albemarle* was detach'd, at the same time, with 13 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, to take Post at *Denain* on the *Scheld*, to secure

The Lord
Albemarle's
Relation of
the ACTION
of Denain.

ANNO 1712. cure the Communication with *Marchiennes*, whence we were to draw Ammunition and Provisions: He set Men to Work, the same Day, on an Intrenchment for the safe Encamping of his Troops; the Right reach'd to the old Line, which the Enemy had made from the *Scarpe* to the *Scheld*, after the Battle of *Malplaquet*; and the Left to the *Scheld*: The Generals took up their Quarters in the Abby and Village of *Denain*: The necessary Posts every where, were taken Possession of; and all Precautions were used, for the Security of that Post.

THE *Saxon* Troops, to the Number of 6 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons, marching from thence the 30th, to the great Army, were immediately supplied by others: In the mean while, my Lord *Albemarle* caus'd Men to Work hard on a Double Line of Communication, which extended cross the Plain of *Denain*, to the Abby of *Beaurepaire*. These Lines were Two Leagues and a Half in Length; and defended at proper Distances by Redoubts and Guards, to secure the Passage of Convoys, which were to go to the Army, to oppose the Parties and Enterprizes of the Enemy.

THE 31st, my Lord *Albemarle* detach'd Brigadier *Berkhoffer*, with the Regiments of *Murray*, the Hereditary Prince of *Wolfembuttel*, *Berner*, *Els*, and the 3 Squadrons of *Schellart*, to Guard the Boats Laden with Artillery and Ammunition from *Marchiennes*. The Cavalry, which was before at *Marchiennes*, remain'd there, and my Lord *Albemarle* caus'd the Infantry to Encamp in the Intrenchment near the Abby of *Beaurepaire*, to cover the Boats against any sudden Attempt of the Enemy.

THE 7th of *June*, the Army of the Allies Encamp'd between the *Selle*, and the Rivulet *Eschaillon*; the Right-Wing at *Flory*, within a League of *Denain*; and the Left at *Chateau-Cambresis*, to cover the Siege of *Quesnoy*: And then, the aforesaid Troops serv'd to Guard to the Siege, all the Convoys of Ammunition and Provisions. That Siege being ended, it was resolv'd to undertake that of *Landrecies*: But, the Armies being then to pass the *Escaillon*, an Intrenchment was begun the 8th of *July*, for covering the Bridges at *Denain*, against the Insults of the Enemy. That Intrenchment

trenchment was Guarded by the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Wolfenbüttel*, which Encamp'd there in three Plottoons. At the same time, a new Line of Communication was begun from *DENAIN*, towards *Thian*, to secure the Passage of the Convoys for the Siege of *Landrecy*, and to cover the Bridge of Communication at *Thian*.

ANNO
1712.

THE 14th, one of the Bridges of Pontons at *DENAIN*, was taken to Pieces, and by express Order, sent to the great Army, to be made use of, the 17th, to make a Communication over the *Sambre*, and the Inundation above and below *Landrecy*, in order to Invest that Town.

THE 16th, the Prince of *Savoy* pass'd the *Escaillon*, with his Army, and all the Foreign Troops; and caus'd them to Encamp, the Right-Wing at *Thian*, and the Left at *Fontaine-au-Bois*, near *Landrecy*: The first Line facing towards the *Eschaillon*, and the second towards *Valenciennes* and *Quesnoy*.

THE 17th, the new Line of Communication between *DENAIN* and *Thian*, was committed to the keeping of Six Imperial and Palatine Battalions, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Secquin*; and the Prince of *Holstein*, and M. *Zobel*, Majors-General; to hinder the Enemy's seperating by that side, the Body of Troops at *DENAIN*, from the great Army.

THE same Day, the Prince of *Anhalt* was detach'd with 30 Battalions, and 40 Squadrons, to Besiege *Landrecy*: And, as among them, some of the Body of the Earl of *Albemarle* march'd that Way, they were instantly supply'd; so that the Body at *DENAIN* consisted then of 10 Battalions, and 23 Squadrons, which Encamp'd along the Intrenchment, from the Left to the Right, the Cavalry and Infantry intermixed.

THE 19th, the Enemy's Army pass'd the *Scheld*, below *Cambray*, after having drawn together all their Troops from *Monchypreux*, and from the Posts along the *Sanfet*: They Encamp'd with the Left-Wing near *Cambray*, and the Right at *Casteler*, giving out that they would offer Battle: Whereupon, the Prince of *Savoy* put his Army under Arms, and order'd my Lord *Albe-*

B b

marle

ANNO 1712. *marle* to hold himself ready to March with his Troops, if there should be Occasion. And the Enemy continuing their March the 20th towards the *Sambre*, he caus'd the great Army to close towards the Left, and ordered my Lord *Albemarle* again, to hold himself ready to March at the first Order; as he did accordingly, tho' it was not intended to do it, but at the last Extremity.

THE Enemy encamping then behind the *Selle*, the Left Wing at *Vielles Coachy*, and the Right at *St. Martin*, against the Wood of *Bobian*; the Prince of *Savoy* caused a Line to be made, from the Source of the *Efcaillon* to the *Sambre*, to cover the Left-Wing, and to preserve the Communication with the Troops employ'd in the Siege: He caus'd this Line to be Guarded by 12 Battalions, and withdrew his Troops into their old Camp, ordering my Lord *Albemarle* to do the like. Which being done, and my Lord *Albemarle* observing that the *Pontons* of the second Bridge, which were taken away the 14th, were not sent back, as was promis'd him; he immediately after these Motions, set Men to Work to make a Bridge of Timber. On this Service all the Carpenters were employ'd, a Number of Workmen, and 5 or 600 Men, to get Timber necessary, from the Neighbouring Woods. This Work went on till the 24th, when the Bridge would have been Finished, had not the Enemy Attack'd us; and it could not be finish'd sooner, because the River was of the Breadth of 8 *Pontons*, and by Consequence gave much Labour and Trouble.

THE 23d, arriv'd at *Marchiennes*, a Convoy from *Tournay*, Guarded by two Battalions, who were order'd to stay at *Beaurepaire* with Brigadier *Berkhoffer*; who by that Means, had under his Command 6 Battalions, and 3 Squadrons. The Earl of *Albemarle* gave him Order, that in Case the Enemy should have a Design on *Marchiennes*, and should come upon him with a superior Force, he should move to *Marchiennes* with his Troops, and Encamp between the *Scarpe*, and the great *Morais*, where was only one Passage to come at the Boats; the Priory of *Hamage* on the Left, and the Fort of *Riolet* on the Right, being well provided.

THE 21st, 22d, and 23d, the Enemy were continually in Motion on the Side of the *Sambre*, to make us believe

lieve they had their Eye on the Siege of *Landrecy*, ANNO
and would raise it: They caus'd Bridges to be laid 1712.
over the *Sambre*; Passages to be open'd at *Femy*, as if
they would advance that Way; and made all the Mo-
tions, which might persuade us that they would Attack
our Lines at *Landrecy*: But in the mean while, They
took Measures secretly, to Attack the Body at *D E-
NAIN*, and to take *Marchiennes*.

FOR this Purpose, the Marechal *De Villars* had
already order'd the Garrison of *Valenciennes* to hold
themselves ready to March; and the 23d at Noon, he
sent out all his Hussars, to scour the Country between
Cambray, *Bouchain*, and the great Army: He sent
a Number of Parties, Foot and Horse, to all the Passa-
ges of the *Selle*, and the *Scheld*, to hinder our receiving
Intelligence of his Design. At 7 o' th' Clock at Nighr,
he caus'd the Count *De Coigny* to advance, with 30
Squadrons of Dragoons towards our Lines of Commu-
nication before *Landrecy*, as if he would Attack them
that Night: But, at the same time, he detach'd the
Marquiss *De Viexpont*, with 30 Battalions, all the Pon-
tons, and a Brigade of Cavalry; as likewise Lieute-
nant-General *Albergotti*, with 20 Battalions and 40
Squadrons to support him. The whole Army follow'd,
the heavy Baggage having been sent to *St. Quentin* and
Ham. The Count *De Broglie* cover'd the March of the
Infantry, with 49 Squadrons of the Body of Reserve;
having Directions, at the same Time, to take Care that
no one should Pass the Rivulet of *Selle*, to give us Notice
of their March: And in this Order, the Enemy de-
camp'd very hastily from their Camp at *Chateau-Cam-
bresis*, the 23d in the Evening, after the Sun was Down,
and after the Tattoo was Beat. They march'd all the
Night by the Plains, between the *Selle* and the *Scheld*,
to *Neufville* on the *Scheld*, below *Bouchain*, where the
Van arriving at Day-break, Bridges were immediatly
begun to be laid for passing that River.

THO' my Lord *Albemarle* had continually many
Spies abroad, to watch the Motions between the said
Rivers, he receiv'd no Advice of their March: Probab-
ly they were stopp'd, or taken, or could not pass the
Rivers, because of the Number of the Enemy's Parties.
Nor did he receive any Intelligence of it from *Bouchain*,
tho' the Bridges were laid at *Neufville*, which is not

ANNO far from thence : And tho' till that Time, he had settled there, and maintain'd a regular Correspondence, by which he receiv'd Intelligence every Day ; having besides, order'd expressly the Inhabitants of the Dependence of *Bouchain*, upon the least Motion of the Enemy, in that Neighbourhood, to give immediate Notice to the Governor of the Place. And, as the Prince of *Savoy* had no News of the Enemy's March, 'till the 24th, at 7 in the Morning, my Lord *Albemarle* could not have any Advice of it, neither, from the Great Army : So that it was between 7 and 8 in the Morning, when Major-General *Bothmar* (who was the Commanding Officer of the Day, and visited the Camp) gave him Notice, that the Enemy appear'd at *Avesne le Secq*. My Lord *Albemarle* immediately sent Word of it to the Prince of *Savoy* ; who acquainted him that he would presently come to him in Person, as he afterwards did ; and at the same time, he made the Signal agreed upon of firing six Cannon ; as well to give Warning to the Posts about *Bouchain*, *Marchiennes*, and *St. Amand*, as to call in the Horses of the Cavalry, which were at Pasture, as were also those of the Great Army ; and they were presently brought in.

THE Horses being, upon the Signal, brought in from Pasture, my Lord *Albemarle* immediately caus'd the Cavalry to Mount ; Posted the Count *De Croix* (Major-General) with 7 Squadrons of *Imperialists* before the Right-Wing of the Intrenchment, on the High-Road to *Valenciennes*, to observe the Garrison of that Place, which having march'd out, began to shew themselves on the Eminence of *Hurtebize* ; and with the other 16 Squadrons he marched out into the Plain by the Left, with intention to dispute the Passage of *Neufville* with the Enemy ; not knowing that their Bridges were already made, and that their Troops were actually Passing there, because they were in a Bottom, where we could not see them, because of a great Hill that was between : But as soon as he was advanc'd, with the Head of the Cavalry, to the Top of that Hill, he found that great part of the Enemy's Horse and Foot, intermixed one among another, had already pass'd the *Scheld*, and were extending themselves in the Plain towards *Escaudain* : And as by Consequence, it was not possible to Attack them, my Lord *Albemarle* caus'd the said 16 Squadrons to draw up before

before the Intrenchment, with their Right against the Line of Communication, between *Denain* and *Marchiennes*, and the Left towards the Meadows along the *Scheld*, till it should appear what Motion the Enemy would make next: But, they beginning immediately to make a Disposition to Attack our Cavalry with Theirs, which was very Numerous; my Lord *Albemarle* withdrew his into the Intrenchment, without which, they would soon have been Born down by the great Superiority of the Enemy: And observing afterwards, that they continued their March to pass the said Line of Communication, and join the Garrison of *Valenciennes*, he caused some Squadrons to advance out of the Intrenchment between the aforesaid two Lines, defended at proper Distances by Redoubts and Guards, and which could not be Possess'd, nor Secur'd otherwise, because they were two Leagues and a half in Length: But the Enemy perceiving it, and being much nearer to those Lines, took Possession of them with their Foot, to facilitate the Passage of their Horse; so that it was impossible to Dispute it with them, because of their Superiority, and they pursu'd their March on to their old Lines.

IN the mean while, my Lord *Albemarle* had posted his Infantry (consisting of 10 Battalions) along the Intrenchment, by Lieutenant-General Count *Dhona*, and the other Generals. About 10, arriv'd the Prince of *Savoy*, with several of his Generals. He advanc'd in Person, to observe the March and Motions of the Enemy; View'd the Intrenchment, and the Disposition of the Foot: And then order'd the Horse to repass the *Scheld*, because they could be of no further Use; for the Enemy having pass'd with their whole Army, had Invested the Intrenchment very close on all Hands: And as our 10 Battalions, who were drawn up three Men in Depth, took up but one third Part of the Intrenchment, towards the Left-Wing and the Centre, and the Right-Wing being wholly bare, and without Men; the Prince of *Savoy* caus'd the 6 Battalions of *Imperialists* and *Palatines*, which were encamp'd in the new Line of Communication, between *Thian* and *DENAIN*, to pass thither; and these posted themselves in the Right-Wing of the Intrenchment, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Secquin*, and the Prince of *Holstein*, and M. *Zobel*, Majors-General.

B b 3

WHILE

ANNO

1712.



WHILE this was doing, the Enemy's Army drew up in *Battalia* to Attack our Intrenchment, the Infantry foremost and the Cavalry behind. The Garrison of *Valenciennes* drew up in like manner, and Invested the Right of the Intrenchment: And the Enemy made their Disposition to Attack us with all Speed, before we could receive a Re-inforcement from the Grand Army: Having, for that Purpose, commanded out 30 Battalions, 80 Companies of Grenadiers, and the Piquet of the Army; as also all their Dragoons, whom they caus'd to Alight. Those Dragoons form'd the first Column on their Right, and March'd thro' the Meadows along the River towards the Left of the Intrenchment: The 30 Battalions, the Grenadiers, and the Piquet, form'd two other Columns, between that of the Dragoons, and the Lines of Communication. These two Columns were supported by 30 other Battalions, follow'd by all the rest of their Horse and Foot. And in this Order the Enemy advanc'd towards our Intrenchment.

WE Cannonaded them as vigorously as was possible, with our six Cannon, which were plac'd on two Batteries in the Centre, and the Enemy answer'd with some Pieces which they had before their Right-Wing on an Eminence. My Lord *Albemarle* sent Notice from Time to Time of the Enemy's Motions to the Prince of *Savoy*, who was to the End of the Action on the other side of the *Scheld*, on the Redoubt in the Intrenchment which cover'd the Bridge, whence he could see all that was done. At the same time that my Lord *Albemarle* sent these Notices to his most Serene Highness, he desir'd him to send him his Orders: And, the Prince having signify'd to him several times, that the Post must be Defended and Maintain'd as long as possible, and causing Infantry to Advance from the great Army to succour us: The Earl of *Albemarle* made all possible Preparations to give the Enemy a good Reception; causing the three necessary Apertures, which were in the Intrenchment, for passing in and out, and for keeping the Communication with *Bouchain* and *Marchiennes*, to be fill'd up. And perceiving that the main Force of the Enemy would try to penetrate at the Centre of the Intrenchment, he sent Order to Count *Dhona*, in case the Enemy should force it, to move that Way with his Infantry, and Attack them in Flank, and so to Repulse them.

He

He did so accordingly, but that Motion had not Effect, because the Enemy approaching the Intrenchment with great Swiftneſs, and in good Order, quite under the Muſquetry, Attack'd it vigorously at One in the Afternoon. The firſt Column of their Foot fell upon the Redoubt in which the Regiment of *Welderen* was Poſted; and on the Aperture on the ſide of it, which was filled up, and which was the High-Road, from *Marchiennes* and the Paſſage for the Convoys. Our Men receiv'd them with a great Fire, and by Plottons; but the laſt of their Columns having puſh'd the firſt to the Parapet of the Intrenchment, which on that ſide was only of Stones and looſe Earth, the Ground being all Stony, it crumbl'd down and fill'd the Ditch. The Enemy penetrated immediately into the Intrenchment, and repulſ'd our Men with their Bayonets at the Mouths of their Pieces; whereupon they abandon'd the Intrenchment precipitately on all ſides; part flying towards the Bridge of *Pontons*, and part towards the Water-Mill.

MY Lord *Albemarle*, as well as all the other Generals, did all they poſſibly could to rally thoſe of the Centre, and the Left-Wing; where were Count *Dhona*, and the Count of *Naffau-Woudembourg*, being cut off by the Enemy, and ſeperated from the other Troops; but all was to no purpoſe: Which my Lord *Albemarle* obſerving, he endeavour'd to lead ſome Regiments from the Right to the Village of *Denain*; to poſt them among the Houſes, and in the Abby, to ſtop the Enemy: But, when he thought he was follow'd by them, he found himſelf almoſt alone among the Enemy. And while he was making the laſt Effort, to rally the Remains of the Troops before the Bridge, he was taken Priſoner by the Enemy, and ſoon after carried to *Valenciennes*. Part of the Infantry caſt themſelves into the River: Part were Kill'd by the Enemy: 2080 were made Priſoners: And the ſcatter'd Remains, to the Number of 4080 having ſav'd themſelves, return'd afterwards to the Grand Army.

AMONG thoſe who were Drown'd, were Lieutenant-General Count *Dhona*, and Major-General Count *Naffau-Woudembourg*, who are very much lamented. And among the Priſoners, Lieutenant-General *Secquin*, the Majors-General Prince of *Holſtein*, *Dalbergh*, and

ANNO 1712. *Zobel*; the Colonels *Count De la Lippe*, *Tengnagel*, *Cavanac*, *Spaen*, and *Greck*; and Lieutenant-Colonels *Donnelly*, *Herbshausen*, *Heuske*, *Brakel*, *Munnik*, and *Els*; and the Majors *Winckel*, *Fabritz*, *Bulomo*, *Till*, and *Moors*; 44 Captains, 109 Lieutenants and Ensigns; as also 58 Horse of the Camp-Guard, besides four *Aids-de-Camp*, and the Commissary of the Artillery *Taurinus*.

THE Prince of *Savoy* had caused 14 Battalions to advance to the Bank of the *Scheld*, where they stood drawn up, ready to Pass; but they could not do it in Time, because the Bridge that was left (the other having some Days before, been sent by express Order to the Grand Army) was embarras'd by the Cavalry and the Baggage, and afterwards unluckily broke; the Bridge of Timber was not finished: So those Troops could serve only to favour the Retreat of the Remains of our Battalions, who crowded to the Bridge.

THE Enemy's Army consisted of 133 Battalions, and 250 Squadrons.

THE following Letter, about the Earl of *Albemarle's* Conduct in the Action at *Denain*, was Written by Prince *Eugene* to an eminent Minister.

S I R,

Prince Eugene's Letter about the Action of Denain.

" I AM Surpriz'd and Troubl'd, to hear of the Injustice People do my Lord *Albemarle*, and all the impertinent Discourses that have been vented touching his Conduct in the Action at *Denain*. I have long been sensible, that the ill-inform'd Vulgar, judge by Events, and that the Unfortunate are always censur'd by them; but I wonder that such Slanders should have found Reception among Men of Figure, as could only have been broach'd by his Enemies.

" I should think my self wanting in the Duty of a Man of Honour, if I did not testify the Truth, of which I was an Eye-Witness. He perform'd on that Occasion, all that a Courageous, Prudent, and Vigilant General could do; and had all the Troops done their Duty, the Affair would not have gone as it did: But, when they run as soon as they have given one
" Fire,

" Fire, and cannot be Rallied, no General in the World
 " can help it : And therefore, SIR, I doubt not that
 " you will contribute to the Disabusing those of the
 " Regency, who may have been Mis-inform'd ; and
 " that you will be Persuaded, none can have more
 " Esteem for you than, SIR, Your, &c.

ANNO

1712.

Sign'd,

EUGENE de SAVOY.

THE States having appointed some Deputies of
 their Own ; and the Council of State, some Members
 of their Body, to examine the Reasons of the Earl of
Albemarle : They ask'd him the proper Questions to come
 to the Knowledge of the Matter ; which his Lordship
 having answer'd to their Satisfaction ; their High-
 Mightinesses, upon the Report thereof, resolv'd not on-
 ly to Declare, that the Earl of *Albemarle* had behav'd
 himself in that unfortunate Action, with Prudence and
 Bravery ; but also to return him Thanks for his Con-
 duct therein.

THE Action of *DENAIN* being over, Mareschal *The French*
Villars order'd the Count *De Broglie* to March, and Invest *make them-*
MARCHIENNE on the *Scarpe*, where the Allies *several Ma-*
 Principal Stores were lodg'd, with above 150 *Belanders*, *sters of seve-*
 laden with Artillery, and all sorts of Ammunition, and *ral Import-*
 Provisions for a whole Campaign. At the same time, *tant Posts.*
 he commanded Count *Albergotti*, to go and Attack St.
AMAND ; ordering other Detachments to possess
 themselves of the rest of the Posts on the *Scarpe*. The
 26th of July, 200 of the Troops of the Allies, who
 were in the Abby of *Anchin*, and at *Pont-a-Rache*,
 yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR. The same Day,
 the Count *De L'Esparre* made himself Master of the Ab-
 by of *HASNON*, where he took 100 Prisoners. Count
Albergotti possess'd himself that Day likewise of *MOR-*
TAGNE, at the Mouth of the *Scarpe*, where he took 100
 Men ; and then of St. *AMAND*, which was defended
 by 800 Men, who yielded themselves Prisoners of
 WAR. In this last Place were found 6 Brass Cannon,
 Ammunition, several Horses, and 40 *Belanders* laden
 with Provisions, which were sent to *Conde* and *Valen-*
ciennes, with the 6 Cannon, and the 800 Prisoners ;
 and also those taken in *Mortagne*, *Anchin*, and *Hasnon*.
 After

ANNO After these Successes, Count *Albergotti* gave Order
1712. for demolishing the Fortification of the Post of St. A-
MAND.

Marchienne
Invested by
the French.

IN the mean time, the Count *De Broglie* Invested *MARCHIENNE*, and having view'd it the 25th, in the Morning, he found the Enterprize much more Difficult than he at first imagin'd; that Post being encompass'd with Morasses and Ditches full of Water; fortified with several Works; defended by Brigadier *Berkoffer*, with 6 Battalions, and 500 Men, detach'd from the Garrison of *Doway*, and by the Regiment of *Schellart*, consisting of 3 Squadrons of Curassiers of the Elector *Palatine's* Troops. These Difficulties, oblig'd *Mareschal Villars* to desire the Marquis *De Montesquieu* to take upon him the Care of the SIEGE, who repair'd thither the same Day, and having review'd the Place, he gave Notice to the *Mareschal*, that 'twas necessary he should send him Artillery and Engineers to Besiege the Place in Form. Accordingly, the Artillery arriv'd the 27th: Whereupon, Men were immediately set to Work to raise Batteries, and Trenches were open'd at two Attacks. On this Occasion, Monsieur *Villars De Luffan* (Brigadier of Engineers) was Kill'd with a Cannon-Ball, which likewise Wounded 3 other Engineers. The 28th, 20 Cannon began to batter to make Breaches, and *Mareschal Villars* came to the Siege, and view'd the Trenches, which by that time were considerably Advanc'd. The same Day, the Besieg'd beat a Parley, and offer'd to surrender, upon Condition that they might be permitted to March out with their Arms and Baggage, and other Usual Marks of Honour. This Proposal was rejected by *Mareschal Villars*, who would allow the Garrison no other Terms than to be Prisoners of WAR. So Hostilities were renew'd, and on the 29th, one Battery having made a considerable Breach, and the Principal Trench being advanc'd far enough, Preparations were made for giving the Assault the next Day. But the Besieg'd beat a Parley again, and offer'd to Surrender upon the Terms propos'd: So on the 31st, in the Afternoon, the Garrison (to the Number of about 5000, without including 8 or 900 Sick or Wounded at the Siege of *Quesnoy*) march'd out, and were conducted to *Valenciennes*. The Loss of this Post was of dismal Consequence to the Allies; for they had there a General Magazine

The Besieged
beat a Par-
ley.

The Place
Surrenders.

Magazine of all sorts of Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, design'd for the further Operations of the CAMPAIGN. On the other hand, the Advantages that the Enemy obtain'd by it, were so considerable, that the French King wrote the following Account to the Arch-Bishop of *Paris*.

ANNO
1712.

COUSIN,

“THE Steps I have taken to effect a General PEACE, and the Suspension of Arms which I have agreed on, with the *Queen of England*, have not avail'd to determine the other Allies to enter into the same Sentiments. On the contrary, they form'd a Design to push on their Conquests, and Besiege *Landrecy*. The Importance of that Place (the taking of which, would have open'd to the Enemy an Entrance into my Kingdom) determin'd Me to give my Orders to the *Marschals De Villars* and *De Montesquiou* (who command my Army in *Flanders*) to Attack, and Fight the Enemy, to oblige them to raise the SIEGE. They have Acted with so much Conduct and Prudence, and the Success has been so Happy, that the Camp which was possess'd by the Enemy at *DENAIN* (notwithstanding the Strength of its Intrenchments) was Forc'd and Defeated, with the entire Loss of 17 Battalions which defended it, and of a Convoy of about 500 Waggon, who were at the same time on the March towards the Camp before *Landrecy*. The Defeat of these Troops encamp'd at *DENAIN*, was follow'd by the Taking of the Post of *Marchienne*, where the Enemy had 6 Battalions, 500 Foot detach'd from the Garrison of *Doway*, and 3 Squadrons of Horse, who were all made Prisoners of WAR: And being added to those taken in the Camp at *Denain*, and in some other Posts along the *Scarpe*, make the Number of above 7000 Men, and upwards of 400 Officers Prisoners; among whom are several of their General-Officers. My Troops, who in these two Actions shew'd all possible Valour, took 37 Colours, and 3 Standards. The Enemy lost with *Marchienne*, a great Number of Cannon, and Stores of all sorts of Ammunition, and Provisions laden in above 150 Belanders; and their Army being weaken'd by so considerable a Loss, having no longer Communication with the Places they are possess'd of towards the *Scarpe*, have

The French
King's Letter to the
Cardinal De
Noyelles.

ANNO 1712. " have been forc'd to raise the Siege of *Landrecy*, to retire towards *Mons*. And, as such an Event, is a visible Mark of the Protection of GOD, who knows the Rectitude of my Intentions, I hold myself oblig'd to render to Him, most humble Acts of Thanksgiving. I desire therefore that you will cause *TE DEUM* to be Sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, &c.

The French
Invest Doway.

THE Consequences of the Forcing of the Intrenchments of *Denain*, and the Taking of *Marchienne*, appear still more favourable to the Enemy; who on the 12th of *August*, March'd and Invested *DOWAY*; and encamp'd in two Lines, their Right at *Carvin*, and their Left at *Ribaucourt*. The next Day, they prepar'd Fascines, and several Batteries; and the Trenches were open'd in the Night, between the 14th and 15th, under the Direction of Monsieur *Valori*, as chief Engineer. This oblig'd Prince *Eugene* to abandon the Design of Besieging *Landrecy*, to March to the Relief of *Doway*: But, when he arriv'd, he found the Avenues to the French Camp so well Intrench'd, that the Deputies of the States could not be induc'd to consent to the Attacking of them; and so they carried on their Approaches against the Town and *FORT-SCARPE*, with all possible Diligence. They Attack'd the latter, with 80 Pieces of Cannon; and, notwithstanding the Garrison consisted but of 400 Men, they defended themselves 14 Days, and surrender'd Prisoners of WAR the 28th, having repuls'd the French in several Attacks.

Fort-Scarpe
Surrenders.

The Garrison of Doway made Prisoners of WAR.

AFTER the Taking of that FORT, the Enemy redoubl'd their Fire against the Town; and altho' the Garrison was but weak, General *Hompesch* (the Governor) contrary to the Expectations of the Allies, or the French, held out till the 8th of *September* in the Evening, when he beat a Parley, and surrender'd Prisoners of WAR: His brave Defence, having not been able to obtain any other Terms than those that were granted to the French Garrison of *Quesnoy*. The Enemy in this SIEGE, were repuls'd in several Attacks, and lost a great many Men; (especially the 7th at Night, when they took the Counterscarpe, and a Half-Moon, which they were oblig'd to abandon) and had the Garrison been Numerous enough, in proportion to the Extent

tent of the Place, 'tis very probable that the *French* **ANNO**
would not have Retaken it, 1712.

THE *Mareschal De Villars*, who was march'd to observe the Motions of *Prince Eugene*, encamp'd along the River *Honneau*, and took such advantageous Posts, that the Allies who were advanc'd to *Belian*, on the other side of *Mons*, found it impossible to advance any farther, and so the Enemy on the 10th of *September*, Invested **QUEBNOT**. The Trenches were open'd the 18th at Night, and General *Ivoy* (who commanded therein) finding that there was no probability of saving the Place, and being unwilling to Sacrifice the Garrison, surrend'r'd the 4th of *October*, upon the same Conditions that General *Hompesch* had obtain'd. On the 10th of *October*, the *French* being resolv'd to lose no time in enlarging their Conquests, open'd the Trenches before **BOUCHAIN**; which Place was so indifferently provided, and the Garrison so Weak, that they made but a slender Resistance: For, the *French* took Possession of the Cover'd-Way the 18th, and as they had made the Dispositions for Storming the Body of the Place next Day, the Garrison beat a Parley, and surrend'r'd at Discretion.

The French
take Queb-
not.

And Bou-
chain.

HAVING thus particularly related the great Losses and Disadvantages the Allies sustain'd this present YEAR (the only one since the WAR commenc'd, wherein the *French* could justly claim any Advantage) I must not omit a very remarkable ACTION, which happen'd the beginning of the Campaign, and Alarm'd the Court of *France* in an extraordinary Manner. *Prince Eugene* of *Savoy*, resolv'd to put **CHAMPAIGN** and other Countries under Contribution; and, to get an exact Intelligence of the Country of *France* in their Frontiers, between his Camp and *Paris*; and the Deputies of the States having approv'd his Resolution, his Highness detach'd 1500 choice Troopers, Dragoons, and *Hussars*, under the Command of Major-General *Grovesstein* (an Officer of great Merit) with Orders to penetrate into *France* as far as possible. Those Troops were detach'd with the utmost Privacy from the Camp at *Haspres*, the 10th of *June*. The 11th, they met at Night at *Groufelle*, within 3 Leagues of *Neufchatel* on the River *Aisne*, which they pass'd the 12th, and advanc'd at Night to *Suize* in *Champaign*. The 13th they pass'd

Major-Gen-
eral Grove-
stein's Expe-
dition to
Champaign.

ANNO 1712. pas'd the River Noire, near St. Menebold: The next Day, they pas'd the Maeze at Seneri, near St. Mibel, got into Lorrain; and the 15th, pas'd the Mozelle at Pont-a-Moufon. The 16th, they came before Metz; and the 17th, pas'd the Saar, and retir'd leisurely towards Traarbach, carrying off with them a vast Booty, and a great Number of Hostages for the security of the Payment of the Contributions they had demanded from the Countries thro' which they pas'd, amounting to some Millions. They Burnt several Villages and little Towns; and at Metz, Major-General Grovestein, sent a Letter to the Marquis De Refuge (Governor thereof) and another to the Intendant, to summon them to send Deputies to agree about Contributions. The Governor answer'd him, that he had nothing to send but Fire and Ball; and that instead of Contributions and Hostages, he would only send him some Guides, to conduct him whither he deserv'd to go. General Grovestein being exasperated at this Answer, caus'd about 30 or 40 Villages, and about 20 Castles (or Gentlemen's Seats) to be burnt in sight of Metz, after having plunder'd them, and retir'd safe with his Booty: For, Marechal Villars not being inform'd of this Detachment, till 24 Hours after they were March'd, the Troops he sent after them, could not overtake them. 'Tis impossible to express the great Surprise that this Expedition caus'd in the Adjacent Parts, and even in the Suburbs of Paris; it being Reported, that the Detachment aforesaid were advancing directly to that Capital City. The King himself was not thought safe at Versailles with his usual Guards; and therefore, all the Troops quarter'd in and about Paris, were order'd to repair immediately to the King's Palace: But, Major-General Grovestein making his Retreat, soon put an End to the Alarm.

Major-General
Palteur's
Expedition.

THE French were resolv'd to revenge this Excursion of General Grovestein, and entrusted Major-General Pasteur (a Famous Partisan) with the Execution of their Design, which he manag'd with all imaginable Diligence and Dispatch: For, notwithstanding he had 15 or 1600 Men with him, the Allies had not the least Notice of his March, till he was advanc'd farther than Bergen-Op-Zoom, and had plunder'd Tortole, an Island belonging to Zealand, with the Town of that Name, and several other Places. Whereupon, 30 Squadrons were detach'd from the Confederate Army, and all the Garrisons

Garrisons were drawn out, to Intercept the Enemy in their Retreat: But, Monsieur *Pasteur* took so well his Measures, that he return'd safe to *Namur* with a great Booty, and several Hostages for Contributions.

ANNO
1712.

TO Conclude the Affairs of the *Netherlands*, during the Year 1712, I shall only add, that while the *French* were before *Bouchain*, the Allies Surpris'd FORT-KNOCQUE, after the following Manner. Brigadier *Caris*, (Commander of *Ostend*) and the *Sieur Bruel* (Receiver of the Contributions in *Flanders* and *Artois*) having receiv'd certain Intelligence, that the Garrison of *Fort-Knocque* (a strong Post, situate at the Junction of the Canals of *Ypres* and *Furnes*, above *Dixmuyde*) was very Weak, and most of the Soldiers Sick; they resolv'd to attempt the Surprising of it: And accordingly, Brigadier *Caris*, on the 4th of *October* in the Morning, detach'd 180 Men of the Regiment of *Salablanca*, and of a Battalion of *Switzers*, commanded by 3 Officers, and 6 Serjeants, and all under the Direction of Captain *De Rue* (a Famous Partisan) who having march'd with the utmost Privacy, found Means the 5th at Night, to hide themselves in 3 little Houses, and in the Garden of the Governour of the Fort, standing between 4 Draw-Bridges, where they lay close all that Night. The 6th in the Morning, at the opening of the Gates, some of the Detachment advanc'd on a sudden, and made themselves Masters of the Bridge nearest the Fort, having Kill'd the Guard. Captain *De Rue* divided his Men into 4 Bodies, and with one of them seiz'd one of the Gates, while two other Divisions ran to the other two Gates, and the 4th drew up near the Cazerns, to hinder the Garrison from drawing together: Which succeeded so well, that with the Loss of only two Men Kill'd, and one Wounded, that Important FORT was taken. The *French* Governor, hearing the Noise, leap'd out of Bed, and looking out of the Window cry'd, QUARTER! And with the Garrison, was made Prisoner of WAR; which consisted of 3 *French* Companies, and one of *Switzers*, but a great Number of them were Sick. Captain *De Rue* having secur'd that Post, sent out immediately part of his Men, to seize all the Provisions in the Neighbouring Villages, and to bring the same into the Fort, before the Garrison of *Ypres* could be inform'd of the Loss of the Place. He dispatch'd also an Exprels to Brigadier *Caris*.

Fort-Knocque surpris'd by the Allies.

ANNO 1712. *Carr* of this Success, who detach'd 40 Men to Re-inforce the Garrison of that Place. The Precautions made use of by Captain *De Rue*, were not useless; for the taking of that Post occasion'd the Motion of a great Body of Troops on each side towards the *Lys*, as if the *French* design'd to Retake it: But, they found the Allies too quick for them, and that Fortress was so well, and so seasonably Provided, that the *French* entirely abandon'd the Design of Attacking it.

The Campaign ends in the Netherlands.

THESE are the chief Transactions of the Year 1712, between the Allies and *France* in respect to WAR: I will now proceed to give some Account of the other chief EVENTS, that have render'd the Year so Remarkable in Relation to P E A C E.



THE

A N

ABSTRACT

Of the TREATY of

P E A C E

Concluded at *UTRECHT*

The $\frac{31}{11}$ Day of $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$ 1713.

RECEIVED

OFFICE

DEPT. OF


THE ARMY

WASHINGTON



A N

ABSTRACT, &c.

“  H E most Christian King having ac- *The Queen's*
 “ quainted Us, with his Desire to see *circular Let-*
 “ the Quiet of *Europe* restor'd, by a *ter to her*
 “ Safe and Honourable P E A C E for *Allies upon*
 “ Us, and for all our High-Allies; and *the ensuing*
 “ having Offer'd some Propositions to *Treaty of*
 “ induce Us to set on Foot Conferen- *PEACE.*
 “ ces for that End, which Propositions have been com-
 “ municated to all the Allies; and the States-General
 “ having thereupon declar'd, That they were inclin'd
 “ and ready to enter into a Negotiation for a Good and
 “ General P E A C E; and to join with Us to Invite
 “ the Potentates concern'd with Us in the Present
 “ WAR, to send their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries
 “ to the Congress, the Place and Time of which, have
 “ been concerted with the Minister of the States-Gener-
 “ al: We have judg'd it proper to give you Notice,
 “ without Loss of Time, that we have agreed to fix
 “ the Opening the said Congress to the 12th of *January*
 “ next (N. S.) in the City of *UTRECHT*. As we
 “ have no other View, than to put an End to this
 “ WAR, by a firm P E A C E, in which every one of
 “ the Allies may find their reasonable Satisfaction: We
 “ doubt not, you will likewise agree to contribute to
 “ the forwarding of so Pious and Wholesome a Work.
 “ Wherefore, we desire you to send forthwith the Mi-
 “ nisters whom you shall chuse for this Purpose, that
 “ by

C c 2

" by the Time above specified, they may repair to the
" said City of *UTRECHT*.

" *WE* think it further convenient to acquaint You,
" that *We*, with the Lords-States-General, have una-
" nimously agreed to send our Ministers to the Congress,
" in the Quality only of Plenipotentiaries, and that
" they shall not take on them the Character of Ambassa-
" dors, till the Day of the signing of the *PEACE*;
" thereby to avoid, as much as possible, Disputes about
" the Ceremonial, and the Delays that the same might
" occasion, &c.

*The Plenipo-
tentiaries of
Great-Bri-
tain and
Holland ar-
rive at U-
trecht.*

THE Queen having been pleas'd to appoint the
Bishop of *Bristol* (Lord Privy-Seal) to assist at the Con-
ferences at *UTRECHT*, as one of Her Majesty's
Plenipotentiaries; the beginning of *January*, his Ex-
cellency embark'd for *Holland*, and on the 14th, arriv'd
at the *Hague*, had a short Conference with the Pension-
ary, and return'd the same Day to *Rotterdam*, from
whence he went directly for *UTRECHT*, where he
arriv'd the 15th. The Earl of *Strafford* (the other Ple-
nipotentiary of *Great-Britain*) arriv'd there the 17th,
as did the 18th, Messieurs *Buys* and *Renswoude*, two
of the Plenipotentiaries of the States.

*The French
Ministers
arrive at
Utrecht.*

THE Mareschal *D'Huxelles*, the Abbot of *Polignac*,
and the Sieur *Mefnager* (the Plenipotentiaries of *France*)
set out from *Paris*, the 6th and 7th of *January*; and
were receiv'd by the *Dutch* Commanders, of *Mons*,
Brussels, and other Places, with all the Respect due to
their Characters. They arriv'd at *UTRECHT* the
19th; and immediately after, the Bishop of *Bristol*,
and the Earl of *Strafford*, made a Visit to them at the
Mareschal *D'Huxelles* House, where they were all toge-
ther: The same Day, the *French* Plenipotentiaries re-
turn'd the Visit to those of *Great-Britain*.

THE Day after, the *French* and *Dutch* Plenipoten-
taries, made their respective Visits, and the Magi-
strates complimented all of them. Those Ministers had
a Conference together, to concert proper Regulations
for preserving Peace between their respective Servants,
and the Manner of holding the Conferences: And ha-
ving agreed in those Points, and resolv'd that the Con-
ferences should be held for the Future, twice a Week
(*viz.*

(viz. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*) without any Ceremonies; the Congress was open'd the 29th of *January*, and the first Conference was held about 10 in the Morning, wherein nothing happen'd but Compliments, and mutual Assurances and Exhortations to avoid all Disputes, and every thing that might retard the Conclusion of the Great and Good Work, the Providence of GOD had trusted to their Management. The Assembly was not very Numerous, when the Congress begun; for the Emperor not having sent any Plenipotentiaries thither, and no Prince of the Empire having thought fit to send theirs, till his Imperial Majesty had declar'd his Mind as to the Negotiations, there were but Eight Plenipotentiaries on the side of the Allies: (*Viz.* On the Part of *Great-Britain*, the States, and the Duke of *Savoy*) and Three for *France*, when the Conferences were open'd. The Names of those appointed by the States, are as follow: Monsieur *Randwick*, for the Province of *Gelderland*; Messieurs *Buy* and *Vanderdussen* for *Holland*; Monsieur *Meermont* for *Zealand*; Monsieur *De Renswoude* for *Utrecht*; Monsieur *De Gossinga* for *Friesland*; the Count *De Rechteren* for *Overysse*; and the Count *De Tu* and *Kniphuysen* for *Groningen*. In the mean time, Count *Zinzendorf* (Plenipotentiary of the Emperor) arriv'd at the *Hague*, and had immediately a long Conference with the Pensionary; wherein he us'd his utmost Endeavours to have the opening of the Congress put off, till he had receiv'd Letters from Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, with an Account of the Progress of his Negotiations at the *British-Court*, but could not succeed in his Design. When the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and those of *France* were assembled, the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* made a short S P E E C H, directed to the *French* Ministers, to this Effect.

The Congress
Open'd.

The Plenipo-
tentiaries
Nam'd by
the States.

M E S S I E U R S,

" W E are this Day met together in the Name of
" GOD, to lay the Foundation of a General
" P E A C E, between the High-Allies, and the King
" your Master. We bring sincere Intentions, and also
" Positive Orders from our Principals, to concur in eve-
" ry thing on their Part, which may tend to the fur-
" therance and happy Conclusion of so Advantageous
" and Christian a Work. On the other Hand, we are
" in Hopes (M E S S I E U R S) that you are in the
" same

The Bishop
of Bristol's
Speech at
the Opening
the Congress.

An Abstract of the

“ same Disposition ; and that your Instructions are so
 “ Full, as to enable you to Answer, without Loss of
 “ Time, the Expectation of the Allies, in explaining
 “ your selves clearly upon the Points which are to be
 “ treated of in the Conferences ; and that you will do
 “ it in so Plain and Particular a Manner, that All, and
 “ every One of the Confederate Princes and States, may
 “ find a just and reasonable Satisfaction, upon their
 “ respective Pretensions.

THE Mareschal D'Huxelles (first Plenipotentiary of France) answer'd in a very few Words, that it was their Master's Intention so to do : And afterwards, the Abbot of Polignac made a pretty-long Speech, which was very Eloquent. The Earl of Strafford, and the Plenipotentiaries of the States and Savoy, having also made Speeches on the same Subject, the Assembly broke up. The Day following, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies met by themselves, because the French Ministers, had in their Speeches, promis'd to deliver up a Scheme, or Plan of the Intentions of their Court ; so it was resolv'd to deliver them in the next Conference, a Declaration upon that Head, which was done accordingly, the 3d of February : At which time, the French Ministers promis'd to deliver their Offers for a GENERAL PEACE ; but declar'd, that they should have been very glad, if all the Ministers of the Allies had been present, that they might at the same time, receive a Counter-Project, or Answer, from all the Members of the Grand-Alliance. The 4th, the Count De Metternich (Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia) arriv'd at UTRECHT ; and soon after, the Imperial Plenipotentiaries, and several Others being arriv'd, there was a General Conference held the 11th, in which the French Plenipotentiaries deliver'd their PROPOSALS, under the Title of

The Prussian
and Imperial
Plenipotentiaries
arrive at
Utrecht.

*A particular Explication of the OFFERS of
 France for a GENERAL PEACE, to the
 Satisfaction of all the Parties concern'd in the
 Present WAR.*

Proposals of THE King will Acknowledge, at the Signing of
 France for a the PEACE, the Queen of Great-Britain in that
 General PEACE. Quality ; as also the Succession of that Crown, according

T R E A T Y at Utrecht.

391

ding to the present Settlement, and in the Manner Her
Britanick Majesty shall think fit.

HIS Majesty will cause all the Fortifications of
Dunkirk to be Demolish'd, immediately after the
P E A C E ; provided an Equivalent be given him to
his Satisfaction.

THE Island of *St. Christophers, Hudson's Bay*, and
Streight of that Name, shall be Yielded up entire to
Great-Britain : And *Acadia*, with *Port-Royal*, and the
Fort, shall be restor'd entire to his Majesty.

AS to the Island of *Newfoundland*, the King offers
to Yield up that also to *Great-Britain* ; reserving only
to himself the Fort of *Placentia*, and the Right of
Catching and Drying Fish, as before the WAR.

IT shall be agreed to make a Treaty of Commerce
before or after the P E A C E , as *England* shall chuse ;
the Conditions of which, shall be made as equal be-
tween the two Nations, as they can possibly.

THE King will consent, at the Signing of the
P E A C E , that the *Spanish Netherlands*, which are
made over and given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, by the
King of *Spain*, shall serve for a Barriet to the United
Provinces ; and to Augment it, he will join thereto
Furnes, and its District ; *Fort-Knocque, Ipres*, and the
Castellany of *Menin*, with its Verge : In Exchange,
his Majesty demands, to Form the Barrier of *France*,
Aire, St. Venant, Bethune, Dowsay, and their Depen-
dencies.

I F the States-General are desirous to keep Garrisons
in the Fortified Places of the Barrier, so form'd of the
Dominions transferr'd to his Electoral Highness, and of
what *France* adds thereto of its own : His Majesty
consents, that they shall put their Troops into them, in
as great Numbers as they Please : And besides, that
they shall be maintain'd at the Expence of the Coun-
try.

I N consideration of this Cession, and of this Con-
sent, the King on his side demands, as an Equivalent
for the Demolishing of *Dunkirk*, the Towns and Ci-
radels

traders of *Liste* and *Tournay*, with their Castellannies and Dependencies.

THE Barrier thus regulated between *France* and the *States-General*; the King will Grant, for augmenting the Commerce of their Subjects, what is stipulated by the Treaty of *Reswick*, and the Advantageous *Tarif* of 1664, with an exception only of Six Sorts of Merchandise, which shall be agreed on, and shall remain charg'd with the same Duties that are paid at this time; as also the Exemption of 50 Sols *per Ton* on the *Dutch* Shipping, that come into *France*, from the United Provinces, and Foreign Countries.

AS to the Commerce of *Spain* and the *Indies*, the King will Engage, not only to the *States-General*, but likewise to Her *Britannick* Majesty, and to all the other Potentates, by Virtue of the Power he has in this Particular, that the said Commerce shall be allow'd exactly, and carried on in the very same Manner as it was, under the Reign, and till the Death of *CHARLES II.* And will Promise, that the *French* shall submit, as all the other Nations, to the Ancient Laws and Regulations made by the Kings his Catholick Majesty's Predecessors, with respect to the Commerce and Navigation of the *Spanish-Indies*.

HIS Majesty further consents, that all the Potentates of *Europe*, may enter into the Guaranty of this Promise. His Majesty Promises, that the King his Grandson shall Renounce (for the sake of the *PEACE*) all Pretensions to the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sardinia*, as well as to the Dutchy of *Milan*; in whose Name, he will consent, that the part of that Dutchy which is made over to the Duke of *Savoy*, shall remain to his Royal Highness: Provided, that in Consideration of this Cession, the House of *Austria* do in like manner, desist from all Pretensions to the other Parts of the Monarchy of *Spain*, from whence that House shall withdraw their Troops immediately after the *PEACE*.

THE Frontiers on both sides upon the *Rhine*, shall be settled in the same Condition, as they were before the Present *WAR*.

IN

IN Consideration of all the Terms above-specified, the King demands, that the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, shall be Re-establish'd in the full and entire Possession of their Dominions, Dignities, Prerogatives, Goods Moveable and Immoveable, which they enjoy'd before the Present WAR: And reciprocally, his Majesty will Recognize in *Germany* and in *Prussia*, all the Titles which he has not yet Acknowledg'd.

THE King will restore to the Duke of *Savoy*, what he has taken from him during this WAR; as in like manner, his Royal Highness shall restore to him what he has taken from *France*: So that the Limits on both sides shall be the same they were before the Declaration of the WAR.

ALL things as to *Portugal*, shall be Re-establish'd, and remain on the same Foot in *Europe*, that they were before the Present WAR, as well with regard to *France*, as to *Spain*: And as to the Dominions that Crown has in *America*, if there be any Differences to settle, Endeavours shall be us'd to agree them Amicably.

THE King will consent freely, and *Bona Fide*, to take in concert with the Allies, all the most just Measures, for hindring the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, from ever being United on the same Head; that is to say, that one and the same Prince, shall never be at once King of both.

ALL Preceding Treaties (that is, those of *Munster*, and others that have been made since) shall be Repeated and Confirm'd, to remain in their Force and Virtue; excepting only such Articles, from which the Treaty of P E A C E now to be made shall derogate, or alter something.

Sign'd,

HUXELLES.

THESE

An Abstract of the

THESE Offers of the *French*, highly incens'd the *Dutch*, and occasion'd several Conferences between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, who on the 5th of *March*, deliver'd to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*,

The Specifick DEMANDS of Her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, for what relates to France.

Her Majesty's Specifick Demands.

THE most Christian King shall Acknowledge in the clearest and strongest Terms, the Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, according as it is limited by Acts of Parliament (made during the Reign of the late King *WILLIAM III.* of Glorious Memory, and of Her Majesty now Reigning) to the Protestant Line in the House of *Hannover*.

THE most Christian King shall promise besides, as well for Himself, as for his Heirs and Successors, never to Acknowledge any Person for King or Queen of *Great-Britain*, other than Her MAJESTY now Reigning, and those Kings or Queens who shall succeed her by Virtue of the aforesaid Acts of Parliament.

THE most Christian King shall likewise oblige himself, to cause the Person who pretends to the aforesaid Crown of *Great-Britain*, to depart forthwith the Territories of *France*.

THE most Christian King shall promise for Himself, his Heirs and Successors, never to disturb the Queen of *Great-Britain*, her Heirs and Successors of the aforesaid Protestant Line, in the peaceable Possession of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and of all depending thereon: As also, never to grant any Aid or Assistance, directly or indirectly, by Sea or Land, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Mariners, Soldiers, or Otherwise, to any Person or Persons, who hereafter would attempt, under any Pretext, or under any Cause whatsoever, to Oppose the aforesaid Succession, or to Favour those who should Oppose it, directly or indirectly, by open WAR, or by Fomenting Seditions or Conspiracies, against such Prince or Princess, who shall be on the Throne of *Great-Britain*, by Virtue of the aforementioned Acts, or against Her or Him, on whom the

TREATY at Utrecht.

395

the Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain* shall devolve, conformably to the aforesaid Acts.

THE Plenipotentiaries of *France*, shall forthwith enter into Negotiation with those of *Great-Britain*, to make a Treaty of Commerce between the two Kingdoms.

THE most Christian King shall cause all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demolish'd, as also that Port to be fill'd up, and the Sluices which serve to cleanse it, to be destroy'd; the whole at his Expence, and within two Months after the Signing of the P E A C E: And, his said Majesty shall likewise be oblig'd, never to cause the said Fortifications, Port, or Sluices to be Repair'd.

HIS most Christian Majesty shall remit to Her Majesty the Queen of *Great-Britain*, on the Day of Exchanging the Ratifications of the P E A C E to be made, Authentick Acts and Formularies of the Cession of the Islands of *St. Christopher*, and of *Newfoundland*; with the Town of *Placentia*, and the other Islands Scituate in the Sea round the same: As also *Acadia*, with the Town of *Port-Royal* (otherwise call'd *Annapolis-Royal*) and such part of the said Country as depends thereon.

THE most Christian King shall restore to the Queen and Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, *Hudson's-Bay*, and *Streights*; together with all the Countries, Seas, Coasts, Rivers, Places and Forts belonging thereto; and shall consent that the Limits, betwixt the said *Hudson's-Bay*, and the Possessions of the *French* on the sides of the River of *St. Lawrence*, shall be regulated, and the Subjects of *Great-Britain* and of *France*, prohibited from ever passing the said Limits, or going by Land or Sea one to the other.

THE most Christian King shall likewise cause just and reasonable Re-imbursments to be made to the *English Hudson's-Bay Company*, of all the Losses which the said Company has suffer'd by the Invasion and Depredation made by the *French*, in Time of P E A C E, to their Colonies, Ships, Persons, and Effects,

THE

THE Subjects of *France* who are Inhabitants of *Canada*, and Others, shall for the Future, forbear to hinder the reciprocal Traffick, between the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, and the Natives of the Country of *America*; as also to disturb the 5 *Indian Nations*, or Cantons, or others who are under Obedience.

HER Majesty, conformably to her Alliances, insists, that the most Christian King shall cause just and reasonable Satisfaction to be given, to all and every one of the High-Allies, upon what they Demand of *France*.

ALTHO' it be found convenient, that every one of the High-Allies should make their own particular Demands; yet, because the Ministers of his Electoral Highness of *Hannover* are not yet Arriv'd, and for other Considerations; Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries insist, that *France* shall own the Electoral Dignity of his said Highness, with all the Rights and Prerogatives there to appertaining.

HER Majesty the Queen reserves to the Allies (whose Ministers could not yet come to the Congress) the Privilege of delivering in hereafter their Pretensions and Demands, which shall be receiv'd and consider'd in the same Manner as if they were now presented: It being Her Majesty's Intention, that the same Regard shall be had thereto, and just Satisfaction given them.

THE Queen demands likewise, that the better to preserve Tranquility in the Empire, the Clause added to the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Reswick*, shall be Abolish'd; and that *France* shall not in any Manner Oppose the Setling of all Affairs of Religion in the Empire, conformably to the Treaties of *Westphalia*.

WHAT Her Majesty thinks her self oblig'd to Demand, in Favour of the Reform'd Protestants of *France*, of those who are in, or condemn'd to the Gallies, detain'd in Prisons or other Places, or are Refugees, shall be explained in the Course of the Negotiation, in concert with those of the Allies who concern themselves therein.

HER

HER *Britanick* Majesty demands further, that the most Christian King cause good and speedy Justice to be done to the House of *Hamilton* for the Dutchy of *Chastelerault*, to Colonel *Charles Douglas*, for the Lands taken from him by *France*, and others of her Subjects.

HER Majesty demands besides, that *France* cause just and equitable Satisfaction to be given to her Friends, who shall be named in the Progress of the Negotiation, for the Losses and Damages they have suffer'd by *France*, with the Re-establishment of the Liberties, and Privileges which they have Right to claim.

ALL the Members of the Grand Alliance, having likewise given in their Respective Demands (which would be too tedious here to insert) the *French* Plenipotentiaries promis'd to Explain themselves on the Demands of the Allies, the 9th of *March* (N.S.) In order thereto, there was a General Conference held that Day; but those Ministers declar'd, that the said Demands being very Extensive, they could not give in the Explanation they had Promis'd, till they had receiv'd new Instructions from the Courts of *Versailles* and *Madrid*: And so desir'd a further time of 3 Weeks; which being agreed to, they promis'd to deliver the 30th of *March*, their Answer or Explanation. Accordingly, the Plenipotentiaries met on the Day appointed; and those of *France* declar'd, That as they had communicated in Writing, the Specifick Offers of the most Christian King; and that the Allies, likewise, had given theirs in Writing, it was needless to continue to Treat in Writing: But, that they were ready to Treat with the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies by way of Conference. The Ministers of the Allies declar'd thereupon, that they expected an Answer in Writing, as they had Promis'd: On which they insisted again, in another Conference, held the 2d of *April*; wherein they declar'd, that they were Unanimous in the same Opinion. The *French* return'd the same Answer as they had done before: And when, in another Conference, held the 6th of *April*, the Allies insisted again upon a Specifick Answer in Writing to their Specifick Demands, which had been deliver'd in Writing; the *French* Ministers declar'd, That as they had Positive Instructions, not to Engage themselves into a Negotiation in Writing, they could

Differences
arise between
the Plenipo-
tentiaries in
the General
Conferences.

could not do it without New Orders from their Court. We must not Omit, that as in these Conferences, the Allies insisted upon a Promise made by the *French* Plenipotentiaries, that they would return an Answer in Writing : This was deny'd by the Latter, which Occasion'd a warm Debate, and amongst other Arguments, the Allies produc'd the Resolution agreed upon in the first Conference, declaring, That all Proposals on both sides, should be sign'd by one of the Plenipotentiaries ; which Resolution they said would have been needless, if both Parties had not then design'd to Treat in Writing. The *French* pretended, that this related only to the Specifick Offers they had made, and the Specifick Demands of the Allies.

*The General
Conferences
Suspended.*

THIS Difficulty, suspended the General Conferences, which were to be held twice a Week, till the 13th of *April* ; when the *French* declar'd, that they had not yet received any new Instructions, on the Matters debated in the former Conferences, at which, most Persons seem'd very much surpriz'd. For, as the *French* Court was under an inexpressible Grief for the Death of the *Dauphin*, who Died the 18th of *February*, Six Days after the Death of the *Dauphiness* ; and the Loss of his Eldest Son, the *Dauphin*, Duke of *Britany*, who departed this Life the 8th of *March* : It was believ'd, that the dismal Prospect of a Minority (the last *Dauphin* being but about two Years old) would have oblig'd the Ministers of *France*, to pass over several Difficulties and Formalities, in order to conclude a P E A C E : Especially, seeing that the Grief for so many Losses, had so impair'd the Health of the most Christian King, that they were much afraid of his Life. However, they persisted in their Refusal to give an Answer in Writing : Whereupon, the General Conferences were still suspended ; and the Publick knew nothing of the further Steps made towards a Treaty, till the 6th of *June* (O.S.) when Her Majesty the Queen of *Great-Britain*, was pleas'd to communicate to her Parliament, the Terms upon which a G E N E R A L P E A C E might be Made.

My

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

THE making *Peace* and *War*, is the undoubted Pre-rogative of the Crown: Yet, such is the just Confidence that I place in You, that at the Opening of this Session, I acquainted You that a Negotiation for a **GENERAL PEACE** was begun, and afterwards by Messages, I promis'd to Communicate to You the Terms of **PEACE**, before the same shall be Concluded.

Her Majesty communicates to the Parliament the Terms of a General PEACE.

IN pursuance of that Promise, I now come to let You know upon what Terms a **GENERAL PEACE** may be made.

I **NEED** not mention the Difficulties which arise from the very Nature of this Affair; and it is but too Apparent, that these Difficulties have been increas'd by other Obstructions **ARTFULLY** contriv'd to hinder this Great and Good Work.

NOTHING however, has mov'd me from steadily pursuing in the first Place, the true Interest of my own Kingdoms; and I have not Omitted any thing which might procure to all our Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security.

THE assuring of the Protestant Succession, as by Law Establish'd, in the House of *Hannover* to these Kingdoms, being what I have nearest at Heart; particular Care is taken, not only to have that Acknowledg'd in the strongest Terms; but to have an additional Security, by the Removal of that Person out of the Dominions of *France*, who has pretended to disturb this Settlement.

THE Apprehension that *Spain* and the *West-Indies* might be United to *France*, was the chief Inducement to begin this **WAR**; and the effectual preventing of such an Union, was the Principle I laid down, at the Commencement of this Treaty.

FORMER Examples, and the late Negotiations, sufficiently shew how difficult it is to find Means to Accomplish

An Abstract of the

complish this Work ; I would not content my self with such as are Speculative, or depend on Treaties only : I insisted on what is Solid, and to have at Hand, the Power of executing what should be Agreed.

I CAN therefore now tell You, that *France* at last is brought to Offer, that the Duke of *Anjou* shall, for Himself, and his Descendants, renounce for ever all claim to the Crown of *France* : And, that this Important Article may be expos'd to no Hazard, the Performance is to accompany the Promise.

AT the same time, the Succession to the Crown of *France*, is to be declar'd, after the Death of the present *Dauphin*, and his Sons, to be in the Duke of *Berry*, and his Sons ; the Duke of *Orleans*, and his Sons ; and so on to the rest of the House of *Bourbon*.

AS to *Spain*, and the *Indies*, the Succession to those Dominions, after the Duke of *Anjou*, and his Children, is to descend to such Prince as shall be agreed upon at the Treaty ; for ever excluding the rest of the House of *Bourbon*.

FOR confirming the Renunciations and Settlements before-mention'd, it is further offer'd, that they shall be Ratified in the most Strong and Solemn Manner, both in *France* and *Spain* ; and that those Kingdoms, as well as the other Powers engag'd in the Present WAR, shall be Guarantees to the same.

THE Nature of this Proposal is such, that it Executes it self. The Interest of *Spain* is to Support it ; and in *France*, the Persons to whom that Succession is to belong, will be Ready and Powerful enough to Vindicate their own Right.

FRANCE and SPAIN are now more effectually divided than Ever. And thus, by the Blessing of GOD, will a real Ballance of Power be fix'd in *Europe*, and remain liable to as few Accidents, as Humane Nature can be exempted from.

A TREATY of Commerce between these Kingdoms and *France*, has been enter'd upon ; but the excessive Duties laid on some Goods, and the Prohibitions
of

of Others, make it impossible to finish this Work so soon as were to be Desir'd. Care is therefore taken, to establish a Method of settling this Matter; and in the mean time, Provision is made, that the same Privileges and Advantages, as shall be Granted to any other Nation by *France*, shall be Granted in like Manner to Us.

THE Division of the Island of *St. Christopher* between Us and the *French*, having been the Cause of great Inconveniency and Damage to my Subjects; I have Demanded to have an absolute Cession made to Me of that whole Island, and *France* agrees to this Demand.

OUR Interest is so deeply concern'd in the Trade of North *America*, that I us'd my utmost Endeavours to adjust that Article in the most Beneficial Manner. *France* consents to restore to Us, the whole Bay and Streights of *Hudson*: To deliver up the Island of *Newfoundland* with *Placentia*, and to make an absolute Cession of *Annapolis*, with the rest of *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*.

THE Safety of our own Trade, will be better Provided for by the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

OUR *Mediterranean* Trade, and the *British* Interest and Influence in these Parts, will be secured by the Possession of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, with the whole Island of *Minorca*, which are Offer'd to Remain in my Hands.

THE Trade to *Spain*, and to the *West-Indies*, may in General be settled, as it was in the Time of the late King of *Spain*, *CHARLES II.* And a particular Provision be made, that all Advantages, Rights, or Privileges, which have been Granted, or which may hereafter be Granted by *Spain*, to any other Nation, shall be in like Manner Granted to the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

BUT, the Part which we have Born in the Prosecution of this WAR, entitling Us to some Distinction in the Terms of PEACE, I have insisted and Obtain'd, that the *Assiento* or Contract for furnishing the *Spanish West-Indies* with Negroes, shall be made with Us for the Term of 30 Years, in the same Manner as it has been enjoy'd by the *French* for 10 Years past.

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I HAVE

I HAVE not taken upon Me to determine the Interests of our Confederates; these must be adjusted in the Congress at *UTRECHT*, where my best Endeavours shall be Employ'd, as they have hitherto constantly been, to procure to every one of them all Just and Reasonable Satisfaction. In the mean Time, I think it proper to acquaint you, that *France* offers to make the *Rhine* the Barrier of the Empire; to yield *Brisach*, the Fort of *Hehl* and *Landau*, and to Raze all the Fortresses, both on the other Side of the *Rhine*, and in that River.

AS to the Protestant Interest in *Germany*, there will be, on the Part of *France*, no Objection to the Resolving thereof on the Foot of the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

THE *Spanish Low-Countries* may go to his Imperial Majesty: The Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sardinia*, the Duchy of *Milan*, and the Places belonging to *Spain* on the Coast of *Tuscany*, may likewise be yielded by the Treaty of *PEACE* to the Emperor.

AS to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, tho' there remains no Dispute concerning the Cession of it by the Duke of *Anjou*, yet the Disposition thereof is not yet Determin'd.

THE Interests of the States-General, with respect to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Ministers, with the Exception only of some very few Species of Merchandises, and the Entire Barrier, as demanded by the States, in 1709, from *France*, except two or three Places at most.

AS to these Exceptions, several Expedients are Propos'd; and I make no doubt, but this Barrier may be settled, as to render that Republick perfectly secure against any Enterprize on the Part of *France*, which is the Foundation of all my Engagements upon this Head with the States.

THE Demands of *Portugal* depending on the Disposition of *Spain*, and that Article having been long in Dispute, it has not been yet possible to make any considerable

TREATY at Utrecht.

403

derable Progress therein : But, my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Opportunity to assist that King in his Pretensions.

THOSE of the King of *Prussia* are such as, I hope, will admit of little Difficulty, on the Part of *France* : And, my utmost Endeavours shall not be Wanting, to procure all I am able to so good an Ally.

THE Difference between the Barrier demanded for the Duke of *Savoy* in 1709, and the Offers now made by *France*, is very Inconsiderable : But, that Prince having so signally distinguished himself in the Service of the Common Cause, I am endeavouring to procure for him still farther Advantages.

FRANCE has Consented, that the Elector *Palatine* shall continue his present Rank among the Electors, and remain in Possession of the *Upper-Palatinate*.

THE Electoral Dignity is likewise acknowledged in the House of *Hannover*, according to the Article inserted, at that Prince's Desire, in my Demands.

AND, as to the rest of the Allies, I make no doubt of being able to secure their several Interests.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE now communicated to You, not only the Terms of PEACE, which may, by the Future Treaty, be obtain'd for my own Subjects ; but likewise the Proposals of *France*, for satisfying our Allies.

THE former are such as I have Reason to expect, to make my People some Amends for that Great and Unequal Burden which they have lain under thro' the whole Course of this WAR : And I am willing to hope, that none of our Confederates (and especially those to whom so great Accessions of Dominion and Power are to accrue by this PEACE) will envy *Britain* her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

THE latter are not yet so perfectly Adjusted, as a little more Time might have Render'd them : But, the Season of the Year making it necessary to put an End to

this Session ; I resolv'd no longer to defer communicating these Matters to You.

I CAN make no doubt, but You are all fully perswaded, that Nothing will be neglected on my Part, in the Progress of this Negotiation, to bring the PEACE to a Happy and Speedy Issue : And I depend on your entire Confidence in Me, and your Chearful Concurrence with Me.

WHILST the General Conferences at *Utrecht* were quite at a Stand, (the *French* having not return'd any Answer to the Allies) the Conditions of PEACE were Negotiating elsewhere ; and the Congress was appointed only to Sign what should be Agreed upon in the Cabinets of Princes. In the mean Time, there happen'd a Misunderstanding between Her *Britannick* Majesty, and the States-General : For, Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, and the States Field-Deputies, being determin'd either to Attack the Enemy (who, with Inferior Forces, lay Encamp'd with the Right at *Castelet*, and their Left near *Cambray*) Or, if that was found impracticable, to Undertake a SIEGE. On the 28th of *May*, they communicated their Designs to the Duke of *Ormond*, who Declared, " THAT he had receiv'd Positive Orders " from the Queen, not to enter into any Action against " the Enemy, either by BATTLE or SIEGE. Hereupon the States-Deputies dispatch'd the same Evening an Express to their High-Mightinesses, with an Account of what had Pass'd. This Accident occasion'd no small Surprise ; so that the Plenipotentiaries of the States at *Utrecht*, went to the Bishop of *Bristol*, and complain'd to him, in the Name of the States, against those Orders, which the Duke of *Ormond* said he had receiv'd. His Excellency answer'd, " THAT two Days before, HE " had receiv'd an Express, with a LETTER from " Her Majesty ; in which She complain'd, That notwithstanding all the Advances She had made from " Time to Time to the States, in order to Engage them " to Enter with Her upon a Plan of PEACE ; their " High-Mightinesses had not Answer'd Her as they " Ought, and as Her Majesty Hop'd they Would : That " therefore, they ought not to be surpriz'd, if Her " Majesty did now think Her self at Liberty to enter " into Separate Measures, in order to obtain a PEACE " for

" for Her own Conveniency. Hereupon, the Plenipotentiaries of the States represented to the Lord Privy-Seal, " THAT such a Step would be contrary to all " the Alliances and Treaties betwixt their High-Mightinesses and the Queen: That they thought they had " Merited otherwise, by the Deference, which on all " Occasions they had shew'd to Her Majesty: And, " that they knew nothing of the Advances which the " Bishop said Her Majesty had made towards the States " on the Subject of a Plan of P E A C E. His Excellency the Lord Privy Seal, made Answer, That he must not forget to tell them his Instructions did further Bear, " T H A T considering the Conduct of the States towards Her Majesty, she thought Her self disengag'd " from all Alliances and Engagements with their High-Mightinesses. This Answer, and Declaration of the Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, was communicated to the Ministers of the Allies at the *Hague* on the 4th of *June*, which occasion'd several Conferences; and the States-General wrote the following LETTER to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, which they sent on the 5th of *June*, by an Express to their Envoy Extraordinary in *London*, with Orders to deliver it into Her Majesty's Hands.

M A D A M,

AFTER all the Proofs, which your Majesty has given, during the Course of your Glorious Reign, of your great Zeal for the Publick Good, and your Adherence to the Common Cause of the Allies: After so many Marks, as you have had the Goodness to give us, of your tender Affection, and of your Friendship to our Republick: And after the repeated Assurances which you have given us, and that very lately too, of your Intentions, that your Troops should act against the Common Enemy, until the WAR was concluded by a GENERAL PEACE: It was impossible but we should be Surpris'd, and Afflicted, by two Declarations we have lately receiv'd, one after another, in the Name of your Majesty; the first by the Duke of *Ormond* (your General) that he could undertake nothing, without new Orders from you; the other by the Bishop of *Bristol* (your Plenipotentiary to the Congress at *Utrecht*) that your Majesty perceiving, that we did not Answer as we ought, the Proposals which you had made us; and that we would not act

A Letter
from the
States-General
to the
Queen.

An Abstract of the

concert with your Ministers on the Subject of PEACE ; you would take your Measures apart : And, that you did not look upon your self to be, now, under any Obligation whatever, with respect to Us.

AS soon as we had Notice of those Declarations, we sent Orders to our Minister, who has the Honour to reside at your Majesty's Court, to represent to you the Reasons of our Surprise, and the Consequences of those Declarations ; and to request you, with that Respect which we always had for You, and which we shall for ever Entertain for your Royal Person, that You would give other Orders to the Duke of *Ormond*, that he may Act with all possible Vigour, according to the Reason of the WAR ; and that your Majesty would have the Goodness to entertain other Sentiments of Us, than those which the Bishop of *Bristol* has declar'd to our Plenipotentiaries at *UTRECHT*.

BUT, the more we consider those Declarations, the more Important we find them, and the more we Apprehend their Consequences. Therefore, we could not forbear to apply our selves, by this Letter, directly to your Majesty ; hoping that you will consider it, as we promise our selves you will, as well because of your great Prudence and Wisdom, as your so much fam'd Zeal for the Publick Welfare, and particularly from your usual Friendship and Affection for us, and our Republick.

WE protest before all Things, that as we have ever had a true Friendship, as well as the highest Respect for your Majesty, and a sincere Affection to all your Interests, with an earnest Desire to live in a perfect good Understanding and Union with you : We have still the same Sentiments, and shall always preserve them, wishing for nothing more than to be able to give your Majesty the most convincing Proofs of it.

AFTER this, we pray your Majesty to consider, according to your great Penetration, whether we have not just Ground to be surpris'd, when we see a Stop put, by an Order in your Majesty's Name, without our Knowledge, to the Operations of the Confederate Army, the Finest and Strongest which, perhaps, has been in the Field, during the whole Course of the WAR,
and

and provided with all Necessaries to Act with Vigour; and this after they had March'd, according to the Resolution taken in concert with your Majesty's General, almost up to the Enemy, with a great Superiority, both as to Number, and Goodness of Troops, and Animated with a Noble Courage and Zeal to Acquire themselves bravely: So that in all Humane Appearance, and with the Divine Assistance, which we have experienc'd so fully, on so many other Occasions, we should have been able, either by Battle or Sieges to gain great Advantage over the Enemy, to have better'd the Affairs of the Allies, and to facilitate the Negotiations of Peace.

WE flatter our selves, Indeed, with the Hopes which the Duke of *Ormond* has given Us, That in a few Days, he expects other Orders: But, in the mean time, we are sorry to see one of the finest Opportunities lost, being uncertain whether we shall have another so Favourable; since the Enemy have Time given them to Fortify themselves, and take their Precautions: While the Army of the Allies lies still without Action, and consuming the Forrage all round, deprive themselves of the Means of Subsisting for time to come, in those Places, where by Concert, the Operations of the Campaign are design'd: Which may make such Enterprises Impossible hereafter, as were Practicable now; and consequently render the whole CAMPAIGN unsuccessful, to the inestimable Prejudice of the Common Cause of the High Allies.

CERTAINLY, when we consider the Army, as it really is, to be Compos'd of the Troops of your Majesty, and the other Allies, join'd together by Common Concert, to Act for the greatest Advantage, and Furtherance of the Common Cause; and the Assurances, which your Majesty had given us by your Letters, by your Ministers, and last of all, by your General, the Duke of *Ormond*, of your Intentions, that your Troops should be order'd to Act with their usual Vigour; as well as the Engagements, into which your Majesty is enter'd, not only with respect to us, but also separately and jointly with us in respect to the other Allies, 'tis very difficult for us to conjecture and conceive how an Order so prejudicial to the Common Cause, given so suddenly, without our Knowledge, and undoubtedly too, without the Knowledge of the other Allies, can

correspond and subsist with the Nature of an Alliance and with those Assurances and Engagements just now mentioned. For tho', according to the Declaration of the Bishop of *Bristol*, your Majesty holds your self to be disengag'd from every Obligation, with regard to Us; 'tis plain, that the Matter now in Question, is not our particular Interest or Advantage, but that of all the Allies, who will suffer by the Prejudice, which an Order so little expected, must needs bring to the Common Cause.

BUT, M A D A M, we cannot forbear telling your Majesty, that the Declaration made by the Bishop of *Bristol*, at *Utrecht*, has no less surpris'd Us, than that of the Duke of *Ormond*, in the Army. It appears to Us so Extraordinary, that we know not how to reconcile it with the great Goodness and Kindness, that your Majesty has always Honoured Us with: And not being able to conceive how such a sudden Change could happen, with respect to us; we are not only Surpris'd, but Afflicted at it. We have carefully examin'd our Conduct, and find nothing in it that can have given Ground to that Dissatisfaction which your Majesty expresses with Us by this Declaration.

FROM the very first Day that your Majesty Ascended the Throne, we testify'd all the Deference that you could desire from a State in Friendship and Alliance with You. We carefully sought after your Amity and Affection; and considering the happy Effects which a good Intelligence, Harmony and Union betwixt your Majesty, and Us, and the two Nations, might produce, and have really produc'd; and the Advantage which resulted from thence to both one and the other: We made it our Business heartily to Cultivate 'em, and more and more to gain your Majesty's Confidence, and to conform our selves to your Sentiments, as much as possibly we could.

WE think that we gave a signal Proof of this, particularly with regard to the Negotiations of P E A C E; since not only after we were inform'd of the Conferences formerly held in *England* upon this Subject, we did expect that your Majesty would give us an Account of them. Having this firm Confidence in your Friendship for our Republick, and in your Zeal for the Good of the

the Common Cause, that nothing would be done to Prejudice Us, or the other Allies: But also, when your Majesty communicated to us the Preliminary Articles, sign'd by M. *Mefnager*, in *England*: And when you propos'd to us the calling and holding a Congress for a General Peace; and requir'd of us, to grant for this End, necessary Pasports for the Enemies Ministers; we consented to it, tho' we had many Reasons, which to us seem'd very well grounded, not to enter into such a Treaty, without a better Foundation, or at least, without the Concurrence of the other Allies. But, we preferr'd your Majesty's Sentiments to our Own, in order to give you a new Proof of our Deference.

WE did no less, with respect to the Difficulties which were started on the Subject of the mutual Guaranty for THE SUCCESSION OF THE PROTESTANT LINE to your Majesty's Kingdoms, and for our BARRIER; a TREATY of such Importance to the Two Nations, that we look upon it as the Strongest Tye, that could be thought on, to unite for ever the Hearts and Interests of Both; concluded after the maturest Declaration, and Ratify'd on both sides, in the most Authentick Form. For tho' we might have stood to the Treaty, as it was; yet, we enter'd into a Negotiation upon those Difficulties, and particularly, on the Point of the *Assiento*; concerning which, we gave our Plenipotentiaries such Instructions, that we no longer doubted but all the Difficulties would have been Adjusted to mutual Content; and that we should thereby have entirely regain'd your Majesty's Confidence: And so much the more, because in the first Place, when the meeting of a Congress for a GENERAL PEACE was in Hand, your Majesty declar'd to us by your Ambassador, That you desir'd no more than our Concurrence in that single Point, and this only Mark of our Confidence. And that then you would give Us strong and real Proofs of your Affection towards Us, and of your upright Intentions, with respect to the Common Cause of all the Allies. And that afterwards, when the Difficulties about the Succession and the Barrier were rais'd, your Majesty did likewise assure us, that if we would remit something upon the most Essential Points, and particularly about the Affair of the *Assiento*, it would be the true Way to re-establish a mutual Confidence; which being once restor'd, your Majesty would take particularly

An Abstract of the

larly to Heart the Interests of this State, and Act in Conjunction with Us in the whole Negotiation, to obtain an Honourable, Good, and Sure PEACE.

BUT, we find our selves very much out in our Expectations; since at the very same Time, when we made the greatest Advances towards your Majesty; and that we did verily believe we should come to an Agreement about the Points in Difference; we see the Earl of *Strafford* gone without finishing that Affair; we see the Army stopp'd in the beginning of its Career; and we hear a Declaration, by which your Majesty looks upon your self to be disengag'd from all Obligations with us: For which, the Reasons alledg'd are, That we have not Answered, as we Ought, the Advances which your Majesty made towards Us; and that we would not Act in Concert with your Ministers about the PEACE.

IF your Majesty will be pleas'd to look with a Favourable and Equitable Eye upon our Conduct, we flatter our selves, and have a firm Confidence, that you will find nothing in it, which can give you such disadvantageous Ideas and Thought of us: But, that you will rather find, that we have perform'd, and do still perform, all that we owe, as Good and Faithful Allies; and particularly, to your MAJESTY.

WHAT we have said already, might, Perhaps, be sufficient to persuade You of it: But we must add, That having always esteem'd your Majesty's Affection, and a good Harmony betwixt the Two Nations, as one of the strongest Supports of our State, and of the Protestant Religion; and as one of the most effectual Methods to Maintain and Advance our Common Interest, and those of the whole Confederacy: And this sincere Opinion, being firmly Imprinted on our Hearts; we were never backward to Communicate and Consult in all Confidence, with your Majesty and your Ministers, upon the Affairs of Peace, according to the Foundations, laid down in the Grand Alliance, and other Treaties. We declare, that we have always been inclinable and ready to do it, and are so still, as far as we can, without Prejudice to the other Allies; and without contravening the Engagements, Treaties, and Alliances which we have enter'd into.

BUT,

BUT, Madam, all the Proposals hitherto made to us upon that Subject, were couch'd in very General Terms, without communicating to us the Result of the Negotiations, betwixt your Majesty's Ministers, and those of *France*: Nor even your Majesty's Thoughts about the Subject, which we ought to have concerted together. 'Tis true, that in some of the last Conferences, your Majesty's Ministers demanded to know, whether ours were furnish'd with a full Power, and Authoriz'd to draw up a Plan for the P E A C E: But, it had been JUST, before such a Thing was demanded of us, That they should have communicated the Result of the Negotiations, so long Treated of, betwixt your Majesty's Ministers and those of the Enemy: Or, at least, they should have told us your Majesty's Thoughts.

HAD that Plan related only to your Majesty's Interest and Ours, we should, perhaps, have been in the Wrong, not to have forthwith come into it; tho', even in that Case, the Affair would not have been without its Difficulties, since the least Notice of it, which should have come to the Enemy, must have been very Prejudicial: But, as the Plan in Question, concern'd the Interest of all the Allies, and almost all *Europe*; we had very strong Apprehensions, that as the particular Negotiations, betwixt your Majesty's Ministers, and those of *France*; and the Readiness with which we consented to the Congress at *Utrecht*; and to the giving of Passports to the Enemy's Ministers, had already occasion'd abundance of Suspicions, and much uneasiness to his Imperial Majesty and the other Allies: We say, we apprehended, that his Imperial Majesty, and the other Allies coming to know (which would have been very difficult to conceal from 'em) the Concert betwixt your Majesty's Ministers and Ours, for a Plan of P E A C E, and that before the Ministers of *France* had given a Specifick Answer to the Demands of the Allies; their Suspicions and Uneasiness would have increas'd: And that Way of Proceeding, might have given them Ground to entertain prejudicial Thoughts, as if it had been THE INTENTION OF YOUR MAJESTY AND US, TO ABANDON THE GRAND ALLIANCE, AND THE COMMON CAUSE: Or at least, that WE ALONE took upon Us, to Determine the FATE of all the OTHER ALLIES; by which, his Imperial Majesty and the other Confederates, might have been pushed on

to SEPERATE MEASURES, and to take such Steps as would be no ways agreeable to your Majesty's Interest.

WE thought these Reasons strong enough, to justify our Conduct to your Majesty on this Head: And if we did not enter, with all the Haste you might have wished for, into the Concert propos'd; we hope, that at most, your Majesty will look upon our Backwardness, only as an Excess of Prudence, or of Scruple; and not in the least, as a Want of Confidence in your Majesty: While the Allies might have consider'd it, as a Contravention of the Treaties; and particularly, of the 8th Article of the Grand Alliance. We also hope, that your Majesty, for the Reasons which are here alledg'd, will lay aside those hard Thoughts of us; as if we had not Answer'd as we ought, to the Advances which your Majesty made towards us; and that we would not Act, in concert with your Ministers, upon the Subject of the P E A C E. But, Madam, tho' your Majesty should not Acquiesce in our Reasons (of which however, we cannot doubt) We pray your Majesty to consider, whether that be sufficient for your Majesty to think that YOU ARE DISENGAGED from all Obligations with respect to Us.

HAD we contravened the Engagements and Treaties, which we had the Honour to conclude with your Majesty; we might have expected from your Goodness and Justice, that you would have represented those Contraventions to us; and not have look'd upon your self to be Disengag'd, till such time as we had refused to give all necessary Redress. But as we did no ways ENGAGE TO ENTER with your Majesty into a CONCERT to draw up a Plan of P E A C E, without the Participation of the other Members of the Grand Alliance; the Backwardness which we have shewn upon that Head, cannot be look'd upon, as a Contravention of our Engagements; and therefore, cannot serve to DISENGAGE your Majesty from Yours, with respect to Us; since we are verily persuaded, that we have fully answer'd all our Treaties, and all our Alliances, both with your Majesty, and with the High Allies in general: And that we have done more this present War, than could in Justice and Equity have been expected from Us. All the Difference berwixt your Majesty and Us, in
this

this Point, is no more, if rightly consider'd, than a Disparity of Sentiments.

IN Truth, MADAM, if for such a Cause, betwixt Potentates Ally'd and United together by the Strongest and Strictest Ties of Alliance, Interest and Religion, any One of those Potentates could quit all their Engagements, and Disengage themselves from all their Obligations; there's no Tye so Strong which mayn't be Broke at any Time; and we know of no Engagements that could be rely'd on for Time to come.

WE assure our selves, that when your Majesty considers the Consequences, you will not persist in the Declaration which the Bishop of *Bristol* has made: We beseech you, with all the Respect, and all the Earnestness of which we are capable, that you would not: And also, that you would be pleased to revoke the Order given to the Duke of *Ormond* (if it be not revok'd already) and that you would Authorize him to Act according to Occurrences; and as the Reason of the WAR, and the Advancement of the Common Cause shall require.

WE also request you, MADAM, to communicate to us, the Result of the Conferences, betwixt your Ministers and Those of the Enemy; or, at least, your Thoughts upon the PEACE: And, we will endeavour, to give your Majesty all Imaginable Proofs of our Deference for your Sentiments; and of our sincere Desire to preserve your VALUABLE FRIENDSHIP, as much as we can, without Acting contrary to the Faith of the Engagements, into which we have enter'd by Treaties, and Alliances, with your Majesty and other Potentates.

WE are firmly perswaded, that it is not your Majesty's Intention, in any Manner, to break them; since you have always been of the same Opinion with Us, and the other Allies, That A GOOD UNION betwixt the Allies, not only DURING THE PRESENT WAR, but also, after the PEACE shall be Concluded, is, and always will be the most Solid, and even the Only Method, to preserve the Liberty, and Independency of All together, and of every One in particular, against the great Power of *France*.

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An Abstract of the

WE expect also, that after having given such Great and Signal Proofs of your Wisdom, of your Firmness, and of your Zeal, for the Support of the Common Cause ; your Majesty will not now take such Resolutions, as may be prejudicial to us, and to the other Allies ; but that, to obtain an Honourable, Sure, and General P E A C E, you will pursue the same Methods, and keep to the same Maxims, which you formerly held, and which the Good G O D hath Blessed in so remarkable a Manner, by Victories and Great Events ; which will make the Glory of your Majesty's Reign Immortal.

WE again renew to your Majesty, the Assurances of our high and perfect Esteem for your Person and Friendship ; as also of our Intentions, and sincere Desires, to entertain with your Majesty the same good Correspondence, Harmony, and Union, as before ; and to cultivate the same betwixt the Two Nations, as far as it shall lye in our Power : And we pray your Majesty, to preserve likewise for Us and our Republick, your former Affection. We refer for the rest, to what the *Sieur Van Borsssele* (our Envoy Extraordinary) has further to say to your Majesty, on this Subject ; and pray the Almighty, &c.

H E R Majesty, having perus'd the foregoing L E T T E R was pleas'd to send the following Answer to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, FRIENDS,
ALLIES, and CONFEDERATES, &c.

T H E R E is nothing dearer to us, than the Conservation of a Good Understanding, and a perfect Union with your State. This has been the Principal Object of our Care ; and we have so little Ground to accuse our selves of having in the least contributed to the lessening of the same, that we reflect with Pleasure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Instances we have made, that the Disputes which have happen'd, with relation to the Interests of the Two Nations, should be amicably Determin'd, so as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another, without Reserve upon those of the Publick : For in the present Conjun-
cture

T R E A T Y at Utrecht.

415

State of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankness on both sides, and a mutual Confidence.

WE suppose the Alarms which you took on Account of the Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Bishop of *Bristol* are now Over; and we repeat to You, what we have so often Declar'd, That it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time past, if all our Measures about WAR or PEACE be not taken in concert with your State.

THE Earl of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full Instructions concerning our Intentions. Our Ministers will be Dispos'd and Authoriz'd, to do all that's Incumbent on Us, to renew an entire Confidence with you; and to prevent, for the Future, such Misunderstandings as have been Fomented with so much Artifice, and so little Foundation.

BUT, we cannot pass over in Silence our great Surprise, to see that your Letter of the 5th Instant (N. S.) was Printed and Publish'd almost as soon as we receiv'd it from the Hands of your Minister: A Proceeding which is equally contrary to good Politicks and Decency. 'Tis a REMONSTRANCE, instead of a REPRESENTATION and an Appeal to the People, instead of an Address to the Sovereign. We hope, that you will not suffer the like to be done again: For, our Honour will engage us to give no Answer to any Letters or Memorials which shall be publish'd in that Manner. For the rest, we pray, &c.

Kensington, June
20th. 1712.

Your Good Friend,

ANNA, Regina.

ON the 27th of *June*, the Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, The Queen's communicated to the Ministers of the Allies, at U-^{Speech communicated to the Ministers} TR E C H T, the *Queen's Speech*, and consequently the Terms which the *French King* had been prevail'd to ^{of the Allies.} make to the Allies: At which those Ministers said nothing, but that they would acquaint their respective Masters therewith, and wait for new Orders. The same Day, his Excellency had a Private Conference with the Plenipotentiaries of the States; and represented

presented to them, the Necessity of a Suspension of Arms in the *Netherlands*, in Order to Facilitate the Conclusion of the Treaty. About the same time, the *French* offering to put *DUNKIRK* into the Hands of Her Majesty, as a Security of the Performance of the Offers they had made; great Endeavours were us'd at the *Hague* and *Utrecht*, to induce the Allies to agree to that Suspension, that no Incident might obstruct the Negotiations for a General P E A C E: But, this having not been Obtain'd, a Suspension of Arms between the Queen's Troops, and those of *France*, for two Months, was Publish'd in the Army of the Duke of *Ormond*, and in that of the *Mareschal De Villars*, the 17th of *July* (N. S.) and (a) *DUNKIRK* was deliver'd, the 18th, to the Queen's Forces, commanded by Brigadier *Hill*.

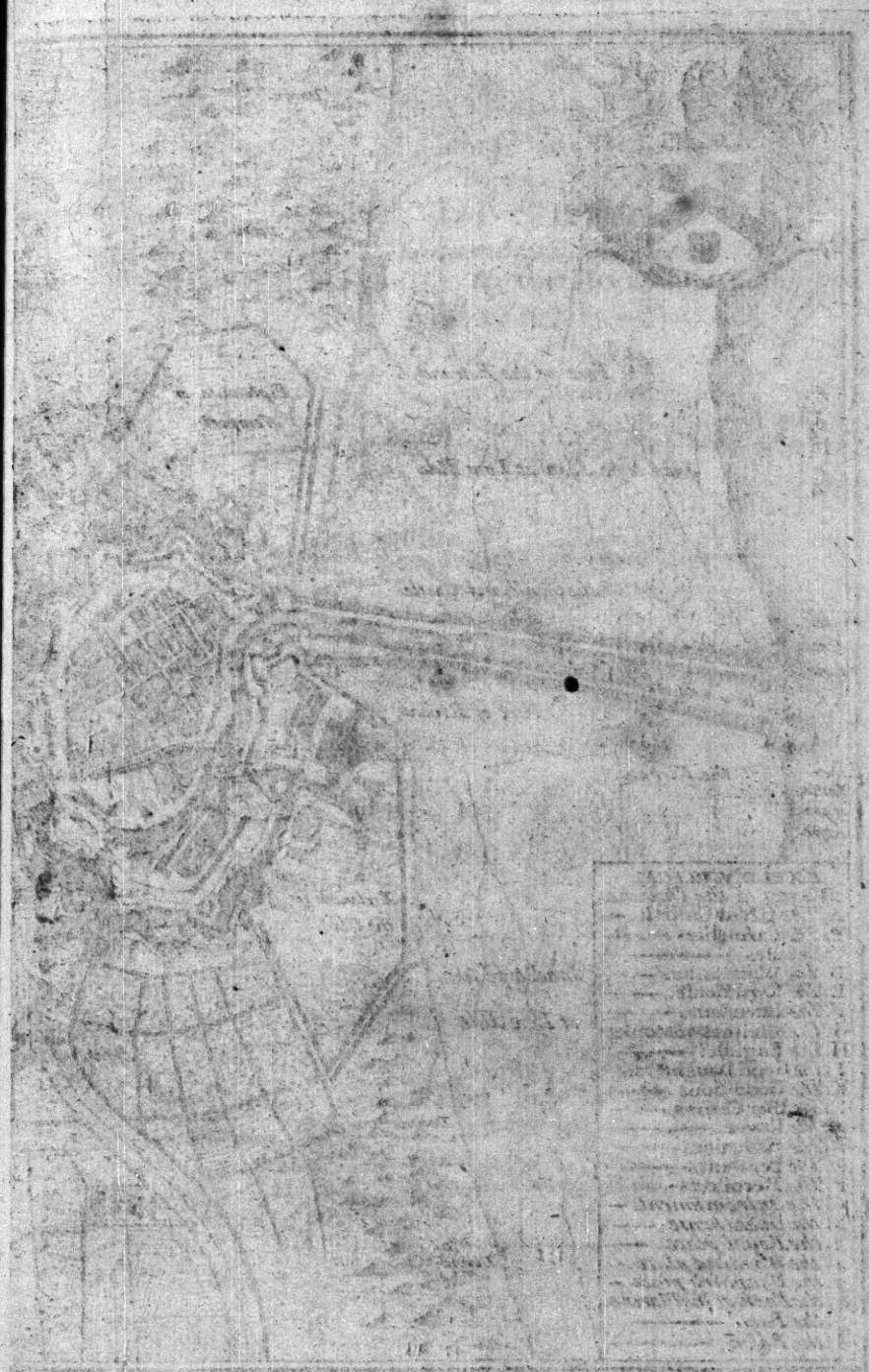
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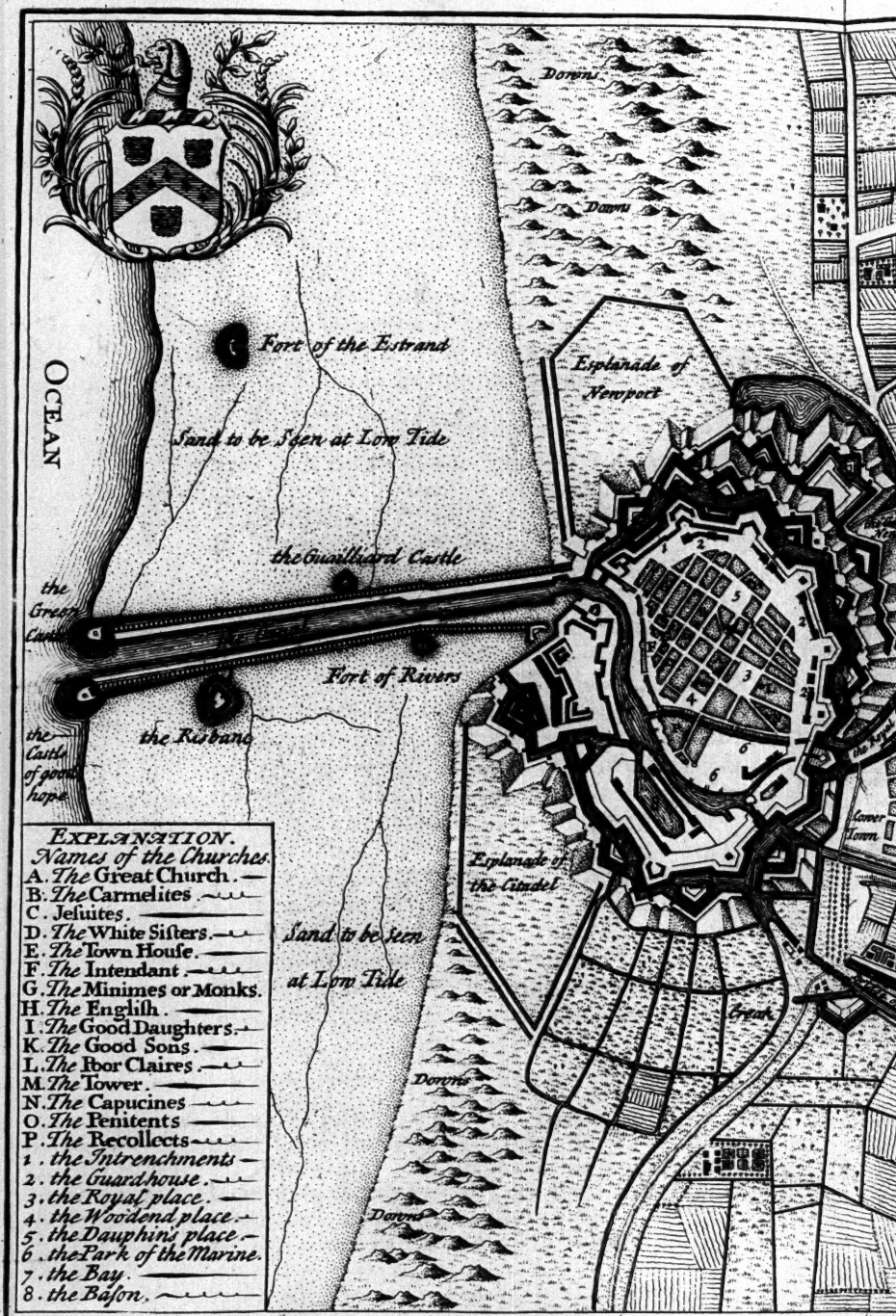
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Conference.

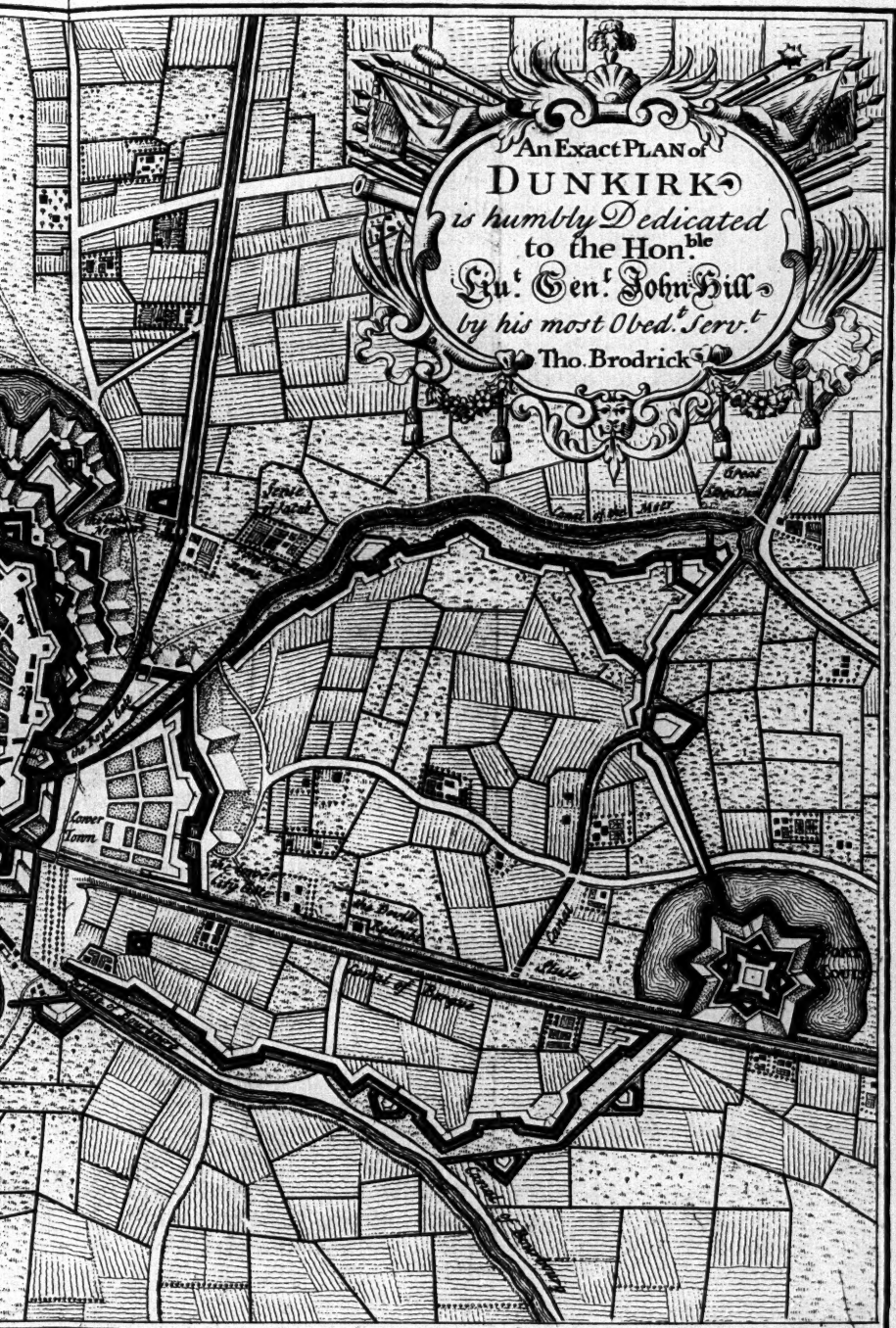
I T was then Believ'd, and commonly Reported, that the *French* Plenipotentiaries would make new Overtures for a General P E A C E, and for a Suspension of Arms: But, the Negotiations at *Utrecht*, remain'd at a Stand; and an unlucky Difference that happen'd some time after, between the *Sieur Mesnager* (one of the Plenipotentiaries of *France*) and the *Count De Rechteren* (one of the Plenipotentiaries of the States) which for some time made no small Disturbance, was the Occasion (or Pretence) of suspending the General Conferences; the *French* having declar'd, that they could not renew the said Conferences, till their King had receiv'd Satisfaction upon that Affair, which he prescrib'd in such Terms, that the States did not think fit to submit to.

THIS unhappy Dispute, was industriously kept up for colouring the Refusal of the *French*, to give their Answer in Writing, insist'd upon by the Allies, and the Year 1712 ended before it was Adjusted. In the mean time, the Negotiations were continued by the Mediation of the Ministers of *Great-Britain*, who concluded a Suf-

(a) *DUNKIRK*, is a Large, Strong Sea-Port Town, and Noble Castle of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of *Flanders*, the Marquisate of the Territory of *Berge* (or *Winoxberg*) The *French* bought it of the English, in 1662. It stands 10 Miles North-East of *Graveling*, 16 South-West of *Newport*, 19 almost East of *Calais*, 24 South-West of *Ostend*, 54 West of *Ghent*, and 48 almost East of *Dover* in *England*. Longitude 21. 30. Latitude 51. 7.









a Suspension of Arms with *France*, both by Sea and Land, on the 19th of *August* (N.S.) and after its Expiration, Prolong'd it for Four Months more. During this Interval, the Lord *Lexington* was sent to *Madrid*, where he was Present at the Solemn Renunciation King *PHILIP* made, of all the Claims, and Pretensions, *King Philip renounces all Pretensions to the Crown of France.* which he had, or might have for the Future, to the Crown of *France*, for Himself, and his Successors. This Renunciation, was made the 5th of *October*, and Confirm'd by the general *Cortex* of the Kingdom of *Spain*, who were Summon'd for that Purpose. As this is the Foundation on which the whole Fabrick of the PEACE stands, it was made in the strongest Terms possible: And so, if any Renunciation is capable of preventing for Ever, the Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, on the Head of one Prince; 'tis certain that THIS will do it.

THIS necessary Preliminary being Concluded, in the Form and Manner that it was desir'd by the Queen of *Great-Britain*; and King *Philip* having long before, given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Propriety and Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*; whereby he extricated himself at Once, of all the Difficulties relating to the Barrier of the States-General in those Provinces; it was believ'd that his Ministers would have been admitted into the Congress: But, the Allies would not consent to it; insomuch, that King *Philip* had not any Minister at *UTRECHT*, at the Time, when the Negotiations of PEACE seem'd to draw towards a Conclusion. *His Plenipotentiaries not admitted into the Congress.*

IT has been already Observ'd, that altho' the General Conferences were Suspended, upon Pretence of the Disputes, between the *Sieur Mesnager*, and the Count *De Rechteren*; the Negotiations were continued by the good Offices of the *British* Ministers, who Acted, since their Suspension of Arms with *France*, as Mediators: And, as the States were very much press'd to come into the Queen's Measures, their Plenipotentiaries communicated to those of *Great-Britain*, in the Beginning of *October*, a New Plan of PEACE, in which they Declar'd, "That for the Good of PEACE, their High-nesses were willing to Yield *Lisle* to *France*, "and Recede from their Pretensions to have *Doway*, *Valenciennes*, and *Maubeuge*, which they had hitherto

E e

"insisted

" insisted upon ; provided *Conde* and *Tournay* were included in their Barrier ; the Tariffs of 1664 Restor'd : And, that *Sicily* be yielded to the *Emperor*, and *Strasbourg* to the Empire. This PROPOSAL was immediately transmitted to the Court of *Great-Britain*, by the Earl of *Strafford*, where it was favourably entertain'd, and look'd upon as more reasonable than any of the former S C H E M E S.

A Suspension of Arms declar'd between Portugal and France.

I N the mean time, the Affairs of *Portugal* being reduc'd to great Extremities, and their Forces being not able to make Head against the *Spaniards*, being depriv'd of the Assistance of the *British* Troops ; there was a Treaty of Suspension of Arms, for Four Months, concluded at *Utrecht*, between the Ministers of the most Christian King, and those of *Portugal*, which was sign'd the 7th of *November*, 1712.

The Earl of Strafford Embarks for Holland.

T H E Earl of *Strafford* continu'd in *England* till the latter End of *November* ; and having procur'd a New Plan, containing Her Majesty's last Intentions about PEACE ; His Excellency embark'd for *Holland*, and arriv'd at the *Hague*, the 6th of *December* (N.S.) and the next Day, made a Visit to the Grand Pensionary : And, having communicated to the States, the New Plan of PEACE, he desir'd a Positive Answer thereunto, as being the utmost Concessions that were to be expected from *France* ; and which Her Majesty had Obtain'd with much Difficulty. What pass'd in that Memorable Conference is fully related in the following Particulars.

An Account of his Conference with the States-Deputies.

" T H E Deputies of their High-Mightinesses, being
" with the Earl of *Strafford*, at his own House, his Excellency first of all assur'd the Deputies, in very
" Obliging Terms, T H A T he never was more pleas'd
" with being here, and with meeting the said Deputies,
" than on this Occasion ; as wishing nothing more than
" to see the ancient Friendship, and good Correspondence
" between Her Majesty and this State, Reviv'd ;
" and flattering himself, that as he was charg'd with
" Orders and Instructions from Her Majesty, which
" tended to procure a GOOD PEACE for all Europe,
" and the firm Security and Augmentation of this
" State, so a Good, Solid, and Lasting Friendship and
" Correspondence might thereby be establish'd, between
" Her

" Her Majesty and her Successors, and this State. He
 " added, that he could not forbear saying, he wish'd
 " the Love of WAR, and the Private Interests of some
 " Persons, had never given Occasion for a Coldness in
 " that Friendship, which might have prov'd Fatal to
 " this State; and may yet Prove so, if the last Offers,
 " now to be made on the part of Her Majesty, for Re-
 " establishing a perfect Union with this State should
 " not be Accepted. That Reflection on what had pass'd
 " might serve to prevent Inconveniences for the Future;
 " seeing the Refusal to agree to the Suspension of Arms,
 " propos'd on the Part of Her Majesty, might have
 " brought Ruin on this State, and had actually cost
 " them so dear: And, that there was Cause to Fear
 " much greater Evil, in case their High-Mightinesses
 " should now Refuse to come to a Resolution, to con-
 " clude the P E A C E jointly with Her Majesty.

" THE said Earl of *Strafford* further represented,
 " that he was commanded by Her Majesty to return an
 " Answer to the last Propositions (or Overture) made by
 " their High-Mightinesses touching P E A C E: That
 " the said Propositions (or Overture) contain'd one
 " Point, which is contrary to the Engagements where-
 " into Her Majesty had before enter'd, as their High-
 " Mightinesses had been before inform'd, *viz.* That
 " *Sicily* shall be given to the Duke of *Savoy*: That, as
 " to some other Points, there are at present insurmount-
 " able Obstacles risen, which might have been got over,
 " had not so Strong Opposition been made to Her Ma-
 " jesty's Measures; and had not Her Majesty been
 " constrain'd to agree separately to a Suspension of
 " Arms.

" THAT, every one must needs be sensible, that
 " the Irresolution of this State, had been attended with
 " very Unhappy Accidents; and that therefore, Her
 " Majesty was very desirous, they would at length
 " come to fix upon some Propositions, which might be
 " reasonable in themselves, and of such a Nature, that
 " in the unlucky Conjunction, wherein Affairs now
 " stand, they might be obtain'd of *France*.

" THAT, what is above-mention'd, being the An-
 " swer which Her Majesty thought fit to make to their
 " High-Mightinesses last Propositions (or Overture) Her
 " Majesty

An Abstract of the

" Majesty had given him, the said Earl of *Strafford*,
 " permission to Declare further, that he well knew Her
 " Majesty was determin'd to insist upon, and even to
 " procure from *France*, the Cession of *Tournay*, to
 " Strengthen the Barrier of this State, with a Place of
 " so great Importance : But, that he (the said Earl)
 " knowing This to be Her Majesty's Firm Intention,
 " knew likewise, that Her Majesty's Conduct in this
 " Matter, would wholly depend upon that of this
 " State; and that after making so considerable a Step,
 " in Favour of this State, it was expected, that this
 " State, on their Part, should forthwith concur with
 " Her Majesty in concluding the P E A C E, without
 " seeking new Objections, and without making other
 " Demands. And, that as soon as this State shall De-
 " clare themselves in an Authentick Manner, so that Her
 " Majesty can depend upon it; then Her Majesty will
 " cause a Declaration to be made in full Congress, that
 " the Article of the Cession of *Tournay*, shall be one of
 " the Conditions of P E A C E, and a Condition *Sine*
 " *Qua Non*.

" T H A T, he was likewise to Inform their High-
 " Mightinesses, that his Majesty the King of *France*,
 " had made very Strong Instances for his Ally, the
 " Elector of *Bavaria*; and that the least which his said
 " Majesty pretended to Ask for him, was, That the
 " said Elector shall continue in Possession of *Luxemburgh*,
 " *Namur*, and *Charleroy*, Subject, however, to the
 " Terms of the Barrier for this State, till the said
 " Electorate be restor'd to the Electorate of *Bavaria*,
 " exclusive of the *Upper-Palatinate*, and be plac'd in
 " the Rank and Dignity of Ninth Elector.

" T H A T besides, the King of *France* will propose,
 " That the Kingdom of *Sardinia* be given to the said
 " Elector, for Effacing, by the Title of King, the Dis-
 " grace and Mortification, of being Degraded from his
 " Rank of Elector. That Her Majesty judg'd that
 " this Point may be Granted, that so the Possession of
 " *Tournay* may be secur'd to this State, and a P E A C E
 " made which will be Safe and Lasting.

" T H A T, he was also to represent to their High-
 " Mightinesses, in Her Majesty's Name, that Her Ma-
 " jesty was not only desirous to Re-establish, but like-
 " wise

T R E A T Y at Utrecht.

423

“ wise to maintain an entire Union between Her Majesty and this State ; and that Her Majesty hop’d, and assuredly believ’d, that their High-Mightinesses were of the same Sentiments with Her in this Matter: That it was therefore Necessary, without any Loss of Time, to remove all that this State may seem to have Gain’d, either to the immediate Prejudice, or to the future Danger of Her Majesty’s, or her Kingdom’s Interest.

“ T H A T, he had Order to inform their High-Mightinesses on this Occasion, that he had brought with him a Plan of a New Treaty of Succession and Barrier ; and must insist, that this Treaty might be Sign’d, before the Conclusion of the P E A C E,

“ T H A T, upon a Discussion of the several Articles of the now-existing Barrier Treaty, he would make appear to the Ministers of this State, that therein many things are inserted, which in *England* are look’d upon as Disadvantageous to Her Majesty’s Subjects ; and which certainly cannot be Reconcil’d either to the Letter, or to the Design of the Grand Alliance ; nor are conformable to any Principles, upon which the Present Confederacy was made, and the Present WAR begun. That he would further shew, that the Alterations, Additions, and Omissions now propos’d, are no other than such as are Necessary to Rectify the Mistakes, and to Explain what is Dubious in the aforesaid Treaty, and to fill up some Articles, which in the said Treaty were left open, and were to be settled by further Agreement, which further Agreement was never yet made : And lastly, to take away some Obstructions thence arising to the Commerce of *Great-Britain*, and to remedy yet greater Evils, which there was but too much Reason to Apprehend. That besides, the particular Guaranty of the Succession and Barrier being thus Explain’d, and made better, will not only be an Additional Security for both Nations, and be cordially executed at what time soever the Occasion shall happen ; but will more than ever Unite the two Nations in Friendship and Affection. Whereas, on the other Hand, this State cannot but expect a slow Execution of a Treaty, which according to the Sentiments of the *British* Nation, has been declar’d Dishonourable, and Disadvantageous.

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“ to it,

An Abstract of the

“ to it. That to pretend to hold the said Nation under
 “ an Engagement of such a Nature as this, can have
 “ no other Effect, than to Nourish Jealousy and Mis-
 “ understanding, which, one time or other, may break
 “ out in an open Rupture.

“ T H A T, among the Terms of the New Plan, the
 “ 4th Article of the Treaty of Barrier, imported, That
 “ Her Majesty consented to the States putting Garrisons,
 “ Providing, Changing, Augmenting, or Diminishing
 “ them, as they should think fit, into the following
 “ Places, *Viz. Furnes, Fort-Knocque, Ipres, Menin, the*
 “ *Town and Castle of Tournay, Mons, Charleroy, the*
 “ *Town and Castle of Namur, the Castle of Ghent, the*
 “ *Fort's Pearle, Philip, and Damme ; that Fort St. Dho-*
 “ *na being join'd to the Fortifications of Sluyce, shall be*
 “ yielded in Propriety to this State, and that the Fort
 “ of *Rodenhuysen* on this side of *Ghent*, shall be Raz'd.

“ That, in the Ninth Article 'tis Stipulated, that all
 “ the Revenues of the Places to be yielded up by *France*,
 “ which did not belong to the Crown of *Spain*, at the
 “ time of the Death of King *CHARLES II.* shall
 “ be given to this State, towards maintaining the Bar-
 “ rier, except only so much as is Necessary for the Ci-
 “ vil Government of the said Towns, Places, and Ca-
 “ stellanies ; as also a Million of Guilders Yearly out
 “ of the clearest Revenues of the rest of the *Spanish*
 “ *Netherlands.*

“ T H A T, what relates to *Bonne, Huy, and Liege*,
 “ shall be settled with the Ministers of the Emperor
 “ and Empire : But, that Her Majesty's Sentiment was,
 “ that the first of those Places should be Garrison'd by
 “ the *Imperialists*, and the other two by this State.

“ T H A T lastly, notwithstanding all the Provoea-
 “ tions, and all the Delays on the Part of this State,
 “ the Queen had hitherto kept the Negotiations open :
 “ That Her Majesty thought she had now retarded it
 “ long enough, and possibly too long in good Policy.
 “ That therefore, the Offers which Her Majesty now
 “ made by Him (the Earl of *Strafford*) in Quality of her
 “ Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, were her Ultimate
 “ Resolutions. And that this was the last Time She
 “ would Address Her self to their High-Mightinesses,
 “ in

T R E A T Y at Utrecht.

423

“ in case they should Form new Delays, and not answer
 “ Her Majesty’s good Intention, for this States own
 “ Interests.

“ THAT, in the mean while, Her Majesty had
 “ Order’d him (the Earl of *Strafford*) in Testimony of
 “ the entire Confidence which She has in their High-
 “ Mightinesses, to Represent, that Her Majesty had
 “ judg’d Her self Oblig’d, not only in good Policy, but
 “ likewise in Consideration of the great Services which
 “ the Duke of *Savoy* has done for the Common Cause,
 “ and of the Danger to which he was expos’d by his
 “ Firm Adherence thereto, to take Care, not only for
 “ his Security, but likewise for his Grandeur, by procu-
 “ ring for him *Sicily*, and the Tracts of the Countrey
 “ on this side the *Alps*, which are necessary to secure
 “ *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*, and to cover *Piedmont*. That,
 “ his Succession after that of King *Philip* is Acknow-
 “ ledg’d by the Renunciation. That, Her Majesty desir’d
 “ the Concurrence of this State, in all that has
 “ been promis’d to his Royal Highness: And, that Her
 “ Majesty desir’d likewise, that this State should join
 “ with Her to Oblige the Emperor to a Neutrality for
 “ *Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*:
 “ And, that Her Majesty was resolv’d to make that
 “ Neutrality a Condition of Transporting the said
 “ Troops, which Her Majesty would do at her own
 “ Expence: Seeing, without that Neutrality, the Em-
 “ peror might disturb all *Italy*, and particularly the
 “ Duke of *Savoy*, on Account of his Treaty of the Year
 “ 1703; one of the Imperial Ministers having already
 “ threatned a Minister of the Duke of *Savoy* therewith,
 “ which would certainly engage the Queen and this
 “ State in the Troubles and Wars of *Italy*. Then the
 “ said Earl of *Strafford*, communicated to them, the
 “ said Deputies, an Answer, on the part of Her Ma-
 “ jesty, to the last Memorial of the Emperor’s Minister
 “ in *England*, by which Her Majesty’s Sentiments in
 “ this Matter were Confirm’d.

“ THE said Earl of *Strafford* further Represented,
 “ that Her Majesty being inform’d of the present Dis-
 “ orders in the *Spanish Netherlands*, had sent over the
 “ Earl of *Orrery* hither to Redress them, to Confer
 “ thereupon, with the Deputies of this State, and to
 “ resume the Administration in common with their

An Abstract of the

“ High-Mightinesses Deputies, and to keep the same,
 “ till the Emperor shall accept the said *Netherlands*, on
 “ the Conditions which the Queen, and their High-
 “ Mightinesses shall agree upon for yielding them up to
 “ him : Adding hereto, that the Earl of *Orrery* had
 “ Order not to do any thing in this Affair, but accor-
 “ ding as he should find a Disposition here, to Act in
 “ concert with the Queen.

“ A F T E R this, the said Earl of *Strafford* repeated
 “ briefly the Substance of his Discourse, pressing for a
 “ speedy Resolution, whether this State, or not, is wil-
 “ ling to Sign the P E A C E jointly with Her Ma-
 “ jesty immediately and without any Delay ; for other-
 “ wise, Her Majesty would be Oblig’d to Sign Her
 “ P E A C E, without waiting for this State to come
 “ into it longer than a Fortnight, or Three Weeks at
 “ furthest. That Her Majesty, assuring Her self, that
 “ this State will not Delay to conclude the P E A C E
 “ with Her, will procure *Tournay* for them ; which,
 “ with many other Places, were not to be expected
 “ from *France*, if the Queen should Sign her P E A C E
 “ seperately. That the Plan of P E A C E was very
 “ near the same with that contain’d in Her Majesty’s
 “ Speech : Adding thereto, that Her Majesty had judg-
 “ ed it Necessary for the better Security of the Barrier,
 “ that this State should have a Garrison in *Mons*, as
 “ well as in other Places of the Barrier.

“ T H A T, Her Majesty had endeavour’d to Prevail
 “ with *France* to yield up *Conde*, but that her Efforts to
 “ that End had prov’d Ineffectual.

“ T H A T, as to the Empire, there would be no Al-
 “ teration in what was contain’d in the said Speech
 “ relating thereto ; nor in any thing with respect to the
 “ Emperor, only that *Sardinia* shall be given to the
 “ Elector of *Bavaria* ; and that the Duke of *Savoy* shall
 “ have *Sicily*. That Her Majesty is very desirous to
 “ have the Concurrence of this State, in all that relates
 “ to that Duke, as well as to the Elector of *Bavaria*,
 “ and to Oblige the Emperor to consent to the Neutra-
 “ lity of *Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Cata-*
 “ *lonia*.

“ T H A T,

"THAT, She farther desir'd, that the Plenipotentiaries of this State at *Utrecht*, might be furnish'd with full Powers, to conclude forthwith the new Treaty of Barrier: And, that above all, Her Majesty requir'd their High-Mightinesses Speedy and Positive Resolution and Answer, for bringing this Great Negotiation to an End: Settling a Good and Firm P E A C E, and renewing a perpetual Friendship and Union between Her Majesty's Kingdoms and this State.

"IN Conclusion, the said Earl of *Stafford*, gave into the Hands of the Register *Fagel*, a Copy of the Project of the New Treaty of Succession and Barrier, mention'd in his Propositions, saying, that tho' he was commanded to Communicate it jointly with the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* to their High-Mightinesses Plenipotentiaries at *UTRECHT*, yet he was willing to deliver it here, that thereby Time might be sav'd; and that their High-Mightinesses might the sooner give Instructions to their Plenipotentiaries thereupon.

THIS New Plan of P E A C E, was communicated to the Respective Provinces of the Republick, and the States-General were inclinable to come into the Queen's Measures; but insisted upon some Explanations and Restrictions. This Affair was warmly Debated by the States of *Holland*, who met several Times before they could come to a Resolution, thro' the Divisions amongst the Cities of that Province. The Majority were for Rejecting the P L A N, as disadvantageous to the Republick, and for continuing the WAR: But, *Amsterdam* being of another Opinion, and the Sentiments of that City, being always of great Weight with the States: The Wifest Members of that Assembly propos'd, that the Deputies should return Home, and advise with their Principals, in Order that the Resolution of their Province, might be Unanimous if Possible. During this Interval, the Earl of *Stafford* took a Tour to *Amsterdam*, where he had several Successful Conferences with the leading Magistrates of that City. And, on the 29th of *December* (N.S.) the States came to a Resolution

*The States
Consent to the
New Plan of
P E A C E.*

to

to comply with the Queen's Measures, and accordingly, wrote the following LETTER to Her Majesty.

M A D A M,

*The Letter
of the States-
General to
the Queen
about the
New Plan of
P E A C E.*

" I F we have taken some Time to Deliberate upon
" the Proposal which the Earl of *Strafford* (your
" Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary) made
" to Us, after his Return hither, we hope, the Consti-
" tution of our State, as well as the Importance of the
" Affairs in Question, will serve to Excuse Us: And
" that the small Delay, occasion'd by our Consultations,
" will be abundantly made up, by the Uprightness of
" our Sentiments, and by the Resolution we have taken
" just now, of adhering more than ever to Your Ma-
" jesty. In the first Place, we think our selves Oblig'd
" to return Your Majesty Thanks, for the Overtures
" You have caus'd the Earl of *Strafford* to lay before
" Us; and for the Assurances, no less Obliging than
" Strong, he has added to them, both of Your Maje-
" sty's Desire to procure a Good P E A C E for all *Eu-*
" *rope*; and to provide for the Safety, and even Aug-
" mentation of our State, and of Your Majesty's Inten-
" tion to settle a Good, Firm, and Lasting Friendship
" and Correspondence for Your Self, and Your Succes-
" sors, with Our Republick. These Assurances have
" been extremely Acceptable to Us; since We only
" Wish for such a P E A C E, as may be Enjoy'd by all
" *Europe*, by the Restoration of the Security of its Re-
" pose. We have nothing in View for our State, but
" the Preservation of our Rights, and our Safety; with-
" out any other Increase, or Accession of Strength, than
" what is Necessary for the said Preservation and Secu-
" rity. And since, above all Things, We have nothing
" so much at Heart (as We have formerly express'd it
" often to Your Majesty, and still repeat here) as to
" Knit as fast as possible, the Ties of Good Intelligence,
" Friendship, and Union between Your Majesty, Your
" Successors, and this Republick; in order to render
" the same Indissoluble, and Perpetual; We thought
" We could not give a more Solemn and Solid Proof
" of it, than by Declaring, as we do hereby Declare,
" That we are resolv'd to join with Your Majesty, to
" enter into the Measures You have taken for the
" P E A C E, and to Conclude and Sign it jointly, and
" at the same Time with You, as also to enter into
" New

T R E A T Y at Utrecht.

427

" New Engagements with Your Majesty about the
 " Succession and Barrier; to make a New Treaty of
 " it; and to Conclude, and Sign it before the
 " P E A C E.

" W E doubt not, but after this Solemn Declaration,
 " Your Majesty will be convinc'd of the Sincerity of
 " our Intentions, both with respect to the P E A C E,
 " and the Ties that may more Strongly Unite Us to
 " Your Majesty. However, We Hope, MADAM,
 " You will allow of some Observations and Remarks
 " We have made, both on the Project of the New
 " Treaty of Succession and Barrier, and on the Condi-
 " tions of the ensuing P E A C E: Which we think
 " necessary; the one to Explain some Things, and the
 " other to make the P E A C E Solid and Lasting, and
 " for our own Security. We have Order'd our Pleni-
 " potentiaries, at the Congress of *Utrecht*, to commu-
 " nicate our Observations and Remarks, to Your Ma-
 " jesty's Ministers, to confer with them about 'em, and
 " to adjust the Matter with them, as far as they can.
 " But, as it may happen, that Your Majesty's Pleni-
 " potentiaries be not sufficiently Instructed, or Authoriz'd
 " to Determine, in such a Manner as we desire, all those
 " Points upon which We have made our Remarks, and
 " which we think necessary: And as, in the mean
 " while, We have a Mind to save Time, as much as
 " possible, and to Act, in all Respects, openly with
 " Your Majesty; We thought We could not do better,
 " than to send our Observations, and Remarks upon
 " this whole Matter, to the *Sieur De Borselen* (our En-
 " voy Extraordinary) both, that he may have the Ho-
 " nour to Communicate the same to Your Majesty, or
 " to such Commissioners as You shall please to Appoint.
 " And that Your Majesty may be Persuaded, that We,
 " by no Means, design to Delay, much less, to Hinder
 " the Conclusion of the P E A C E, by Starting Diffi-
 " culties. And that, at the same Time, we may shew
 " the Great and Entire Confidence we repose in Your
 " Majesty; We submit our Sentiments in these Affairs
 " (how Important, and of what Consequence soever
 " they may be) to those of Your Majesty: Committing
 " our Interests into Your Hands; and most humbly
 " Praying Your Majesty, to be pleas'd to Examine our
 " Observations and Remarks, and to transmit your Or-
 " ders, and Instructions thereupon, to your Plenipoten-
 " tiaries

An Abstract of the

"tiaries at *UTRECHT*, as soon as possible, in Case
 "they should not be yet sufficiently Instructed, about
 "some of the Points and Articles, that are the Subject
 "Matter of our Remarks.

"AND, since we entirely Trust in Your Majesty's
 "Great Wisdom, in Your Zeal for the Publick Good,
 "and Your Affection to Us and our Republick; We
 "will conform Our Selves to Your Majesty's Senti-
 "ments upon those Points, as soon as Your Plenipoten-
 "tiaries shall Communicate them to Ours.

"AFTER this Proof of the Confidence We place
 "in Your Majesty, We cannot doubt but Your Maje-
 "sty will take our Interests to Heart. We think it
 "were needless to renew to Your Majesty, the Assuran-
 "ces of our Ardent Desire for *PEACE*; of our Sin-
 "cere Intentions to join with You, and to enter into
 "Your Measures; and of our Firm Resolution to U-
 "nite Our Selves to Your Majesty by an unalterable
 "Tie, since 'tis our Design to Demonstrate the whole
 "by Deeds.

"IN the mean time, We Pray *GOD, Madam*,
 "to pour His Blessings on the Measures Your Majesty
 "has taken, and on those We design to take with You;
 "and to Compleat the Happiness and Glory of Your
 "Reign, by Preserving, many Years, Your Sacred Per-
 "son in Health, and Prosperity, &c.

WHEREUPON, Her Majesty (on the 25th
 of *January*) was pleas'd to send the following Answer.

*HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, Our Good
 ALLIES, FRIENDS and CONFEDERATES.*

*The Queen's
 Answer to
 the Letter of
 the States-
 General.*

"BY the Real and Solid Proofs We have given of
 "our Friendship for Your State; by the continu'd
 "Efforts We have made, to Defeat the Intrigues of
 "those, who, either thro' Private Passion, or Interest,
 "have endeavour'd to Divide You from Us: And last-
 "ly, by the Grief We have been affected with, when
 "any Attempt has been made to Break the Good In-
 "telligence, that was between Us and Your Republick,
 "it will be easy for You to Judge of the Satisfaction
 "which Your Letter of the 29th past has given Us.

"OUR

" OUR Conduct has ever run upon the Constant
 " Principle of a sincere Desire of preserving the Bal-
 " lance of *Europe* ; and to procure, not only the Safety,
 " but also the Augmentation of Your State ; and has
 " been the Principal Motive that has induc'd Us to
 " carry on so long, and so Burthensom a War, as that
 " which We hop'd to be near extricating Our Selves
 " from, when by the Events, which the Wisdom of a
 " Divine Over-ruling Providence has brought about,
 " We thought it most proper to hearken to the Over-
 " tures made, on the Part of *France*, for a GENERAL-
 " PEACE. The same Desire inclin'd Us, before all
 " Things, to Communicate Our Design to You ; and
 " to endeavour, in so Critical a Conjunction, to Knit
 " faster, if possible, the Ties of Our Union.

" THEREFORE, the Assurances You have lately
 " receiv'd from the Earl of *Strafford*, and which have
 " been so acceptable to You, are no more than a Repe-
 " tition of those, which the same Minister has given
 " You, on so many other Occasions, from Us. These
 " Assurances never have, nor will ever deceive You ;
 " since they proceed from the Heart of a True Friend,
 " who places Her own Interest, and that of Her Reli-
 " gion, in maintaining Yours ; and who is equally un-
 " capable, either of Inviting You to PEACE, or ex-
 " citing You to WAR, upon any other VIEW.

" YOUR Resolution to enter with Us into New
 " Engagements about the Succession, and Barrier, to
 " make a New Treaty thereupon, and to Conclude,
 " and Sign it before the PEACE, cannot but be at-
 " tended with the best Consequences : And, when all
 " Occasions of Dispute about the Reciprocal Interests
 " of the Two Nations will be remov'd, We shall then
 " be in a Condition to concert with You, the providing
 " for those of Our Allies ; and to Treat more effectual-
 " ly with the Potentates, against Whom We have made
 " WAR.

" THE Season of the Year, and the present Jun-
 " cture of Affairs (the Difficulties of which, are to be
 " ascrib'd to the Inaction, in which the Congress of
 " *UTRECHT* has remain'd, while the Armies Acted
 " in the Field) allow but very little Time for the set-
 " tling

" tling of such Points, as are to be Adjusted, before
 " the Conclusion of the P E A C E. Wherefore our Mi-
 " nisters have been Instructed to propose to You, the
 " bare Project of a New Treaty; which contains only,
 " Articles often Discuss'd, and about which, the Senti-
 " ments on both Sides are fully Explain'd. As We
 " thought the same might have been Accepted, and
 " Approv'd, without any Contests; 'tis for the same
 " Reason, that in the Answers which our Ministers are
 " Order'd to give to the Observations on that Plan of
 " the Treaty of Succession and Barrier, We have
 " thought fit to refer to another Convention all the
 " Points which appear to Us to admit of too long a
 " Discussion, to be inserted in this, with which, We
 " hope, You will be Satisfy'd: For, as We do not
 " Doubt, that You are sincerely resolv'd to entertain for
 " the Future, a Perfect Intelligence, Friendship, and
 " Union with Us; so You need not Question, but We
 " shall use all Our Endeavours to adjust what relates to
 " Your Barrier in the most Reasonable Manner, and
 " most Agreeable to Your Interests.

" THE Declaration You have lately made, That
 " You are resolv'd to join with Us, to enter into the
 " Measures We have taken for a P E A C E, and to
 " Conclude and Sign it Jointly, and at the same Time
 " wish Us, will, in some Measure, make Amends for
 " the Misfortunes, that have been occasion'd by the
 " DISUNION of the Allies, and prevent those
 " that were to be Fear'd for the Future.

" ON Our Part, We desire You to be firmly per-
 " suaded, That We have ever in Our Eye, the Exam-
 " ple and Wise Conduct of that GREAT QUEEN,
 " Our Predecessor; Who contributed so much to the
 " Support of Your Common-Wealth, at the Time
 " when Your Brave Ancestors laid the first Foundation
 " of it. And that, We look upon it as One of the
 " Greatest Glories of Our Reign, that We have not
 " only Imitated, but even Surpass'd whatever that
 " Princess did for the Establishment of Your State, and
 " the Increase of Your Power.

" THIS is also what We shall continue to do: We
 " shall take Your Interests to Heart equally with Our
 " Own: And We shall be ready to do all that lies in
 " Our

TREATY at Utrecht.

431

" Our Power, to Advance Them ; being Sorry that
 " *We are not in a Condition to Support both Yours, and*
 " those of our Common Allies, as effectually as We
 " could have done, the last Spring. So We pray God
 " to have You, *High and Mighty LORDS, our Good*
 " *ALLIES, FRIENDS, and CONFEDERATES,* in his
 " Holy and Worthy Keeping.

Done at our Court at St. James's
 the 7th
 18th of January 1713.

ANNA Regina.

H.E.R. Majesty's Letter contributed very much to ^{New Treaty} the Success of the Negotiations ; insomuch, that the ^{of Succession} *British and Dutch* Ministers had several Conferences ^{and Barrier} *Sign'd.* together, to make a New Treaty for the Guaranty of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line of *Hannover*, and the Barrier to be Granted to the States, which was Concluded and Sign'd on the 30th of *January* (N.S.) and sent to *England* for its Ratification; and to the Respective Provinces of the Republick. After the Signing of this Treaty, the Negotiations of P.E.A.C.E. were carry'd on with greater Expedition than before, and made Way for the Setling several important Preliminaries, which had Obstructed the Conclusion of a General Treaty. The Ministers of the Emperor and *France*, enter'd into a Negotiation for the Evacuating of *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy*. The States-General were (by the Mediation of the *British* Ministers) prevail'd with to grant Passports for the Ministers of *Spain*, which their High-Mightinesses had all along declin'd to comply with, for fear of disobliging the Emperor, with whom it was their Interest to keep strictly United. The Passports which the *French* Plenipotentiaries demanded also for the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*, were Granted with little Difficulty. The Affair of Monsieur *Mesnager* and Count *Rechteren* was Adjusted : And, in short, all the Difficulties which Obstructed the General Conferences were Remov'd. So that on the 13th of *March* (N.S.) the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* made a Speech to the Ministers of the Allies ; wherein, he put them in Mind, " That the Congress ^{The Dutch} *had been Open'd* ^{grant Passports for the} *Fourteen Months, and therefore, it* ^{Plenipotentiaries of} *was high Time to bring that Great Work to a Con-* ^{Spain.} *clusion. That Her Majesty had Observ'd with Dis-* ^{The Bishop} *satisfaction,* ^{of Bristol's} *"* ^{Speech about} *"* ^{Signing the} *P.E.A.C.E.*

"satisfaction, the Slowness and Delays with which
 "they had Proceeded in the Negotiations; so that She
 "was Resolv'd to Conclude Her P E A C E without any
 "further Delay, being perswaded that the other Allies
 "would follow Her Example, that so the P E A C E
 "might be General: And, that in Case any of them
 "were not yet ready, a convenient Time should be Re-
 "serv'd for Them. Count *Sinzendorf* (one of the Im-
 "perial Plenipotentiaries) reply'd, That, the Proposal
 "made by the *British* Plenipotentiaries, was of so great
 "Importance, that it requir'd some Time to consider
 "of it, and to be Prepar'd to Declare on, this Subject
 "in the following Conferences, at least on the Part of
 "the Emperor, and the Empire: And, that it were to
 "be wish'd, the P E A C E might be General; to which
 "the Allies, by the Advances they had made, and their
 "Facilitating of Things, had sufficiently shewn their
 "Inclination. Hereupon, the *British* Ministers fix'd
 "the 25th of *March*, as the last Day to which they
 "were Instructed to defer the Signing of the P E A C E.

*The Instru-
 ments for
 the Evacua-
 tion of Cata-
 lonia and
 Neutrality
 of Italy
 Sign'd.*

In the mean time, the several Instruments relating to
 the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and Neutrality of *Italy*
 (to which the Queen was Guaranty) were Sign'd, be-
 tween Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and those of the
Emperor, France, and Savoy.

*The Dukes of
 Berry and
 Orleans re-
 nounce their
 Pretensions
 to the Crown
 of Spain.*

THESE Difficulties being Remov'd, the *French*
 Court agreed, that, the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans*
 should make a Solemn Renunciation to the Crown of
Spain, in the Parliament of *Paris*, in the like Manner
 as *PHILIP V.* had Renounc'd the Crown of *France*
 in the *Cortex* of *Spain*; which was perform'd according-
 ly with great Ceremony: And which was insist'd upon
 by the Court of *Great-Britain*, as the most Effectual
 Means to prevent the Union of *France* and *Spain* under
 one Sovereign.

THE Imperial Ministers still refusing to come into
 the Measures propos'd, and, the last Courier the *French*
 Plenipotentiaries had sent to their Court, being re-
 turn'd (on the 6th of *April*, N.S.) with his most Chri-
 stian Majesty's fresh Instructions, by which they were
 Impower'd to remove some Difficulties that Principally
 Obstructed the Signing of the P E A C E, on the Side
 of the States-General. The next Day, the *French* Ple-
 nipotentiaries had a long Conference with those of

Great-

Great-Britain; after which, the latter were also in Conference with the Ministers of the States, and those of the Emperor, and told them, that as a Sufficient Time had been allow'd them to receive Instructions from their Court, they hop'd they were ready to Sign their Respective Treaties the *Tuesday* following (being the 11th of *April*) on which they had resolv'd to Sign **THEIR S.** Whereupon, Count *Sinzendorf* declar'd, that the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, and the Empire, were not ready; nor could they consent to the **PEACE**, without the Restoration of *Strasburgh*, nor admit several Pretensions of the *French*, in Relation to the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*. The Ministers of *Portugal*, *Prussia* and *Savoy* said nothing, having agreed before with the *French*, to Sign at the same time with the *British*: And, those of the States, Declar'd, That they would Acquaint their Respective Masters therewith. At the same time, the Imperial Ministers made a further Declaration, that they were Order'd to Protest against the **PEACE**, on the Foot it was Projected.

*The Imperial
Plenipotentiaries refuse
to Sign the
PEACE.*

THE Dutch Plenipotentiaries having conferr'd amongst themselves, deputed three of their Members to the *Hague*, who immediately upon their Arrival, had a Conference with the Pensionary, and afterwards with the Deputies of the States, to whom they Communicated the Declarations made by the *British* Ministers, and the State of the Negotiation. This Report was the same Day Communicated by the Pensionary to the States of *Holland* (which were Extraordinarily Assembled) and they Declar'd for **PEACE**, and that their Plenipotentiaries should have full Power to Sign it. The next Morning, the Instructions drawn up for the said Plenipotentiaries, were Communicated to the States of *Holland*; and being Approv'd by them, were deliver'd to the Plenipotentiaries, who immediately return'd to **UTRECHT**.

*The States of
Holland
Declare for
PEACE.*

COUNT Sinzendorf went in the mean Time to the *Hague*, where he Us'd all possible Means to persuade the States to put off the Signing of the **PEACE**, till he had receiv'd an Answer to the Express he had dispatch'd to *Vienna*; and declar'd, that if the States Sign'd before his Master, his Imperial Majesty would immediately withdraw his Troops out of the *Netherlands*: But, finding his Reasons and Representations

*Count Sinzendorf Protests against
the PEACE.*

F f

Ineffectual,

Ineffectual, he Protested against the **PEACE**, as he had done before at *Utrecht*; whither he return'd the same Evening, and found that the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had adjust'd several Articles, in Relation to their Commerce with *France*.

PEACE
Concluded.

And Sign'd.

ON the 31st Day of *March* (OLD STILE) or the 11th of *April* (according to the NEW) the Ministers of the Protestant Princes met together in the Morning, and drew up a Representation in Favour of the Poor Protestants of *France*, which they deliver'd to the *British* Ministers, and desir'd them to deliver it to those of *France*, which was done accordingly. The **BRITISH** Plenipotentiaries went afterwards to Count *Sinzendorf*, told him they were going to Sign the **PEACE**, and shew'd him the **PLAN** they had Stipulated with the *French* for the Emperor, and the Empire, till the First of *June*. They proceeded from thence to the Houses of the other Ministers of the Allies, to whom they made the same Declaration. At Two in the Afternoon, the Ministers of *FRANCE*, came to the House of the Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, where the Treaties of **PEACE** and **COMMERCE** between Her MAJESTY, and the Most **CHRISTIAN KING**, were Sign'd. The Ministers of the Duke of *SAVOY*, Sign'd the Treaty about Four; and about Eight, Those of *PRUSSIA* did the like. The *PORTUGUEZE* Sign'd the Treaty about Twelve at Night: And it was past One in the Morning, when the Plenipotentiaries of the STATES, Sign'd their Treaties of **PEACE** and **COMMERCE**.

THE Imperial Ministers being highly Dissatisfy'd with the Conclusion of these Treaties, quitted *UTRECHT*; and the Baron *De Heems* (Envoy of the Emperor to the States) Declar'd, That he was expressly forbidden by his Master, to enter into any Conference about Expedients or Overtures relating to **PEACE**: So that the *FRENCH* and *GERMANS* are making all possible Preparations for continuing the **WAR**.



A TREATY of PEACE, &c.

Concluded at *UTRECHT* the $\frac{31}{11}$ Day of

March
April. 1713.



HEREAS it has pleased Almighty GOD, for the Glory of His Name, and for the Universal Welfare, so to Direct the Minds of Kings, for the Healing, now in His own Time, the Miseries of the Wasted World, that they are disposed towards one another with a Mutual Desire of making PEACE: Be it therefore known to All and Singular, whom it may Concern, That under this Divine Guidance, the Most Serene and Most Potent Princess and Lady *ANNE*, by the Grace of GOD, Queen of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*; and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lord *Lewis XIV.* by the Grace of GOD, the Most Christian King; Consulting, as well the Advantage of their Subjects, as Providing (as far as Mortals are able to do) for the Perpetual Tranquility of the whole Christian World, have resolv'd at last to put an End to the WAR, which was unhappily Kindled, and has been obstinately carried on above these Ten Years; being both Cruel and Destructive, by reason of the Frequency of Battles, and the Effusion of Christian Blood. And for Promoting this Their Royal Purpose, of Their own proper Motion, and from that Paternal Care which they Delight to Use towards Their Own Subjects, and the Publick Weal of *Christendom*, have Nominated and Appointed the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lords, Their Royal Majesties respective Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries,

ries, viz. Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great-Britain*, the Right Reverend, *John*, by Divine Permission, Bishop of *Bristol*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of *England*, One of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, Dean of *Windsor*, and Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter: As also, the most Noble, Illustrious and Excellent Lord, *Thomas*, Earl of *Strafford*, Viscount *Wentworth*, of *Wentworth-Woodhouse*, and *Stainborough*, Baron of *Raby*, One of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United *Netherlands*, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of *Dragoons*, Lieutenant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. And His Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lords, *Nicolas*, Marquiss of *Huxelles*, Marechal of *France*, Knight of the Kings Orders, and Lieutenant-General of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; and *Nicolas Mesnager*, Knight of the King's Order of *St. Michael*: And have furnish'd the said Ambassadors Extraordinary, with Full and Ample Power to Treat, Agree of, and Conclude a Firm and Lasting **PEACE** between Their Royal Majesties. Wherefore, the afore-said Ambassadors, after Divers and Important Consul-tations, had in the Congress held at *Utrecht* for that Purpose, having at length Overcome, without the Inter-vention of any Mediator, all the Obstacles which hin-dred the End of so wholesome a Design: And having invoked the Divine Assistance, that **GOD** would be pleased to Preserve This their Work intire and unvio-lated, and to prolong it to the latest Posterity, after having mutually Communicated, and duly Exchang'd their full Powers, they have agreed on the Reciprocal Conditions of **PEACE** and **FRIENDSHIP** be-tween Their above-mention'd Majesties, and their Peo-ple and Subjects, as follows.

I.

THAT there be an Universal, Perpetual **PEACE**, and a True and Sincere **FRIENDSHIP**, be-tween the Most Serene and Most Potent Princess *ANNE*, Queen of *Great-Britain*; and the Most Serene and

and Most Potent Prince *LEWIS XIV*, the Most Christian King; and their Heirs, and Successors: As also, the Kingdoms, States, and Subjects of both, as well without as within *Europe*; and that the same be so Sincerely and Inviolably Preserved and Cultivated, that the One do Promote the Interest, Honour, and Advantage of the Other; and that a Faithful Neighbourhood on all Sides, and a Secure Cultivating of Peace and Friendship do daily Flourish again, and Increase.

II.

T H A T all Enmities, Hostilities, Discords, and Wars, between the said Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the said Most Christian King, and their Subjects, do Cease and be Abolished; so that on both Sides they do wholly Refrain and Desist from all Plundering, Depredation, Harm-doing, Injuries, and Annoyance whatsoever; as well by Land, as by Sea, and Fresh-Waters, in all Parts of the World, and chiefly thro' all Tracts, Dominions, and Places, of what Kind soever, of the Kingdoms, Countries, and Territories of either Side.

III.

A L L Offences, Injuries, Harms, and Damages, which the aforesaid Queen of *Great-Britain*, and Her Subjects, or the aforesaid Most Christian King, and His Subjects, have suffered, the One from the Other, during this WAR, shall be Buried in Oblivion: So that neither on Account, or under Pretence thereof, or of any other Thing, shall either hereafter, or the Subjects of either, do, or give, cause, or suffer to be done, or given to the other, any Hostility, Enmity, Molestation, or Hindrance, by themselves, or by others, Secretly or Openly, Directly or Indirectly, under Colour of Right, or by Way of Fact.

IV.

F U R T H E R M O R E for adding a greater Strength to the P E A C E which is restor'd, and to the Faithful Friendship which is never to be Violated; and for cutting off all Occasions of Distrust, which might at any Time arise from the Establish'd Right and Order of the Hereditary Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the Limitation thereof, by the Laws of *Great-Britain* (Made and Enacted in the Reigns of

An Abstract of the

the late King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, and of the Present Queen) to the Issue of the abovesaid Queen, and in Default thereof to the most Serene Princess *Sophia*, Dowager of *Brunswick-Hannover*, and Her Heirs in the Protestant Line of *Hannover*. That therefore the said Succession may remain Safe and Secure, the Most Christian King sincerely and solemnly Acknowledges the abovesaid Limitation of the Succession to the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and on the Faith and Word of a King, on the Pledge of His own, and His Successors Honour, He does Declare and Engage, that He Accepts and Approves the same, and that His Heirs and Successors do, and shall Accept and Approve, the same for ever. And under the same Obligation of the Word and Honour of a King, the Most Christian King promises, That no One besides the Queen Her Self, and Her Successors, according to the Series of the said Limitation, shall ever by Him, or by His Heirs or Successors, be Acknowledged, or Reputed to be King or Queen of *Great-Britain*. And for adding more Ample Credit to the said Acknowledgement and Promises, the Most Christian King does Engage, That whereas the Person who, in the Life-time of the late King *James the Second*, did take upon him the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and since his Decease, that of King of *Great-Britain*, is lately gone, of his own Accord, out of the Kingdom of *France*, to reside in some other Place, He, the aforesaid Most Christian King, His Heirs and Successors, will take all possible Care, that he shall not at any Time hereafter, or under any Pretence whatsoever return into the Kingdom of *France*, or any the Dominions thereof.

V.

MOREOVER, the Most Christian King Promises, as well in His own Name, as in That of His Heirs and Successors, That they will at no Time whatever, Disturb, or give any Molestation to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, Her Heirs and Successors, Descended from the aforesaid Protestant Line, who possess the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the Dominions belonging thereunto. Neither will the aforesaid Most Christian King, or any one of His Heirs, give at any Time, any Aid, Succour, Favour or Council, Directly or Indirectly, by Land, or by Sea, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Warlike Provision, Ships, Soldiers, Seamen, or any other Way, to any Person or Persons, whatsoever they

they be, who for any Cause, or under any Pretext whatsoever, should hereafter endeavour to Oppose the said Succession, either by Open WAR, or by Fomenting Seditions, and Forming Conspiracies against such Prince or Princess who are in Possession of the Throne of *Great-Britain*, by Virtue of the Acts of Parliament afore-mention'd, or against that Prince or Princess, to whom the Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain* shall be Open, according to the said Acts of Parliament.

VI.

WHEREAS the most Destructive Flame of WAR, which is to be Extinguished by this PEACE, arose chiefly from thence, that the Security and Liberties of *Europe* could by no means bear the Union of the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* under one and the same King: And whereas it has at length been brought to pass by the Assistance of the Divine Power, upon the most earnest Instances of Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great-Britain*, and with the Consent both of the most Christian, and of the Catholick King; that this Evil should, in all Times to come, be Obviated, by Means of Renuntiations Drawn in the most Effectual Form, and Executed in the most Solemn Manner. (a)

NOW whereas it is Provided and Settled by the preceding Renuntiation (which is always to have the Force of a Pragmatick, Fundamental, and Inviolable Law) that at no Time whatever, either the Catholick King Himself, or any one of His Lineage, shall seek to obtain the Crown of *France*, or Ascend the Throne thereof; and by reciprocal Renuntiations on the Part of *France*, and by Settlements of the Hereditary Succession there, tending to the same Purpose, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* are so Divided and Separated from each other, that the aforesaid Renuntiations, and the other Transactions relating thereto, remaining in force, and being truly and faithfully Observed, they can never be joined in One. Wherefore, the most Serene Queen

F f 4

of

(a) IN this Place are included, I. The French King's Letters Patent, which admit the Renuntiations of the King of Spain, and those of the Duke of Berry and Orleans. II. The King of Spain's Renuntiation. III. The Duke of Berry's Renuntiation. IV. The Duke of Orleans's Renuntiation. V. The French King's Letters Patent of December, 1700. All which would be too Prolix to Inert in this Work.

of *Great-Britain*, and the most Serene the most Christian King, engage to each other Solemnly, and on their Royal Words, that nothing ever shall be done by Them, or their Heirs and Successors, or allow'd to be done by Others, whereby the aforesaid Renuntiations, and the other Transactions aforementioned, may not have their full Effect: But rather on the contrary, their Royal Majesties, with joynt Councils and Forces, will always sincerely take that Care, and use those Endeavours, that the said Foundations of the Publick Safety may remain Unshaken, and be preserved Untouch'd for ever.

MORE OVER, the most Christian King consents and engages, That he will not, for the Interest of His Subjects, hereafter endeavour to Obtain, or Accept of any other Usage of Navigation and Trade to *Spain*, and the *Spanish Indies*, than what was practis'd there in the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Second of *Spain*, or than what shall likewise be fully Given and Granted at the same time to other Nations and People, concern'd in Trade.

VII.

THAT there be a free Use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both their Royal Majesties, as it was formerly in time of PEACE, and before the Declaration of this last WAR; and also as it is Agreed and Concluded by the Treaty of Commerce this Day made between the two Nations.

VIII.

THAT the Ordinary Distribution of Justice be Reviv'd and Open again thro' the Kingdoms and Dominions of each of Their Royal Majesties, so that it may be free for all the Subjects on both Sides, to Sue for, and Obtain their Rights, Pretensions, and Actions according to the Laws, Constitutions, and Statutes of each Kingdom.

IX.

THE most Christian King shall take Care that all the Fortifications of the City of *DUNKIRK* be Razed, that the Harbour be filled up, and that the Slucies or Moles which serve to cleanse the Harbour be Levelled, and that at the said King's own Expence, within the Space

of

of Five Months after the Conditions of P E A C E are Concluded and Sign'd: That is to say, the Fortifications towards the Sea; within the Space of Two Months; and those towards the Land, together with the said Banks, within Three Months; on this express Condition also, that the said Fortifications, Harbour, Moles or Sluices, be never Repaired again. All which shall not however be begun to be Ruined, till after that every thing is put into His Christian Majesty's Hands, which is to be given him, instead thereof, or as an Equivalent.

X.

THE said most Christian King shall restore to the Kingdom and Queen of *Great-Britain*, to be possessed in full Right for ever, the Bay and Streights of *Hudson*, together with all Lands, Seas, Sea-Coasts, Rivers, and Places situate in the said Bay, and Streights, and which Belong thereunto; no Tracts of Land or of Sea being excepted, which are at present Possess'd by the Subjects of *France*. All which, as well as any Buildings there made, in the Condition they now are, and likewise all Fortresses there erected, either before or since the *French* seiz'd the same, shall, within Six Months from the Ratification of the Present Treaty, or sooner, if possible, be well and truly deliver'd to the *British* Subjects, having Commission from the Queen of *Great-Britain* to demand and receive the same, entire and undemolish'd, together with all the Cannon and Cannon-Ball which are therein, as also with a Quantity of Powder, if it be there found, in Proportion to the Cannon-Ball, and with the other Provision of W A R usually belonging to Cannon. It is however provided, that it may be intirely free for the Company of *Quebec*, and all other the Subjects of the most Christian King whatsoever, to go by Land, or by Sea, whithersoever they please, out of the Lands of the said Bay, together with all their Goods, Merchandizes, Arms, and Effects, of what Nature or Condition soever, except such things as are above reserved in this Article. But it is agreed on both sides, to determine within a Year, by Commissaries to be forthwith named by each Party, the Limits which are to be fixed between the said Bay of *Hudson*, and the Places appertaining to the *French*; which Limits both the *British* and *French* Subjects shall be wholly forbid to Pass over, or thereby to go to each other by Sea

An Abstract of the

Sea or by Land. The same Commissaries shall also have Orders to Describe and Settle in like Manner the Boundaries between the other *British* and *French* Colonies in those Parts.

XI.

THE above-mentioned most Christian King shall take Care that Satisfaction be given, according to the Rule of Justice and Equity, to the *English* Company Trading to the Bay of *Hudson*, for all Damages and Spoil done to their Colonies, Ships, Persons, and Goods, by the Hostile Incursions and Depredations of the *French*, in time of PEACE, an Estimate being made thereof by Commissaries to be named at the Requisition of each Party. The same Commissaries shall moreover inquire as well into the Complaints of the *British* Subjects concerning Ships taken by the *French* in time of Peace, as also concerning the Damages sustain'd last Year in the Island called *Montserrat*, and Others; as into those Things of which the *French* Subjects complain, relating to the Capitulation in the Island of *Nevis*, and Castle of *Gambia*: Also to *French* Ships, if perchance any such have been taken by *British* Subjects in Time of PEACE. And in like Manner, into all Disputes of this Kind, which shall be found to have arisen between both Nations, and which are not yet ended; and due Justice shall be done on both Sides without Delay.

XII.

THE most Christian King shall take care to have delivered to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, on the same Day that the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged, Solemn, and Authentick Letters, or Instruments, by Virtue whereof it shall Appear, that the Island of *St. Christopher*, is to be possess'd alone hereafter by *British* Subjects; likewise all *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, with its ancient Boundaries; as also the City of *Port Royal*, now call'd *Annapolis Royal*, and all other Things in those Parts, which depend on the said Lands and Islands; together with the Dominion, Propriety, and Possession of the said Islands, Lands, and Places, and all Right whatsoever, by Treaties, or by any other Way Obtain'd, which the most Christian King, the Crown of *France*, or any the Subjects thereof, have hitherto had to the said Islands, Lands, and Places, and the Inhabitants of the same, are yielded and made over

to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and to Her Crown for ever, as the most Christian King doth at Present yield and make over all the Particulars abovesaid; and that in such Ample Manner and Form, that the Subjects of the most Christian King shall hereafter be Excluded from all kind of Fishing in the said Seas, Bays, and other Places, on the Coasts of *Nova Scotia*; that is to say, on those wich lye towards the *East*, within Thirty Leagues, beginning from the Island commonly called *Sable*, inclusively, and thence stretching along towards the *South-West*.

XIII.

THE Island called *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Islands, shall, from this Time forward, belong of Right wholly to *Britain*; and to that End, the Town and Fortress of *Placentia*, and whatever other Places in the said Island, are in the Possession of the *French*, shall be yielded and given up, within Seven Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the most Christian King, to those who have a Commission from the Queen of *Great-Britain*, for that Purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King, His Heirs and Successors, or any of their Subjects, at any time hereafter lay Claim to any Right to the said Island, and Islands, or to any Part of it, or them. Moreover, it shall not be Lawful for the Subjects of *France* to Fortify any Place in the said Island of *Newfoundland*, or to Erect any Buildings there, besides Stages made of Boards, and Huts, necessary and usual for Drying of Fish; or to Resort to the said Island, beyond the Time necessary for Fishing, and Drying of Fish. But it shall be allow'd to the Subjects of *France*, to Catch Fish, and to Dry them on Land, in that Part only, and in no Other besides that, of the said Island of *Newfoundland*, which stretches from the Place call'd Cape *Bonavista*, to the Northern Point of the said Island, and from thence running down by the *Western*-side, reaches as far as the Place call'd *Point Riche*. But the Island called *Cape Breton*, as also all others, both in the Mouth of the River of *St. Lawrence*, and in the Gulph of the same Name, shall hereafter belong of Right to the *French*; and the most Christian King shall have all manner of Liberty to Fortify any Place, or Places there.

XIV. IT

XIV.

IT is expressly Provided, that in all the said Places and Colonies to be Yielded and Restor'd by the most Christian King, in pursuance of this Treaty, the Subjects of the said King may have Liberty to remove themselves, within a Year, to any other Place, as they shall think fit, together with all their Moveable Effects. But those who are willing to remain there, and to be Subject to the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, are to enjoy the Free Exercise of their Religion, according to the Usage of the Church of *Rome*, as far as the Laws of *Great-Britain* do allow the same.

XV.

THE Subjects of *France* Inhabiting *Canada*, and Others, shall hereafter give no Hindrance or Molestation to the Five Nations or Cantons of *Indians*, Subject to the Dominion of *Great-Britain*; nor to the other Natives of *America*, who are Friends to the same. In like manner, the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, shall behave themselves Peaceably towards the *Americans*, who are Subjects or Friends to *France*; and on both Sides, they shall enjoy full Liberty of going and coming on Account of Trade. As also the Natives of those Countries shall, with the same Liberty, Resort, as they please, to the *British* and *French* Colonies, for Promoting Trade on one Side, and the other, without any Molestation or Hindrance, either on the Part of the *British* Subjects or of the *French*. But it is to be Exactly and Distinctly settled by Commissaries, who are, and who ought to be accounted the Subjects and Friends of *Britain* or of *France*.

XVI.

THAT all Letters, as well of Reprisal, as of Marque and Counter-Marque, which have hitherto on any Account been Granted on either Side, be, and remain Null, Void, and of no Effect: And that no Letters of this Kind be hereafter Granted by either of Their said Royal Majesties, against the Subjects of the other, unless there shall have been plain Proof beforehand of a Denial, or wrongful Delay of Justice; and unless the Petition of him, who desires the Grant of Letters of Reprisal, be exhibited, and shown to the Minister, who Resides there in the Name of that Prince, against

against whose Subjects those Letters are demanded, that he within the Space of Four Months, or sooner, may make enquiry to the contrary, or procure that Satisfaction be forthwith given to the Plaintiff by the Party Accused. But in case no Minister be Residing there from that Prince, against whose Subjects Reprisals are Demanded, that Letters of Reprisal be not Granted till after the Space of Four Months, to be Computed from the Day whereon the Petition was Exhibited and Presented to the Prince, against whose Subjects Reprisals are desired, or to his Privy-Council.

XVII.

WHEREAS it is expressly Stipulated among the Conditions of the Suspension of Arms, made between the above-mention'd Contracting Parties, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Day of *August* last past, and afterwards, prolong'd for Four Months more, in what Cases Ships, Merchandizes, and other moveable Effects, taken on either side, should either become Prize to the Captor, or be Restor'd to the former Proprietor: It is therefore agreed, that in those Cases, the Conditions of the aforesaid Suspension of Arms shall remain in full Force, and that all things relating to such Captures, made either in the *British* and *Northern-Seas*, or in any other Place, shall be well and truly executed according to the Tenor of the Same.

XVIII.

BUT in case it happen thro' Inadvertency, or Imprudence, or any other Cause whatsoever, that any Subject of Their aforesaid Royal Majesties do, or commit any thing by Land, by Sea, or on Fresh Waters, in any Part of the World, whereby this present Treaty be not Observed, or whereby any particular Article of the same, hath not its Effect, this P E A C E and Good Correspondence between the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the most Christian King, shall not be therefore Interrupted or Broken, but shall remain in its former Strength, Force, and Vigour. But that Subject alone shall be answerable for his own Fact, and shall suffer the Punishment, which is inflicted by the Rules and Directions of the Law of Nations.

XIX. HOW.

XIX.

HOWEVER, in case (which God Almighty forbid) the Diffensions which have been laid asleep, should at any time be renew'd, between Their said Royal Majesties, or Their Successors, and break out into Open WAR, the Ships, Merchandizes, and all the Effects, both Moveable and Immoveable, on both Sides, which shall be found to be and remain in the Ports, and in the Dominions of the Adverse Party, shall not be Confiscated, or any wise Endamaged: But the intire Space of Six Months, to be reckon'd from the Day of the Rupture, shall be allow'd to the said Subjects of each of Their Royal Majesties, in which they may Sell the aforesaid Things, or any part else of their Effects; or carry and remove them from thence, whither they please, without any Molestation, and retire from thence themselves.

XX.

JUST and reasonable Satisfaction shall be given to All and Singular the Allies of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, in those Matters which they have a right to demand from *France*.

XXI.

THE most Christian King will, in consideration of the Friendship of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, Grant, that in making the Treaty with the Empire, all things concerning the State of Religion in the aforesaid Empire, shall be settled conformable to the Tenor of the Treaties of *Westphalia*, so that it shall plainly appear, that the most Christian King neither will have, nor would have had any Alteration made in the said Treaties.

XXII.

MOREOVER, the most Christian King engages, that he will forthwith, after the PEACE is made, cause Justice to be done to the Family of *Hamilton*, concerning the Dukedom of *Châtelaraut*, to the Duke of *Richmond*, concerning such Requests as he has to make in *France*, as also to *Charles Douglas*, concerning certain Lands, to be reclaimed by him, and to Others.

XXIII. BY

XXIII.

B Y the mutual Consent of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and of the most Christian King; the Subjects of each Party, who were taken Prisoners during the WAR, shall be set at Liberty, without any Distinction or Ransom; paying such Debts, as they shall have Contracted in the Time of their being Prisoners.

XXIV.

I T is mutually Agreed, That All, and Singular the Conditions of the P E A C E made this Day, between His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, be confirm'd by this Treaty: And Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great-Britain* takes upon Her self the Guaranty of the same, to the end that it may be more Firmly and Inviolably observed.

XXV.

T H E Treaty of P E A C E made this Day between His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and His Royal Highness, the Duke of *Savoy*, is particularly included in this Treaty, as an Essential Part of it; and is confirm'd by it, in the same Manner as if it were Word for Word inserted therein: Her Royal Majesty of *Great-Britain* declaring expressly that She will be bound by the Stipulations of Security and Guaranty promis'd therein, as well as by those, which She has formerly taken upon Her self.

XXVI.

T H E most Serene King of *Sweden*, with His Kingdoms, Dominions, Provinces, and Rights; as also, the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, the Republick of *Genoa*, and the Duke of *Parma*, are in the best manner included in this Treaty.

XXVII.

T H E I R Majesties have also been pleased to comprehend in this Treaty the Hans-Towns, namely *Lubeck*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*, and the City of *Dantzick*, with this Effect, that as soon as the General P E A C E shall be concluded, the Hans-Towns, and the City of *Dantzick*, may for the future, as Common Friends, enjoy the ancient Advantages which they have heretofore had

had in the Business of Trade, either by Treaties, or by old Custom.

XXVIII.

THOSE shall be comprehended in this present Treaty of PEACE, who shall be nam'd by common Consent, on the one Part, and on the other, before the Exchange of the Ratifications, or within Six Months after.

XXIX.

LASTLY, solemn Ratifications of this present Treaty, and made in due Form, shall be exhibited on both Sides at *Utrecht*, and mutually and duly exchange'd within the Space of Four Weeks, to be computed from the Day of the Signing, or sooner if possible.

XXX.

IN Witness whereof, WE, the Under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries of the QUEEN of *Great-Britain*, and of the most Christian KING, have put our Seals to these present Instruments; Subscribed with our own Hands, at *Utrecht* the $\frac{11}{11}$ Day of ^{March} April in the Year 1713.

(L.S.) *Job. BRISTOL*. C.P.S.
(L.S.) *STRAFFORD*.

(L.S.) *HUXELLES*.
(L.S.) *MESNAGER*.



A N

Alphabetical INDEX

OF THE

Principal Matters

Contained in this

W O R K.

A ADDRESS of the Lords
and Commons to Her Ma-
jesty, Pag. 5.

AIRE besieg'd by the Confede-
rates, 338. Capitulates, 341.
The Garrison marches out, 342.

AETH besieg'd by the Confe-
derates, 175 ; And surren-
der'd, *ibid.* Description of the
Place, *ibid.*

ALBEMARLE (Earl of) his
Relation of the Action of De-
nain, 367.

ALMANZA, the Battle there,
191. The Allies defeated, 194.
The fatal Consequences of that
Engagement, 196, & seq.

ALLIES surprize St. Amand
and Mortagne, 294. A great
Convoy of theirs surpriz'd by the
French, 337.

ALLIES force the French Lines
in Flanders, 71.

ALOST declares for K. Charles
after the famous Battle of Ra-
millies, 163.

ANNE (Queen) Proclaim'd, 3.
Her Speech to the Privy-Coun-
cil, 4. Her first Speech to the
Parliament, 5. Her Letter to
the States-General, 8. Her De-
claration of War against France
and Spain, 16. Her Message
to the Commons, 57. She aug-
ments her Forces in Flan-
ders, 58. She communicates
to the Parliament the Terms
of a General Peace, 399.

ANTWERP capitulates with
the Allies after the Battle of
Ramillies, 165.

ARTICLES for the Surren-
der of Keyserfwaert, 32. For
the

G g

The INDEX.

the Surrender of Landau, Pag. 38. For the Surrender of Mons, 318. For the Surrender of Aire, 341.

AUGSBOURG besieged by the Elector of Bavaria, 88; And surrender'd, *ibid.* The Bavarians quit it, 123.

AUGUSTUS (Prince) declar'd Major-General of the Confederate Army, 40.

B

BAVARIA (Elector of) surprizes Ulm, 45. The Place describ'd, *ibid.* He comes before Ratisbonne, 64; And takes Possession of the Place, *ibid.* Ratisbonne describ'd, 63. He invades Tirol, 82; And is defeated after several Conquests, 83. He abandons Tirol, 84; And fails in his Design on Augsburg, 85. He at last becomes Master of it, 89. He is frustrated in his Design of attacking Marshal D'Auverquerque, 131. His Letter to the French King about the Battle of Ramillies, 157. His Pardon to the Inhabitants of Ghent, 224. His Design upon Brussels, 265. His Summons to the Governor, *ibid.* The Governor's Answer, 266. He attacks Brussels, *ibid.* And is obliged to raise the Siege, 267.

BAVARIAN and Confederate Armies pass the Danube, 106.

BATTLE of Fridlinguen, 47. Of Luzara, 51. Of Scardigen, 62. Of Schwemmingen, 67. Of Spirebach, 88. Of Schellenberg, 98. Of Hochster, 107. Of Ramillies, 150. Of Tullin, 183. Of Almanza, 191.

Of Oudenard, 228. Of Wyndendale, 255. Of Blaregnies, 306.

BERRY and Orleans (Dukes of) renounce their Pretensions to the Crown of Spain, 432.

BERSELLO taken by the French, 90.

BETHUNE invested by the Confederates, 334. The Town capitulates and surrenders, 335. Description of the Place, 334.

BLAREGNIES (Battle there) 306. The Allies gain the Victory, 338. Colonel Graham's Account of that Memorable Action, 310. Loss of the Confederates, 311.

BONNE besieged by the Confederates, 67. The Place describ'd, *ibid.* The Fort taken by Storm, 68. The Town surrender'd, 69.

BORGOFORTE taken by the French, 54.

BOUCHAIN, the Allies make Preparations for the Siege of that Place, 348. The Trenches open'd, 350. The Garrison beat a Parley, 352; And surrender Prisoners of War, 353. The Loss of the Garrison during the Siege, *ibid.* Difficulties of the Siege, 353. Description of the Place, 348. Retaken by the French, 381.

BOUFFLERS (Marshal) Marches to the Relief of Keyserwaert, 12. Defeated by General Dompere, 33. Decamps from Zanten, 34; And is unsuccessful in his Attempt on Nimuegue, *ibid.*

BRANDENBURGH AN-SPACH (Prince of) slain, 63.

BRI

The INDEX.

BRISAC (Old) besieged by the French, Pag. 87; And surrender'd, *ibid.* The Place describ'd, *ibid.*

BRUGES bombarded by Baron Spaar, 130. Submits to the Confederates after the Battle of Ramillies, 165. Surrenders to the French, 225; And abandon'd after the Memorable Siege of Lille, 275.

BRUSSELS declares for King Charles III. 159. The Elector of Bavaria attacks that City, 266; And is obliged to Raise the Siege, 269. Description of the Place, 266.

BUCCELLINI (Chancellor) his Speech to the States of Austria, 59.

C

COEHORN (General) demolishes the Lines in Flanders, 33.

CONFEDERATES force the French Lines in Flanders, 137. Take Drusenheim, 147; And Haguenaw, 148. Take a Convoy of 800 loaded Mules at the Battle of Turin, 183. Defeat a Party of 1090 French Horse, 329. Make Preparations for the Siege of Bouchain, 348.

CUTTS (Lord) takes Fort St. Michael by Storm, 42.

D

D'AUVERQUERQUE (Mareschal) bombards Namur, 130. Dies, 264.

De BARRE (the Sieur) presents a Memorial to the States-General, 11.

DECLARATION (the Emperor's) against the French King and Duke of Anjou, 13. The Queen's against France and Spain, 16.

DENAIN, the Action there, 364. The Lord Albemarle's Account of the Action of Denain, 367.

DENDERMOND besieged by the Confederates, 173.

DIACK (Paul) his Remarkable Expedition, 32.

DIEST taken by the French,

DOMPRE (Major-General) defeats 600 French Horse, 33.

D'OSSUNA (Duke) takes Serpa and Moura, 198.

DONAWERT abandon'd by the Bavarians, 99. The Place describ'd, *ibid.*

DOWAY invested by the Confederates, 326. The Frenchos open'd, *ibid.* The Besieged make several Sallies, 327. The French advance to attack the Confederates during the Siege, but retire upon their Approach, 328. The Siege continu'd, 329. The Garrison beats a Parley, 330. The Place surrenders, 331. Loss of the Confederates before Doway, 333. Description of the Place, 325.

DOWAY invested by the French, 380. Fort Scarp surrenders, *ibid.* The Garrison made Prisoners of War, *ibid.*

DRUSENHEIM taken by the Confederates, 147. The Place describ'd, *ibid.*

DUMEY (Monsieur) mortally wounded at the Siege of the Citadel of Tournay, 303.

The INDEX.

DUNKIRK taken Possession
of by the British Forces, Pag.
416. Description of the Place,
ibid.

E

ECKEREN (Battle of) 72.
Description of the Place, 71.
Numbers of the Kill'd and
Wounded, 78.

EMPEROR, his Declaration
against the French King and
Duke of Anjou, 13. He aug-
ments his Forces, 58. Dies, 344.

ENNEVELIN, Two English
Battalions replus'd there during
the Siege of Lisle, 248.

EUGENE (Prince) goes to
Vienna, 54. Arrives in the Ar-
my in 1704, 96. Joins the Duke
of Savoy, 182. Wounded at the
Siege of Lisle, 251. His Speech
about early Magazines, 319.
His Letter about the Action of
Denain, 376.

EXPEDITION (Remark-
able) 52.

F

FORCES (British) separate
from the Auxiliary Troops,
362.

FORT-KNOCQUE sur-
priz'd by the Allies, 383.

FRENCH King, his Decla-
ration of War against the Em-
peror, England, and the States-
General, 27. His Letter to the
Cardinal De Noyalles about the
Battle of Almanza, 195. Makes
Alterations in the Command of
his Army, 221. Refuses to sign
the Preliminary Articles for a
General Peace, 289. His Mani-
festo thereupon, 290. Refuses to
sign the Articles for settling the

Time of surrendring the Cita-
del of Tournay to the Allies,
301.

FRENCH prepare for the
Siege of Turin, 178. A De-
scription of the City. They
make an Irruption into the
Dutch Flanders, 240. They
reinforce the Garrison of Lisle,
241; And Cannonade the Con-
federates in their Camp during
the Siege of that Place, 249.
The Measures they took to throw
a Supply of Men and Ammuni-
tion into Lisle, 252. Their En-
deavours to intercept the Confe-
derate Convoy from Ostend
frustrated, 255. Propose to treat
of Peace, 277. Advance to at-
tack the Confederates, but retire
upon their Approach, 328. At-
tack Prince Eugene's Foragers,
and are repuls'd, 336. Their
Design to surprize Fort Scarp
frustrated, 339. Re-inforce their
Army on the Upper Rhine,
345. Obligated to retire from
their Post at Wavrechin, 350.
Vigorously repuls'd at the Post
of Hordain, 351. They ad-
vance to surprize Doway, 351;
And retire with Precipitation,
252. Attack the Confederate
Lines, 365. Make themselves
Masters of several important
Posts after the Action of De-
nain, 377.

FRIDLINGUEN (Battle
of) 47. The Town describ'd,
ibid. The French defeated, 48.

D

GEERTRUYDENBERG,
the Conferences there broke
off, 323.

GENE-

The INDEX.

GENERALS (Confederate) resolve to attack the French, Pag. 306.

GHEENT Surrenders to the Confederates after the famous Battle of Ramillies, 164. Betray'd to the French, 224. The Place describ'd, 223. Invested by the Confederates after the memorable Siege of Lifle, 274. The Trenches open'd, *ibid.* The Red-Fort surrenders, 275. The City surrenders, *ibid.*

GOVERNULOLO taken by the French, 54.

GRAHAM (Colonel) his Account of the Battle of Blaregnies, 310.

GROVESTEIN (Major-General) his Expedition to Champagne, 381.

GUASTALLA taken by the French, 53.

GUELTERS surrender'd to the Confederates, 82.

H

HAGUENAW taken by the Confederates, 148. The Place describ'd, *ibid.*

HOCHSTET (Battle of) 107. The Place describ'd, 106. Lost of the French and Bavarians, 109. Lost of the Confederates, 110.

HOLLAND, Rejoicings there for the Success of the Campaign in the Year 1702, 55.

HOMBURG taken by the French, 146.

HOMPESCH (General) his Letter to the States about the Battle of Schellenberg, 101.

HUY invested by the Confederates, 79. The Place describ'd,

ibid. The Garrison surrender Prisoners of War, 80. Retaken by the French, 135; But surrender'd to the Confederates in 1705, 137.

I

IMPERIALISTS defeat three Companies of French Grenadiers, 53.

INSTRUMENTS for the Evacuation of Catalonia and Neutrality of Italy, Sign'd, 432.

ISABELLA (Fort) demolish'd, 130.

ITALY, Proceedings there in 1702, 49.

K

KEHL (Fort) besieged by the French, 60; And surrender'd, *ibid.* The Place describ'd, *ibid.*

KENTZINGEN taken by Marechal Villars, 60.

KEYSERSWAERT (Siege of) 11. Description of the Place, *ibid.* The Siege carried on, 29. The Difficulties which attended it, 30. The Counterscarpe storm'd, *ibid.* The Place surrenders, 31. Articles for the Surrender of Keyserfwaert, 32.

KING of the Romans, his Arrival in the Confederate Camp, 36.

L

LANDAU invested 35. The Place describ'd, *ibid.* The Counterscarp taken, 37. The Citadel taken by Storm, *ibid.* The Town surrenders, *ibid.* Besieg'd

The INDEX.

- beg'd by the French, Pag. 87. And surrender'd, 88. Retaken by the Confederates after the famous Battle of Hochster, 127.*
- LIEGE** attack'd, 44. The Town surrenders to the Allies, *ibid.* Description of the Place, *ibid.* The Citadel attack'd, *ibid.* And taken by Storm, 45. The Charter-House surrenders, *ibid.* The French besiege it in 1705, 135; but Abandon the Siege upon the Approach of the Allies, 136.
- LEFFINGHEN** attack'd by the French, 251; And surrender'd, 252.
- LETTER** of General Slangembourg to the States about the Battle of Eckeren, 72. Of the Duke of Marlborough to the States about the Battle of Schellenberg, 99. Of General Hompesch to the States about the same, 101. Of the Duke of Marlborough to Mr. Secretary Harley about the Battle of Hochster, 111. Of the Duke of Marlborough to the States about the same, 113. Of Baron Hompesch to the States about the same, 114. His second Letter to the States, 125. Of a French General to Monsieur De Chamillard about the same, 117. Of the Duke of Marlborough to the States about forcing the French Lines, 139. Of Marechal D'Auverquerque to Monsieur Fagel upon the same, 140. Of Count Noyelle to Monsieur Fagel, 144. Of the Duke of Marlborough to the States about the Battle of Ramillies, 155. Of Monsieur D'Auverquerque to the States upon the same, 156. Of the Elector of Bavaria to the Fr. King upon the same, 157. Of the Field-Deputies to the States upon the Submission of Brussels, 169. Of the Duke of Marlborough to the States about the Surrender of Ghent, Bruges, &c. 166. Of General Salisch to Monsieur Fagel about the Surrender of Menin, 172. Of the Duke of Marlborough to the States about the Siege of Denendermond, 173. Of the States-Deputies to their Principals about the Surrender of Denendermond, 174. Of Marechal D'Auverquerque to Mr. Secretary Fagel about the Surrender of Aeth, 176. Of the Baron De Hohendorf to the States-General about the Battle of Turin, 182. Of the French King to the Cardinal De Noailles about the Battle of Almanza, 195. Of the States-Deputies to their Principals about the Battle of Oudenard, 222. Of Marechal D'Auverquerque to Register Fagel about the same, 235. Of a French Officer about the Loss at Oudenard, 236. Of the Prince of Orange-Nassau to the States about taking the Counterscarp of Lisle, 259. Of the Prince of Hesse Cassel to the States about the Measures the French took to supply Lisle with Men and Ammunition during the Siege, 253. Of the Prince of Orange-Nassau to the States about the Surrender of the Citadel of Lisle, 270. Of Monsieur Chamillard to Count De la Motte about the Defence

The INDEX.

sence of Ghent, Pag. 272. Of the Duke of Marlborough to Mr. Secretary Boyle about the Battle of Blaregnies, 309. Another very remarkable upon the same Subject, 313. Of the States-Deputies to their Principals about entering the French Lines, 346. Of the Field-Deputies to the States-General about the Surrender of Bouchain, 374. Of General Fagel to the States about the Surrender of Quesnoy, 361. Of the Field-Deputies to the States-General after the Action of Denain, 366. Of Prince Eugene about the Action of Denain, 376. Of the French King to the Cardinal De Noailles about the Surrender of Matchiennes, 379. Of the Queen to Her Allies upon the Treaty of Peace at Utrecht, 387. Of the States-General to the Queen in relation to a General Peace, 405. Of Her Majesty in Answer thereto, 414. Another of the States-General to the Queen about the New Plan of Peace, 426. Of Her Majesty in Answer thereto, 428.

LIBRE abandon'd by the French, 164.

LIMBOURG invested by the Confederates, 81. Description of the City, *ibid.* The Place surrender'd, *ibid.*

LINES (French) forced at Hagenaw, 147. Demolish'd after the Battle of Oudenard, 239.

LISLE invested by the Confederates, 241. The City describ'd, *ibid.* Orders to be observ'd by

*the Officers at the Siege, 242. The Trenches open'd, 244. The Siege prosecuted, 245. The Designs of the French to relieve the Place frustrated, 246. The Counterscarp storm'd, 247. The Siege continued, 249. The Besiegers attack the Enemy's Works, 250. Prince Eugene wounded at the Siege, 251. The Duke of Marlborough re-inforc'd with Troops from Ostend, *ibid.* The French endeavour to throw a Supply of Men and Ammunition into Lille, 252. The French endeavour to intercept the Confederate Convoy from Ostend, 255; Which occasioned the remarkable Action of Wynendale, 256. The Enemy defeated, 258. The great Convoy from Ostend arrives safe at Rouffelaer, 259. The Siege prosecuted, *ibid.* The Besiegers take Possession of the Counter-Guards and Ravelin, *ibid.* The Confederates take Possession of the Town of Lille, 262. The Loss on both Sides computed, 263. The Siege of the Citadel of Lille prosecuted, *ibid.* The Citadel surrenders, 270.*

LORDS and Commons Address the Queen, 5. Their second Address, 7.

LOVAIN abandon'd by the French after the Battle of Ramillies, 134. The Situation of the City describ'd, *ibid.*

LUZARA (Battle of) 51. The French defeated, *ibid.* The Loss Computed, *ibid.*

MANTUA

The INDEX.

M

MANTUA *reliev'd by the Duke of Vendosme, Pag.*

50.

MARLBOROUGH (*Earl of*) *sent into Holland, 9. His Speech to the States-General, ibid. Puts himself at the Head of the Army, 39. Returns to London, and is made a Duke, 55.*

MARLBOROUGH (*Duke of*) *embarks for Holland, 95. And proceeds in his Journey to Germany, ibid. He gains a Victory at Schellenberg, 98. And at Hochster, 108. He makes a Tour to Berlin, Hannover, &c. after the famous Battle of Hochster, 128. He arrives in England, and receives the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, 129. He embarks for Holland in 1705, 133. Marches to the Moselle, 134; And encamps in sight of the French Army, ibid. He fails in his Design on Saar-Lewis, 135; And marches back to the Netherlands, ibid. He forces the French Lines, 137. His Design of attacking the French oppos'd by the Dutch, 142. He receives Deputations from the States of Brabant after the Battle of Ramillies, 158. His Orders thereupon, 159. He goes to the Hague to concert Measures about the Government of the Cities and Towns conquered after the Battle of Ramillies, 168. He is re-inforc'd with Troops from Ostend during the Siege*

of Lisse, 251. He passes the Scheld, 268; And arrives at Brussels, 269. Advances to Villers-Brulin, and Enters the French Lines, 346.

MARCHIENNE *invested by the French, 378; And surrender'd, ibid.*

MECHLIN *declares for K. Charles after the famous Battle of Ramillies, 163.*

MEMORIAL *from the Sieur De Barre to the States-General, 11. Of the Imperial Envoy to the Queen, 93.*

MENIN *besieg'd by the Confederates, 171. The Town describ'd, ibid. Surrender'd upon Articles, 172.*

MERCI (*Count*) *defeats a Body of French Horse, 201.*

MONS, *the Trenches open'd before it, 316. The Besieg'd make a Sally, ibid. The Allies take the first and second Counter-scarp, 317. The Garrison capitulates, 318. The Place surrenders, 319. Description thereof, 316.*

MORTAIGNE *surrenders to the Allies, 324. Re-taken by the French, ibid. And taken a second time by the Allies, ibid.*

N

NAMUR *bombarded by Mar-
reschal D'Auverquerque, 130.*

NEUBOURG *taken by the French, 47. The Place describ'd, ibid. Re-taken by the Allies, 103.*

ORMOND

The I N D E X.

O

ORMOND (Duke of) takes upon him the Command of the Army, Pag. 359; And arrives in the Confederate Camp, 360. Insists upon a Cessation of Arms for two Months, 362.

OSTEND besieged by the Confederates, 169. Description of the Place, *ibid.* Surrenders upon Articles, 170.

UDENARD submits to the Confederates after the Memorable Battle of Ramillies, 165. Invested by the French, 226. They abandon the Siege, 227. Battle of Oudenard, 229. The Confederates gain the Victory, 231. Loss of the French and Confederates, 232. The French make their Retreat, *ibid.* Description of the Place, 227.

P

PASCHAL (General) created a Marquis for his brave Defence of Brussels, 267.

PASTEUR (Major-General) his Expedition, 382.

PEACE propos'd by the French, 277. Preliminary Articles, 278, & seq. The French King refuses to Sign them, 289. The Conference broke off, 290. The French King's Manifesto thereupon, *ibid.*

PEACE, New Proposals of France for a General One, 390. Her Majesty's Specifick Demands, 394. The Terms of a

General Peace communicated by Her Majesty, 399. New Scheme of Peace propos'd by the Dutch, 417. Her Majesty's last Intentions about Peace communicated by the Earl of Stafford, 418. The States consent to come into Her Majesty's Measures, 425. The Imperial Plenipotentiaries refuse to Sign the Peace, 433. The States of Holland declare for Peace, *ibid.* The Peace Sign'd, 434.

PHILIP (King) renounces all Pretensions to the Crown of France, 417.

PIGNONVILLE taken by the Allies, 326.

PLASEDALE (Fort) taken by the French, 239.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES (French) come to Geertruydenberg, 322. Proposals for a Partition of the Spanish Monarchy rejected by the Allies, 323. The Conferences break off, *ibid.* Resolution of the States thereupon, *ibid.*

PREAMBLE to the State of the War for the Year 1708, 202, & seq.

PRUSSIA (Prince-Royal of) arrives in the Army, 170.

Q

QUESNOY besieged by the Confederates, 360; And surrender'd, *ibid.* Description of the Place, *ibid.* Prisoners taken there, 362. Re-taken by the French, 381.

Hh

RAIN

The INDEX.

R

RAIN and Aicha surrender to the Allies, Pag. 104.

RAMILLIES, the Memorable Battle there, 150. The Village of that Name taken by the Confederates, 151. Description of the Place, *ibid.* The French Army defeated, *ibid.* And pursued by the Confederates, 152. Loss of the French and Confederates, 153, 154. The Consequences of that famous Battle, 158, & seq.

RATISBONNE surrender'd to the Allies, 105.

RUREMOND invested, 143. The Place Describ'd, *ibid.* The Town surrenders, *ibid.*

S

ST. VENANT invested by the Confederates, 337. The Place surrenders, 338.

SANTVLIET surrender'd to the Allies, 144. Description of the Place, *ibid.*

SAVOY (Duke of) leaves Turin, 180; And is pursu'd by the Enemy, *ibid.*

SCARDIGEN (Battle of) 62. The Imperialists defeated, *ibid.*

SCHELLENBERG (Battle of) 98.

SCHORNDORF surrender'd to the French, 200.

SCHWEMMINGEN (Battle of) 66.

SIEGE of Keyferswaert, 11, 29. Of Landau, 35, 87. Of

Venlo, 41, & seq. Of Ruremond, and Stevenswaert, 43. Of Liege, 44. Of Fort Kehl, 60. Of Bonne, 67. Of Huy, 79. Of Limbourg, 81. Of Brissac, 87. Of Ausburg, 89. Of Sout Leuwe, 142. Of Santvliet, 144. Of Ostend, 189. Of Menin, 171. Of Dendermond, 173. Of Aeth, 175. Of Turin, 179. Of Lisle, 241. Of Brussels, 266. Of Ghent, 274. Of Tournay, 293. Of Mons, 316. Of Doway, 326. Of Bethune, 334. Of St. Venant, 337. Of Aire, 338. Of Bouchain, 350. Of Quesnoy, 360.

SLANGENBOURG (General) his Letter to the States about the Battle of Eckeren, 72. Their Resolution thereupon, 77.

SOUT LEUWE besieg'd by the Confederates, 142; And surrender'd, 143.

SPAAR (Baron) Bombards Bruges, 130. His memorable Expedition, 141.

SPIREBACH (Battle of) 88.

SPEECH of the Chancellor of the University of Doway to the Duke of Marlborough, 331. Of the Chancellor of the University of Doway to Prince Eugene, 332. Of the Chancellor of the University of Doway to the States Deputies, 333. Of the Bishop of Bristol at the Opening of the Congress at Utrecht, 389. Of Her Majesty in relation to Peace, 415. Of the Bishop of Bristol about signing the Peace, 431.

STATES-GENERAL, their Manifesto, containing their Rea-

The INDEX.

Reasons for proclaiming War against France and Spain, Pag. 18. Their Declaration of War, 26. Their Resolution upon the breaking off of the Conferences at Geertruydenberg, 323.

STATES of Flanders acknowledge King Charles, 167.

STAIRES (Earl of) his Unfortunate Expedition, 263.

STEVENSWAERT invested, 43; And taken by Capitulation, *ibid.*

STIRUM (Count) defeats the Bavarians, 61. Takes Newmark, *ibid.* And Amberg, 62. Makes himself Master of Vrystadt, and Newscassel, 63. Defeats the Marquis D'Usson, 86; But at last is Obligated to Retreat, *ibid.*

STRAFFORD (Earl of) Embarks for Holland, 418. An Account of his Conferences with the States Deputies, 419; & seq.

SUSPENSION of Arms declared between England and France, 363. Between Portugal and France, 418.

T

TONGEREN taken by the French, 69. They quit it upon the Approach of the Confederate Army, 70. Description of the Place, 69.

TOURNAY invested by the Confederates, 293. Description of the City, *ibid.* Dispositions made for the Attacks against the Place, 295. Regulations for the Attacks, *ibid.* The Trenches open'd, 297. The Attacks car-

ried on, 298. The Town capitulates, 299; And surrenders, 300. The Siege of the Citadel carried on, *ibid.* Articles for settling the Time of surrendering the Citadel of Tournay, *ibid.* The French King refuses to sign the Articles, 302. The Siege of the Citadel carried on, *ibid.* The Citadel offers to Capitulate, 303. The Articles rejected, 304. The Citadel surrenders, *ibid.*

TRAERBACH taken by the French, 49; But surrenders to the Confederates after the glorious Battle of Hochster, 129.

TREATY of Reswick, 1. Of Geertruydenberg, 322. Of Utrecht, 387, & seq. New Treaty of Succession and Barriers sign'd, 431. Treaty of Peace concluded at Utrecht, 437, & seq.

TRYERS taken by the French, 136.

TURIN invested by the French, 179. The Duke of Savoy leaves the City, and is pursued by the Enemy, 180. The first Counterscarp taken, 181. The Half-Moon and Counter-Guards Taken and Re-taken, *ibid.* An Account of the Battle of Turin, 182. The French Army defeated, 184. The Siege of Turin abandon'd by the Enemy, *ibid.* The Valour of the Confederate Generals and Soldiers in that Memorable Action, 185. The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene enter Turin, *ibid.* The Loss of the French in the Battle, 186. Particulars of the Booty taken, *ibid.* Loss of the
Con-

The INDEX.

Confederates, Pag. 187. *The Consequences of that Action*, *ibid.*

V

VENDOSME (*Duke of*) *Marches to the Relief of Mantua*, 50. *He Invades the Trentine, and Disarms the Troops of Savoy*, 90.

VENLO *invested*, 41. *Description of the Place*, *ibid.* *Fort St. Michael taken by Storm*, 42. *The Town surrenders*, 43.

VILLARS (*Mareschal*) *attacks the Imperial Lines at Stolhoffen*, 65; *And is Repuls'd*, *ibid.* *He forces the Valley of Kintziger*, *ibid.* *And Joins the Elector of Bavaria*, 66. *Forces the German Lines*, 199; *And raises great Contributions*, *ibid.* *Defeats a Body of Germans near Lorch*, 200. *His Design to Attack the Confederates frustrated*, 348. *In Danger of being taken Prisoner*, 349. *Forms a Design of*

passessing himself of the Camp of Denain, 364.

VISCONTI (*General*) *defeated*, 50, 91.

ULM *surpris'd by the Elector of Bavaria*, 45. *The Place described*, *ibid.* *But surrenders to the Confederates after the famous Battle of Hochster*, 124.

UTRECHT, *the British, Dutch, and French Plenipotentiaries Arrive there*, 388. *The Names of those appointed by the States*, 389. *The Prussian and Imperial Plenipotentiaries arrive there*, 390. *Proceedings there*, *Vid. P E A C E.*

W

W A R *against France and Spain declar'd by the Empire*, 46.

WARNETON, 700 of the *Allies taken there*, 294. *Abandon'd by the French*, 297.

WYNENDALE (*Battle there*) 255. *Description of the Place*, 256. *The Enemy begin the Attack*, 257; *But are entirely defeated*, 258.



F I N I S.

mp

ce

of

to

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25